The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7401. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BUNKER HILL DAY.

THE APPROACHING CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

THE WORK OF PREPARATION—WRANGLING AND JEALOUSY—THE MASONS AND KNIGHTS IN LINE—ANOTHER ST. PATRICK'S DAY PROCESSION—THE TRADES—THE GRAND NIGHT ILLUMINATION—OTHER FEATURES OF THE OCCASION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, June 4, 1875.

"Don't crow until you are out of the woods," is a maxim that the people of this city would have done well to have heeded a few weeks ago when they so unsparingly condemned the people of Concord and Lexington for the unseemly rivalry that existed between them, and the efforts they made to outdo each other in the magnificence of their celebrations, for ever since the preparations for the observance of the Bunker Hill centennial began, this city has been a scene of wordy strife, only interrupted for a day or two while the garrulous were discussing our recent murders and disasters. Boston, having paid its money, demands the right to have its choice, and desires to economize by making the centennial celebration a "Fourth of July" on a grand scale. This the people of Bunker Hill strongly protest against. They claim the day is not a national day or a Boston day, but purely a Bunker Hill day, and they will have the bulk of the celebration in Charlestown or not at all. They are willing to give the city "a show for its money," as it were, but they are not willing that all the money should be spent away from the place which gives the cause of the jubilation. When a Boston man was appointed Chief Marshal, Charlestown bridled its wrath, but now, that a procession route has been announced which leaves the head of the procession in the centre of the Bunker Hill District, and two-thirds of it in the business portion of the city proper, they are loud in their denunciations of the Procession Committee and the Chief Marshal, and such of the papers as have columns devoted to the people are besieged by indignant and blustering patriots, who desire to give vent to their outraged feelings in a column and a half of dissatisfaction. If there were but one street in the district, and everybody lived upon it, the Malshal might satisfy all by passing each person's dwelling, but as this is not so, he is likely, before the celebration is over, to be the best-abused man in the State.

THE NEW ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

The last route announced, but probably not the final one, is as follows:

Dartmouth street will be the basis of formation. From that point the column will move through Columbus avenue, West Chester Park, Chester square, south-west side, Washington and Union Park streets. Union Park, south-west side, Tremont, Boylston, Washington, Milk, India, Commercial, and South Market streets, Merchants row, State, Devonshire, and Washington streets, Charles River Bridge, Charles River avenue, City square, Chelsea, Chestnut, Lexington, Tremont, Concord, Bunker Hill, Pearl, Russell, Mead, and Main streets, Monument avenue. High and Winthrop streets, to Winthrop square, where the procession will be dismissed.

The objections urged against this route are, that it takes the procession through four miles of the city proper, and but two miles of the Bunker Hill District, and that the men are compelled to march through the closed business portion of the city to the exclusion of a number of streets equally as good for marching purposes, where are the residences of many of our best citizens, which will be profusely decorated. Besides, the streets through which it passes in the Bunker Hill District are short, and the procession will be obliged to turn nineteen short corners while marching a mile and a halt.

AN INDUSTRIOUS ORGANIZATION.

The Antique Association is working with a will and its parade promises to be the grand success of the day. Enthusiastic meetings are held twice a week, highly-colored transparencies are displayed in front of their building, and everything that can be thought of to urge on the work to completion is being done. They have announced a route of procession that gives universal satisfaction, for it takes the procession through nearly every street in the district and several of the notable lanes and alleys. Somerville has organized an association, which is now 300 strong, that is to unite with the Charlestown association. At each meeting of the association some new organization announces its intention of joining in the parade, and among those that have signified their intention are the Prison Point Jolly Club, Fifteen Associates, Unas, Hart Club, Franklin, Mounted Police Corp, Everett Battery, Canaan Band, Cambridge Rangers, Mount Vernon Drum Corp, Tophographical Engineer Corp, Battalion of "Cheesers," Musical Menagum and the Quincy Patriots.

The Board of Aldermen, on the recommendation of the Centennial Committee, has appropriated $5,000 extra for the following purposes: For entertainment of military, $1,000; for Marshal, $1,500; for music, $1,000; for printing and advertising, $500; for incidentals, $1,000. The Common Council has not yet acted upon this order, but the probability is that they will not concur in it, as the Board of Aldermen refused to concur in the Council appropriation of $15,000 for the Fourth of July celebration.

MASONIC ORGANIZATIONS.

The various orders of Freemasons are determined that their united parade shall eclipse that of every other organization in the line, and the most elaborate arrangements are being made and rapidly perfected for entertaining visiting Knights Templar. Their celebration will really cover two days, for on June 16 Coeur de Lion Commandery, of Charlestown, the De Molays, of the city proper, Hugh de Payen, of Melrose, Joseph Warren, of Boston Highlands, St. Omer, of South Boston, Palestine, of Chelsea, and William Parkman, of Chelsea, will receive the Richmond Knights Templar, and as there will be upward of 1,000 Knights in line the display will be a fine one. On the morning of the 17th the Coeur de Lion Commandery will meet the Richmond Knights at Warren Bridge and with the De Molays will march through the principal streets of the district to the Monument grounds where an address of welcome will be delivered. The visiting Knights will then be escorted to Freemason's Hall, where a banquet will be spread. The De Molay Commandery will turn out about 250 men, and the Richmond delegation will number seventy-five or more. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts will wear in the procession the apron worn by Gen. Joseph Warren when he filled that post of honor, and the apron worn by Lafayette at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument, fifty years ago, will be donned by the Deputy Grand Master.

The Knights of Pythias are working well, and promise to give one of the grandest parades the order has ever made in this country, the first grand parade not excepted. Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 13, of Charlestown, is in charge of the affair, and weekly meetings are held. Among the lodges that will participate are the following: Mystic Lodge, No. 46, of Chelsea; Washington, No. 10, of South Boston; Socrates, No. 21, of South Boston; King Solomon, No. 18, of Boston; King Philip, No. 33, of East Boston; Harvard, No. 9, of Cambridge; Franklin, No. 41, of Somerville; Wamesit Lodge, of Lowell, and Waldo Lodge, of Hudson. Music has been engaged for the parade, and the dinner will be served under canvas, on grounds on Cambridge street, at the Neck, near the East Somerville Railroad station.

The coming of the Fifth Maryland Regiment is creating a great deal of excitement among the military here, and they are actively preparing to give it a hearty Northern welcome. This regiment, more than all other organizations out of the State, seems to enter into the spirit of the occasion, and the manner in which its members set about raising the necessary funds for the trip when the Mayor vetoed the appropriation for defraying their expenses, shows that they are bound to be with us, and when they do come the military promise that they shall not regret it. Mayor Cobb, of this city, to whom the Marine Band was assigned, has given it up to the Marylanders, and they, in turn, have tendered it to him for the reception on the 16th. Gen. Banks is endeavoring to get together enough members of his old division to act as escort.

The Irish societies have lost no time in coming forward, and at least one-half of those who parade will be Irishmen. It is now definitely known that the following Irish societies will parade: Cadet Regiment of Young Men, 700 men; Father Mathew Total Abstinence Societies of the State, numbering nearly 6,000; ten divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, numbering 1,500; United Association of American Hibernians, 350; American Society of Hibernians, 200 men; Hibernian Benevolent, 350; Knights of St. Patrick, 175 men, besides other smaller organizations that are making arrangements to join in the celebration.

A BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.

From present indications it would seem that Boston will be lighted on the evening of the 17th as it has not been since the great fire of 1872. Gas-pipes are being run up on the public buildings like lightning-rods and they will all be illuminated. All the public squares are to be hung with Chinese lanterns, while in the Bunker Hill District in various places locomotive head-lights will be displayed. Long lines of lanterns will also be hung on the yards and masts of Government vessels and also on a number of private vessels. Besides all this it has been suggested, and the suggestion is being seriously entertained, of placing huge calcium lights in the windows of the Bunker Hill Monument and in the spires of all the lofty churches and on the public buildings. A number of timid and careful persons are protesting against this extensive illumination, however, as they dread the consequences in case of fire.

So much wrangling and discussion has there been on the subject of the route of the gigantic procession, that the other features of the celebration have been almost lost sight of. The subcommittees have not yet completed their arrangements, and those who expect to have public duties to perform are in a distressing state of uncertainty. Gen. Devens is sure that he is to deliver the oration in the big tent on the monument grounds, and is hard at work on its composition; and Oliver Wendell Holmes has written a poem. At the banquet to those of the President's Cabinet who dare to come over into this neighborhood again after their Lexington and Concord experience, and to the Governors of other States who may happen in, accepting the invitation of the State authorities, it is expected some notable things will be said; and the Mayor's reception in Faneuil Hall will be a grand affair. Whether the big ball can be arranged is a question. There is no spirit manifested in the proposition, and it seems likely to fizzle. The dinner on the Common of the Massachusetts Militia, after the parade, is likely to be a tame and cheap affair. But the entertainment of visiting military organizations by the different local companies whose guests they will be, and the Masonic and Knights of Pythias banquets will be as satisfactory and elegant as it will be possible to make them. Altogether it will be a great celebration, notwithstanding the wrangling over the preliminary arrangements.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE COMPLICATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., June 5.—Chief Justice Cushing has announced to Speaker Sanborn and the Presidents of the two Senates that the court will convene at 4 o'clock P. M. Monday for the purpose of considering the questions submitted by those gentlemen in behalf of the organizations over which they preside. Each side will be allowed an oral argument of an hour's length, and will also be expected to furnish a written brief. The purpose of the court is not known, but it is thought because the question of the House lies at the bottom of the whole matter it will be the first considered, and that the other questions will be answered by calling attention to the answer to the House question.

FOREST FIRES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 5.—Fires are still raging on the Shawangunk Mountain, having burned the entire length from Homowack to Lake Mohunk, a distance of about twenty miles. Thousands of dollars' worth of timber and bark have been destroyed, and the people were forced to turn out day and night to fight it away from the dwellings.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE REGATTA.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 4.—At the regatta here to-day, under the auspices of the Bowdoin College Boating Club, the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman crews competed. The Senior crew withdrew. The course was three miles, and the race was won by the Freshman crew. Time—Twenty-one minutes forty-seven seconds. The afternoon was observed as a field day by the Bowdoin Athletic Association on the grounds of the Sagadahoc Agricultural Association at Topham.

THE CINCINNATI WATER-WORKS INVESTIGATION.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—In the water-works investigation last night Mayor Johnston explained, in regard to the charge of his having borrowed $1,300 of the water-works funds, that he had never knowingly borrowed a cent from that fund. He was in need of $1,300 to pay the security of a debt, and Mr. Grueter offered to lend him that amount, which offer was gladly accepted, the Mayor supposing that the money was Mr. Grueter's personal property. When he [the Mayor] ascertained that the money belonged to the water works he at once returned it.

FATAL LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 5.—By the explosion of the boiler of an engine on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad last night Thomas Larkin, the engineer, was killed, and Joseph Lees, the fireman, mortally injured. An engineer named Thomas Ranahan was severely injured.

TO BE HANGED FOR MURDER.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 5.—Mark Brown, convicted of the murder of S. Gloester Carr, whom he shot and killed in a bar-room quarrel at Purvis, Sullivan County, last October, was sentenced by Judge Osborne to be hanged July 31, at Monticello.

WASHINGTON.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE LOST TREASURY PACKAGE—ANXIETY OF THE OFFICIALS—NAVAL ITEMS AND ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Treasury Detectives still seem completely in the dark concerning the missing package of money, and say to-day that there are no developments whatever. The gentlemen employed in the cash-room express themselves as being in a condition of painful suspense, which can only be relieved by the solution of this mysterious disappearance of funds. Gen. Spinner seems to-day to be absolutely worn out with anxiety. Charges have been made to the effect that several banks, who have sent packages of money to the Treasury, after careful count, have been reported short in their remittances by the Treasury, and that in consequence the banks have been required to make up the deficit. Treasury officers who have been interrogated on this matter say that, so far as their knowledge goes, such discoveries have been rare, and with conclusive evidence that the banks had made a miscount in sending their remittances for redemption or otherwise, and that assurances from bank officers that their accounts were correct whenever sent to the department have received attention, and careful examination has shown nothing wrong in the department.

The package of $47,000 received by the Park Bank, New-York, was sent by the Treasury to replace the one reported lost.

A LATE COTTON SEASON.

The Department of Agriculture is now receiving the June returns of cotton, which will form the basis of the estimates of area of the present crop. During May preliminary returns were received from 316 cotton counties. In 63 counties, in Georgia, the area averaged the same as last year, as also in the districts represented in North Carolina, Florida, and Texas. A reduction of one per cent. appeared in 39 counties in Alabama; of two per cent. in 18 counties in South Carolina; of three per cent. in 38 counties in Arkansas. The average reduction is eleven per cent. in Louisiana and seventeen in Tennessee, but there are only twenty counties represented in each, and the full returns in June may make a different showing. The season is reported late in nearly every instance, from ten days to two weeks generally, but in some cases three and even four weeks. More than two-thirds of the returns make the season too wet, especially in the time of planting and germinating. In some districts the past two weeks have been too dry. The stand is reported good in a majority of the returns from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas; rather above the average in Arkansas and Tennessee, and scarcely average in Louisiana. The condition is represented below the average in Florida, Tennessee, and Arkansas; slightly below in Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and average in Albama and in the Carolinas.

THE TEXAS BORDER TROUBLES.

The appearance of the Texas State troops on the Rio Grande produced great excitement among the people on the Mexican side. Residents of ranches above Matamoras have organized to resist invasion, and have placed sentinels at the crossing of the river and roads. The cattle drovers are much alarmed. Some prominent citizens have gone to Matamoras for security and protection.

FINANCIAL.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,434,798; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,310,000; coin, $83,927,204; including coin certificates, $19,777,200; outstanding legal tenders, $377,064,000.

The amount of bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation is $378,938,900; amount held for public deposits, $15,917,200; internal revenue receipts to-day, $405,781; for the month, $1,576,764; for the fiscal year, $102,453,844; national bank circulation outstanding, $350,780,279, of which $2,456,000 are in national gold bank notes; national bank notes received for redemption during the week ending to-day, $5,438,971; Customs receipts to-day, $481,009; United States notes shipped to banks during the week, $2,908,157; fractional currency receipts during the week, $695,100.

NAVAL NEWS.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a dispatch from Rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Mare Island Navy-yard, announcing that the Saranac sailed from the yards this morning for Alaska. Dispatches received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the naval forces on the European station, dated Ville Franche, May 13, report the movements of vessels attached to that station as follows: The Franklin and Juniata arrived at Ville Franche on May 7 from Spezzia, and the Alaska was expected by the 15th from Genoa. The Congress was to leave Ville Franche about May 28, for Malaga, to examine reported shoals; thence to Gibraltar, and afterward on a cruise to Algiers, Tunis, Egypt, Jaffa, Beirut, and Latakeea, on the coast of Syria, and probably to one or two ports on the southern shores of Asia Minor. On her return she will go to Larnika, Cyprus, Port Said, and Malta. Rear Admiral Worden expected to leave Ville Franche with the Franklin, Alaska, and Juniata on the 17th of May, touch at Gibraltar, and from there to Cuxhaven and Kiel, in Germany. From the German ports the cruise may be extended to the Baltic Sea.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Postmaster General received information to-day from Mr. James, Postmaster at New-York, that the mail arrived there last night one hour earlier than under the old arrangement. The mail for this city came in to-day over the limited express, and arrived here an hour earlier than usual. So far, the new arrangement proves an entire success.

APPOINTMENTS.

Alfred Wheeler has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the First Connecticut District, and William H. Dodge, Gauger in the First Missouri District. William Sooy Smith, of Chicago, has been appointed a member of the commission to examine the construction of the Chicago Post Office, in place of Mr. Webster, declined.

ARMY ORDER.

Assistant Surgeon John O. Skinner, United States Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and ordered to duty in the Department of the South.

THE WHISKY SEIZURES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—In the United States District Court, before Judge Blodgett, the question of the Government seizing the books and papers of those persons whose distilleries have been seized on the charge of defrauding the revenue was argued. The defendants were represented by Hon. Matt Carpenter, Sidney Smith, Leonard Sweet, and Edmund Jussen, and the prosecution by District Attorney Wirt Dexter and others. The Government claims that these books and papers are a part of the personal property of distilleries, and are, therefore, liable to seizure and forfeiture. The defense claimed, on the other hand, that books and papers are private property, and exempt under the law, they not being compelled to furnish evidence for their own conviction. Mr. Carpenter closed for the defense this afternoon, when the Judge took the matter under advisement.

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING HIS OWN CHILDREN.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—Henry S. Schreiner, of Savannah, Ga., was arrested in this city yesterday, on a telegram received by the Marshal of the Police of Baltimore from the Chief of Police of Savannah, charging him with kidnapping his own children, aged respecively four and six years. After investigating the case Marshal Gray, of this city, informed Mr. Schreiner that he was no longer detained, and he was accordingly released, with the children. This morning the children, on a writ of habeas corpus sued out in the City Court by a law firm of this city, acting as counsel for the grandfather of the children, who wished to detain them, were brought before Chief Judge Brown, and, after a hearing, were remanded to the custody of the father.

Mr. Schreiner, on leaving the court, was again arrested on a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace, charged with kidnapping his children, and they were again released, after which, protected by city officials, the father went to Locust Point and sailed for Europe with his children on the steamer Braunschweig.

From the evidence it seems that the grandparents, who reside in Savannah, were opposed to the father taking his children with him to Europe, and, through the telegraph and writ of habeas corpus and Baltimore lawyers, attempted their delay.

THE COAL-MINE TROUBLES.

THE DISTURBANCES NEAR POTTSVILLE—A QUIET DAY—PROSPECTS OF A SETTLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 5.—After the excitement of last night this whole region has been remarkably peaceful to-day. There have been no disturbances, though Sheriff Werner, who has just returned from the threatened district, says there may be an outbreak at any moment. The men are now considering a proposition for an amicable agreement with the Lehigh and Luzerne regions, which it is understood have made a proposition to the Schuylkill men that some should accept work at the operators' terms in order to support the others, the choice being left to the Schuylkill men. Shenandoah District Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association voted last night to let the other regions go to work and support the Schuylkill miners, the reason assigned being that the reduction in that region is less severe than in this. The other districts were to vote on the subject to-day, and on Monday the result is to be announced at a meeting of the County Executive Board, which will be held here on Tuesday. Should all follow the example of Shenandoah it will have the effect of prolonging the suspension in this region indefinitely, provided the Miners' Union is able to retain control of its members. This is doubtful, as they are fast breaking away and going to work on their own account, and if the other regions go to work and send no more raiders here Schuylkill will not be far behind. An attempt was made on Thursday night to burn the breaker of Bear Ridge Colliery No. 2. A piece of tarred rope was lighted and thrown into a pile of combustible material, but the watchmen extinguished the flames before any damage was done.

LIFE INSURANCE CASE.

THE MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS RENDERS AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—The Court of Appeals of Maryland, sitting at Annapolis, have decided the case of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Magdalena Peters, under an appeal of the company from a decision of the lower court. The company defends its action under the clause in the policy which makes it void—"If the assured shall die by his own hand or act." The court say that it is now too well settled to admit of question that the clause is not to be construed as comprehending every possible case in which life is taken by the party's own act. For instance, all the authorities concur in the view that an unintentional or accidental taking of life is not within the meaning and intention of the clause. Thus, if by inadvertence or accident a party shoots himself or takes poison by mistake, or in a sudden frenzy or delusion tears a bandage from a wound and bleeds to death, in the literal sense he dies by his own act, yet all the decisions agree that a reasonable construction of the proviso, according to the plain and obvious intention of the parties, would exclude such parties from its operation. The act of self-destruction in the case was by hanging, and the court instructed the jury that the clause in question would not prevent a recovery if they found from the evidence, first, that the deceased killed himself in a fit of insanity which overpowered his conscious reason and will and thus acted from a mere blind and uncontrollable impulse, and that after they are satisfied he died by his own hand it becomes incumbent on the plaintiff on her part to offer proof sufficient to prevent the operation of the clause, and she does not comply with such exigency by proof merely that he was insane at times. She must prove that he was insane when the act was committed, and in the absence of proof of his condition at the precise time when the act was committed, they must presume he was then sane, and they cannot draw an inference that he was insane from the fact that he destroyed his own life. These instructions, say the Judges, state the law more explicitly and more favorably for the insurer than is found in any of the American authorities to which we have referred or to which our attention has been called in argument. The court say, in effect, that when the act of self-destruction is done during insanity it is a death by accident. They have examined the record in the case, and cannot say that there was no evidence legally sufficient to authorize a jury to infer and find that the deceased killed himself in a fit of insanity. The judgment of the court below, (the Court of Common Pleas, of Baltimore,) which found for the plaintiff, (Magdalena Peters,) was affirmed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large fire has been raging since Friday afternoon near the line between Canton and Sharon, Mass. It commenced on Talman's wood lot, but has spread and burned over the land belonging to Mr. Leavitt McManus and the lot known as the Sully property. Several hundred acres have been burned over, and the damage so far will reach $20,000. Men from Sharon and Canton are trying to stop the flames, but have not succeeded to any extent up to this evening.

An incendiary fire in Machias, Me., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed the Catholic Church and parsonage and the residences of Nathan Longfellow and Dr. Peabody, together with several small buildings and barns and 150,000 feet of lumber. The destruction of the entire eastern and central portions of the city was imminent at one time. The loss is about $25,000; insured for $7,000, chiefly in the Ætna, of Hartford.

The fire which broke out at 12:30 o'clock this morning partially consumed Rosenkrons' frame building on Spring street, Newton, N. J., causing a loss of $1,500 on that building, which is uninsured. Simpson, dealer in stoves and tinware, loses about $3,000; insured for $2,000. Hough & Grover, butchers, lose $300; fully insured.

The nail-factory, grist-mill, and saw-mill belonging to the Peru Steel and Iron Company, at Clintonville, Clinton County, N. Y., were totally destroyed by an incendiary fire yesterday morning. The loss is $20,000, and insurance $5,000, in companies not yet announced.

A recent fire at Savoy, Mass., ran over 100 acres of woodland, doing extensive damage, and destroying the saw-mill of Dennis Hastings, whose loss is $2,500. Follett & Sons, of South Adams, are also heavy losers.

A fire in the town of Topton, Penn., on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, night before last, destroyed eight dwellings. The loss is about $16,000; insurance, $8,000.

A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the restaurant of Thomas E. Cables, No. 34 Prince street. Damage, $100.

The factory of Messrs. Reilly & Lynch, at Nos. 17 and 19 Mulberry street, Newark, N. J., was damaged $500 by fire Friday night.

The residence of Mrs. Jane Kershaw, in Tyler street, Paterson, N. J., was damaged $500 by fire on Friday evening.

DANGEROUSLY STABBED.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when John Watson, residing at Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue, was passing through Greene street, near Houston, he was suddenly assaulted by George Evans, a youth about nineteen years of age, who came up behind him and stabbed him in the back with a pocket-knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. The assault was made without any apparent provocation. Watson was taken to Bellevue Hospital and Evans was arrested and locked up at the Mercer Street Police Station. Evans was arrested on May, 13, 1873, by Sergt. Young, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a charge of burglary. He at that time gave the name of John McDonnell, and was known as "Kid McDonnell." He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Sing Sing, and was discharged from that institution a short time ago.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, June 5.—The season here was inaugurated to-day by the opening of the Mansion House, United States, Howland's, Pavilion, Central, and San Souci Hotels. The Summer time-table of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad will go into effect on Monday next.

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

YALE PREPARING FOR THE RACE.

HER CREW DETERMINED TO WIPE OUT LAST YEAR'S DEFEAT—HOW THE MEN TRAIN—THEIR WEIGHT AND MEASUREMENTS—TWO NEW BOATS BUILDING FOR THEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, June 3, 1875.

There never was a time when boating was more popular at Yale than the present, and yet there is also a sense that the famous university was rather "sat upon" last year at Saratoga. I think that there was so much arbitrary and unfair, according to sporting ideas, in the treatment of the light-blue crew that, if a jury of professionals had been impaneled, there would have been a very different verdict. This seems to have been very much the opinion of the Yale men themselves, for at the convention held at Hartford for drawing up a new set of rules for the regatta, one of the articles gives to the umpire full power to decide not only what boat is in the wrong in case of a foul, but to select what boats, in his opinion, ought to row the course over again. And the convention selected Mr. James Watson, of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, as umpire. As that gentleman had stated his opinion of the decision given in the foul in very vigorous language, I must suppose that the general feeling of the convention was that Yale had been wronged. Also, the convention made it a rule that no boat should go out of its own water, and that each should have its course buoyed. As these changes in the rules were brought about by the representations of Mr. Ferry, the Commodore of the Yale Navy, and as they were opposed by Harvard, the conclusion is inevitable that the Yale men, taking every possible precaution to avoid a foul on the next occasion, were conscious of having been injured, and were determined to prevent it in the future. And it does look bad for the Harvard men, that they struggled against improvements which would entirely prevent the trouble of last year.

These considerations are forced upon the mind by the fact that Yale and Harvard will again be side by side in July. There was one intervening crew—Trinity—but through the dreadful misfortune that has befallen that college, in the drowning of young Cameron, it will send no representatives to Saratoga. That among the many correspondents and journalists there should be some that have partialities for Harvard, and that there should be others who prefer Yale, is inevitable. But it is to be hoped that on this occasion there will be no personal references. The remarks of one correspondent, who, it must be remembered, is not at all a journalist, were not confined to the Yale crew as a crew, but individuals were singled out for slanderous vituperation. Honestly, much of the unpleasant feeling between the two colleges can be traced to the correspondence of this 'man, who certainly abused the confidence reposed in him by his employer. Had he not been supposed to represent the thoughts and feelings of Harvard, the wounds made by his shafts would have rankled. But the venom that tipped his arrows was in the wide-spread belief that as he wrote so Harvard thought and talked. This, however, is incredible, and his blind partisanship should be disavowed by his college. It would be well if some friendly meeting could be arranged between the two bodies, or at least between the two navies, with a genuine *redinte gratio amoris*. For the possibility of another foul will detract greatly from the pleasure of the regatta, and will by no means add to the reputation of our foremost universities. And the Saratoga managers will do well if, instead of closing the ranks, they leave the space of Trinity vacant as a testimonial of respect and regard to the drowned Cameron.

THE YALE CREWS.

Yale this year will send to Saratoga two splendid crews, and a competitor for the sculls who is so dangerous that the odds on him ought to be very heavy. The University crew is as follows:

	Age.	Height.	Weight
G. L. Brownell, '75, bow	21	5.08	154
E. C. Cooke, '77 port bow	23	5.10	165
D. H. Kellogg, '76, starb'd waist	21	6.00	160
C. N. Fowler, '76, port waist	22	5 11	175
Julian Kennedy, '75, star. stroke	23	6.00	175
R. J. Cook, '76, stroke	26	5.08	158

One observes that the average weight of this crew is 164½. Probably by the time of the regatta they will be a little less, but not materially, for Cooke, who has given to the question much consideration, is convinced that men seldom fail from having too much flesh. A proper course of diet persisted in for a given time will remove the internal fat which militates against what is technically called wind. After that point is secured it is better to be rather easy than strict. The crew walk and run every morning from 6 to 7, and at present they mess together in one of the commons rooms of the College, in company with the Freshmen crew. The latter are practicing at Saltonstall Lake, and the University Crew consequently do most of their rowing down in the harbor, where the pride of the College, the new boat-house, stands in all its glory. It is of two stories, surmounted by a quaintly-shaped roof, and a still more quaintly-shaped belfry, and is, indeed, the finest in America. Nay, more, I do not think that either Oxford or Cambridge can equal it. The lower story can accommodate from eighty to one hundred boats, and in the upper are various rooms, reception halls, dressing-rooms, provided with closets, and lavatories. There is a magnificent verandah, nearly twenty feet wide, which encircles this story on three sides, from which one can watch the crew at practice.

All save one of the crew were in training last year, and may be considered veterans. It may be remembered that Capt. Cook had considerable trouble with C. N. Fowler, the port waist, who, excellent in form, in strength, and in stroke, could not work fast enough. The boat somehow seemed to slip from him. He was replaced by Hull, who had won the skulls at the College Regatta, and who was an excellent man. Cook has tried Fowler again, and by repeated coaching in the pair-oar has at last triumphed. Mr. Fowler will undoubtedly run at Saratoga. The new man, Mr. E. C. Cooke, who pulls No. 2 oar next to the bow, is a splendid specimen of physical health and strength, and is remarkable for the extraordinary muscular development of his arms and shoulders. The muscle behind the shoulder is enormous, and his biceps is the largest in the crew.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE CREW.

The measurements are:

Brownell.—Round the chest, when inflated, 42½ inches; round the biceps, 13½ inches; round the forearm, 12 inches.

E. C. Cooke, (the new man.)—Inflated chest, 42½ inches; round the biceps, 15 inches; round the forearm, 12½ inches.

Kellogg.—Round the chest, when inflated, 40¾ inches; round the biceps, 13½ inches; round the forearm, 11½ inches.

Fowler.—Round the chest, when inflated, 40½ inches; round the biceps, 12½ inches; round the forearm, 12 inches.

Kennedy.—Round the chest, when inflated, 42¾ inches; round the biceps, 13½ inches; round the forearm, 12 inches.

Captain Robert J. Cook.—Round the inflated chest, 40½ inches; round the biceps, 12½ inches; round the forearm, 11½ inches.

These measurements do not and can not tell all the tale, for it is the muscle behind the shoulder and below it that does the business. The legs also are very important, for they do considerable of the rowing. All the crew have particularly stout limbs, and the calves of Fowler and E. C. Cooke are simply enormous. But the best feature about the crew is its trimness. The weight is wonderfully well distributed over the boat, and each position has exactly the right kind of a man to fill it. As for the *morale* of the men, they don't say much, but they mean much; and if I were to say that they are burning to wipe out the stain of last year's record—certainly an unjust one—I should be telling the exact truth. Each man's heart smolders within his breast over last year; and if they are not fouled again there will be such time made as will astonish people.

For the single scull Julian Kennedy contests, and he will prove a tremendous competitor. Probably the substitutes will be Messrs. Harrison and Trumbull, but this is mere surmise, and not official. The latter will certainly be entered for some of the races, as will also Mr. Maxwell.

The Freshmen Crew is composed of unusually large and powerful men. It is thus arranged:

	Age.	Height.	Weight
Bow, H. Livingston	19	5.9½	158
Port bow, H. Holcomb	21	5.9¼	153
Starboard waist, C. K. Mixter	19	5.8½	163
Port waist, W. R. James	22	5.11¾	167
Starboard stroke, J. P. Clarke	19	5.11	165
Stroke, Captain, A. D. Chandler	21	5.11	168

This is an average of 162½ which, for a Freshman crew, is somewhat alarming. They were beaten at Saltonstall by the Law Crew, but only by a few seconds, and in consequence of not spurting soon enough. The winners were very much pumped, while the Freshmen were quite fresh. They are, perhaps, a little too fleshy, but since they are doing so well, one hates to find fault. Still, in July it will be pleasanter and more profitable to be a little lighter. They row every afternoon an average of six miles, and they run and walk every morning for an hour. They have been in training nearly all the term, pulling the rowing weights until the harbor was practicable for shells or barges. Their measurements are:

Livingston—Chest, 38; biceps, 13; forearm, 11½.

Holcomb—Chest, 38; biceps, 13; forearm, 11.

Mixter—Chest, 39½; biceps, 12½; forearm, 11¼.

James—Chest, 39; biceps, 12½; forearm, 11¼.

Clarke—Chest, 39; biceps, 13; forearm, 11½.

Chandler—Chest, 40¼; biceps, 13½; forearm, 12.

Two boats are being built for the regatta, one by Kearl & Collins, of New-Haven, the other by Blakie, of Cambridge. The University Crew will pick out their boat, and the Freshmen will row in the other. Cook and Brownell have done all the coaching of the Freshmen so far, and will probably continue until they have to concentrate their efforts on their own crew.

GAR.

THE BOGUS BOND CASE.

A NUMBER OF THE STOLEN BONDS IDENTIFIED—A PARTIAL HEARING IN THE MATTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 5, 1875.

The case of Messrs. Gaw, Stevenson, and 'Pete" Burns, who were charged by George Hilt with furnishing him with bad United States Government bonds, came up here this afternoon before Alderman Plankinton. The hearing was set for 10 o'clock, but before that hour the defendants had appeared, and waived a hearing for their appearance at court. However, when Mr. Cassidy, counsel for the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, appeared at 2 o'clock, he objected to this proceeding, and, as one of the parties, Gaw, was present, a partial hearing was had. Mr. Hartwell Jennison, Chief of the Loan Department of the Registry Bureau at Washington, testified that the bonds had been printed from genuine plates, but that the name of the party to whom they had been originally issued had been removed, and the name of Charles K. Gilbert substituted. Detective Benjamin Franklin, of the Pinkerton Agency, testified to procuring the bonds from George Hilt on Nov. 27, 1874. Mr. William H. Waitt, Cashier of the Glenn's Falls National Bank, identified the bonds as having been stolen from his bank in January, 1870. The names of the original owners had been altered to that of Charles K. Gilbert. No further testimony was taken, and the case was postponed until Saturday next. From private information to-day your correspondent learned that Gleason and Roberts had been arrested in New-York yesterday for complicity in these bond forgeries, and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. They are under $85,000 bail. George Hilt will proceed to New-York next Tuesday to identify Wishart. He says that he will have no trouble in this matter. It has also been learned that a Philadelphia banking institution has lost $40,000 by the operations of this gang. George C. Helmbold, editor of an insurance journal here, who has been held for being mixed up in the affair, will have a trial on Tuesday next.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the North-west decidedly, and has fallen east of the Alleghanies. Rising barometer, north-westerly winds, cooler, clearing weather now prevail over the lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. Southerly winds, diminishing pressure, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or lower temperature, with occasional rain, in the Middle and Eastern States. Southerly winds, clear, cooler weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The rivers have risen at Omaha, St. Louis, and Nashville, and fallen at Yankton, Leavenworth, Memphis, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, cooler, clear weather, and south and west winds.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, cooler, clearing weather, and north-westerly winds.

For the lakes, rising barometer, cooler, clear weather, and westerly winds.

For the Middle States and New-England, increasing pressure, south-west to north-west winds, falling temperature, with clear weather in the former, and occasional rain and partly cloudy weather in the latter.

The Lower Missouri will probably rise slightly, the Lower Mississippi remain stationary, and the Lower Ohio remain stationary or rise.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	65°	63°	3:30 P. M.	79°	82°
6 A. M.	65°	63°	6 P. M.	70°	73°
9 A. M.	69°	70°	9 P. M.	66°	68°
12 M.	76°	80°	12 M.	66°	67°

Average temperature yesterday.....70¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....69½°

Average temperature for the past week.....66°

Average temperature for corresponding week last year.....65 5-7°

JEROME PARK.

FIRST RACES OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SCENES OF GAYETY—IMMENSE CROWDS OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN PRESENT—FIVE RACES ON THE PROGRAMME—THE SPORT ONLY MARRED BY A STUPID STARTER—MADGE WINS THE DASH OF THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE—WILD IDLE TAKES THE FORDHAM HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES, AND ARISTIDES THE WITHERS STAKES—THE RACE OF ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS WON BY SPRINGBOK—SCRATCH CARRIES OF THE PURSE IN THE MILE-AND-A-HALF RUN.

Yesterday at Jerome Park was in every sense of the word a gala day. The great programme, embracing five races and including many of the most famous racers on the American turf, had been sufficient to attract at least 15,000 persons. Every grade of society was represented in the throng. The millionaire came in his drag, the man of independent fortune in his private carriage, and both accompanied by ladies who, early in the afternoon, made the bluff below the Club-house, radiant with rich, gay toilets and bright, happy faces. The grand stand and quarter stretch were crowded with the wealth, beauty, celebrity, and speculation of the Metropolis. Politicians were present almost without number. "Sunset" Cox and "Archie" Bliss represented the National Congress, and were fully filled with the excitement of the scene. Daly and others appeared for the State Legislature, while was well represented the Common Council. To all these add thousands who always go to horse races, either to enjoy the excitement or to speculate upon the results. The speculators were in the vast majority. It is a matter for exceeding wonder where all the money comes from that goes into the insatiate pool boxes. Hardly a man, rich or poor, high or low, can resist the temptation of investing according to his means upon the result of a race. The rule held true yesterday, and from first to last eager throngs surrounded the pool stands anxious to illustrate the adage that a fool and his money are soon parted. They did not lack the opportunity. The thrift of Morrissey has afforded unlimited facilities for investments of this character. For the auction pools there is a more immense pavilion and a voluble auctioneer; and between them, aided by capable clerks, the fool and his money can be parted with comfort and dispatch. There are also four stands for the sale of Paris mutual pool tickets, and nobody need wait a minute to cast his $5 into that undiscovered bourne from which so few greenbacks ever return.

When 3 o'clock arrived the scene was stirring and picturesque. The verandah of the Club-house was filled with fair women and presumably brave men, since they had exposed themselves to so much temptation. On the terrace beneath was a parterre of beauty and gay colors. Across the track on the quarter stretch and on the grand stand were many more thousands, and there the variety of toilets and of faces made the scene not less interesting than that offered by the club-house and the terrace. All these thousands, brought together from the wealth, beauty, fashion, and speculation of the Metropolis, waited impatiently for the beginning of the races, which the wisdom of the American Jockey Club had fixed for 3 o'clock, with five races upon the programme, in two of which were unusually large fields and proportionate delays to be expected. Shortly before the time for the first race the horses entered appeared upon the track for their preliminary gallops. There were Madge, Minnie Mac—fractious, as usual—B. F. Carver, Inspiration, Mate, and Searcher. The wise men of the West plunged heavily on Searcher. He had made great time in the West. He was a likely colt. He was of good blood, being by Enquirer, dam by Bonnie Scotland, and he was sure to win. They bet he would. He was favorite first and last in the pools. Everybody wanted to get on him, and they loudly lamented that he wouldn't pay anything, which in the end he did not, to the exceeding sorrow of his backers. When the horses were at last mustered in the chute, Searcher and Minnie Mac proved intractable, and the starter, one Capt. Costa, proved incapable. Bad as were the horses, the man was worse. The first start, within four minutes after the horses were mustered, was an excellent one—far better than the average—but the idiot holding the flag refused to drop it. Two or three minutes afterward there was an equally good start, but still the flag did not drop. The vast crowd upon the grand stand became impatient and indignant. There were cries of "shoot that starter," and several other remarks of like character, all of which were lost upon the imperturbable starter, who did not hear, or if he did, did not heed. Finally some genius cried out, "He's Sergt. Bates, and won't lower his flag," which fancy so tickled the crowd that good humor prevailed during the fifty minutes consumed by the intense stupidity of that starter in effecting a start. When at last the horses were sent on their journey it was quickly over, for Madge came in an easy winner in 1:17½, which was nothing extraordinary in point of time, as the distance was only three-quarters of a mile. The next race was for the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes, and there were twelve starters. The distance was a mile and a quarter, and, strange to say, the starter got them off without unreasonable delay. The race was an exciting one, all the best blood upon the American turf contesting for the victory, which was in the end won by Wild Idle, a son of Australian, in 2:12, with Spindrift second and staunch Preakness third. Thus far one favorite had won, for in the first race Searcher had been backed heavily to win, and the poor beast had come home with no more encouraging view than the rear of all the other horses.

The day was fast slipping away and the third race, which was for the Withers Stakes, was promptly called. The horses were promptly at the post, but that incomprehensible starter again earned and had the ironical cheers and hearty hisses of the vast crowds gathered upon the grand stand. Again there were vexatious unnecessary delays. Again there were cries of "Shoot that starter." Again did patience cease to be a virtue. But at last the horses were started, and Aristides came in a gallant winner in 1:45¾. Springbok the mile and three-quarters, with Milner, a Leamington colt, second, and Big Fellow, by War Dance, third. This race was closely contested, was exciting throughout, and gave greater pleasure than any other struggle of the day. During the greater part of the distance Springbok laid behind, and perhaps nine in ten of the spectators believed that Big Fellow was the winner. But on the home-stretch the great Springbok asserted his supremacy and came home an easy winner almost without urging. By this time it was far past 6 o'clock, and the thousands in attendance began to wonder whether they would get home before the gray glooming of the morning. They were fear-fully afraid of that starter who had spoiled the sport of thousands for the afternoon and evening, but this time the judges came to the rescue. The first bell was rung sharply to the minute, the second bell even more sharply. Even that starter began to understand the situation, and the five horses for the mile and a half race were mustered without delay far down on the new track. It was not an exciting race. Scratch took the lead and kept it; the blood of Lexington for once, at least, during the day, asserting its supremacy, for Scratch, a son of Kentucky and grandson of Lexington, came in first, with Resolute, by Revolver, second, and Mattie W., by Red Dick, third. When this, the last race, was ended, it was 7 o'clock and everybody was glad to get away.

The drive home, to those who came by carriage, was nothing more than a repetition of the experience of former years. There were thousands of vehicles, clouds of dust, stoppages at Smith's and Mount St. Vincent, beauty, dusty and disheveled, chivalry, also dusty and out of sorts, fast driving, slow driving, profanity at the bridge, and the usual quantity of sleepiness at the end of the journey. Thus began and thus ended the first day of the meeting of 1875 at Jerome Park—a success in every sense of that comprehensive word, but the universal verdict was, "Get a new starter!"

THE RACES.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The sport of the day began with a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, which had the following entries: D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 4 years; J. S. Cattanach's ch. m. Minnie Mac, 5 years; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift; John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years; R. W. Cameron's br. f. Inspiration, 4 years; M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 6 years, and Robinson & Morgan's b. c. Searcher, 3 years. This was a speedy lot, and on Friday night the betting showed largely in favor of Madge. Just before the race, however, Searcher became a favorite, and the choice lay between Madge and Searcher, the rates being as follows:

Searcher	$450	$500
Madge	450	505
Mate	315	360
Spindrift	65	60
Inspiration	125	120
Carver	105	90
Minnie Mac	55	30
Total	$1,565	$1,665

They were mustered in the three-quarter stretch and Spindrift was absent. The lot were somewhat fractious, particularly Minnie Mac and Inspiration. There was much delay. They made five false attempts to get away, and the sixth they were all together and everybody expected to see the flag fall, but the starter failed to see the advantage and the impatience of the spectators was manifested with hisses. There were three more false attempts, and once more they got off splendidly, but the starter did not give the signal, and again the spectators gave vent to their feelings in very pronounced hissing. Finally, Secretary Wheatly and Mr. Purdy went up to see what the matter was and endeavor to get the horses off. After twenty minutes' more delay they were given the signal, with Inspiration and Madge in the lead, the others close up. As they reached the bluff Madge went to the front and was leading Inspiration by a head, Searcher being third and the others well up. As they rounded the club-house hill they were lost in a cloud of dust, but Madge and Inspiration were in the lead. When they reappeared Madge was three-quarters of a length in front of Inspiration, who was leading Minnie Mac a length and a half, she being two lengths before Mate, while Searcher was fifth and Carver bringing up the rear. As they came around the lower turn Mate got to the head of Inspiration, and before reaching the three-quarter pole had taken the second place from her, but Madge remained in the lead, and running free had all her competitors beaten before they were half way up the stretch. Although Heyward rode Mate for all he was worth he could not get near Madge, who won hands down by five lengths in 1:17½, Mate second, two lengths before Inspiration, B. F. Carver was fourth, Minnie Mac fifth, Searcher sixth. The poor show made by Searcher was a great blow to the Western speculators, and they dropped heavily on the result.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400; for all ages; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, 105 pounds. Hennesey...... 1
M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 6 years, by imp. Australian, out of Mattie Gross, 118 pounds. Hayward... 2
R. W. Cameron's br. f. Inspiration, 4 years, by Warminster, out of Sophia, 105 pounds...... 3
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 114 pounds. Wise...... 4
J. S. Cattanach's ch. m. Minnie Mac, 5 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 111 pounds. J. Roe...... 5
Robinson & Morgan's b. c. Searcher, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam by Bonnie Scotland, 90 pounds...... 6
Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner......dr.
Time—1:17½.

THE FORDHAM HANDICAP.

The second race of the day was the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes, one mile and a quarter, which originally closed with fifty-three nominations, nineteen of whom were declared out. This left thirty-four horses, and when they were summoned by the judges, twelve of them faced the starter as follows: George Langstaff's b. f. Countess, 4 years, 100 pounds; Robert Cathcart's b. g. Kadi, 6 years, 114 pounds; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 7 years, 131 pounds, which included five pounds penalty for winning the Baltimore Cup; John M. Harney's b. m. Osage, 4 years, 100 pounds; John Hunter's b. c. Lelaps, 3 years, 90 pounds; Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, 3 years, 88 pounds; M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years, 100 pounds; D. McDaniel & Co.'s br. f. Josie B., 4 years, 90 pounds; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, 117 pounds; also b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, 100 pounds; A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, 117 pounds, and D. J. Bannatyne's b. h. Audubon, 5 years, 102 pounds. The betting on the race was very heavy, and Wild Idle, who was thought little of on Friday night, became the most decided favorite before the start, while Preakness, although carrying the top weight, was strongly backed by the followers of the dark blue. The knowing ones bought Wild Idle, and he brought them out of the struggle successfully. The quotations were as follows:

Wild Idle		$500	$510
Preakness		410	450
Survivor		105	105
Spindrift Cariboo		85	90
Countess Kadi Osage Lelaps Australind Josie B. Audubon	The Field	200	195
Total		$1,300	$1 350

The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and the starter was a little more successful in getting them off. There was little delay in getting them into line, and apparently there was a fair start, as seen from the distance. When the lot had got into motion Josie B. rushed to the front and forced the running. She was closely followed by Spindrift, Kadi being in the third place and Survivor fourth, with Lelaps lapping him. When they passed the judges' stand Josie B. was showing the way three-quarters of a length before Australind, who had run up and had taken the second place from Spindrift, who was third, Kadi fourth, Survivor and Lelaps coming next—the others in a ruck close behind. Going round the turn Spindrift repassed Australind, taking the second position, but Josie B. remained in the van, and when she passed the quarter-pole she was a length in advance of Spindrift, who was two lengths before Australind. Wild Idle running up from the ruck took the fourth position, followed by Kadi fifth, Cariboo sixth, and Preakness next, and beginning to move up. In this manner they passed to the hill, where they were lost to sight in a dense cloud of dust. When they were again seen on the lower turn Spindrift was showing a lead of a length and a half and Josie B. was falling rapidly toward the rear. Wild Idle was in the second place and running free, Kadi was third, Cariboo fourth, and Preakness fifth, but rapidly moving past Cariboo. As they came to the three-quarter pole Wild Idle was a length behind Spindrift and beginning to push him hard, while Preakness had passed Cariboo and was rapidly overhauling Kadi, who gave way when turning into the homestretch. Spindrift came up still leading Wild Idle, but the latter began to crowd his competitor, and, finally they were on even terms at the lower end of the grand stand, while Preakness was coming fast, under the masterly riding of Heyward, but it was useless. Spindrift began to show the white feather, and Wild Idle came to the front, winning the race by a length in 2:12, Spindrift second, three lengths in advance of Preakness, Cariboo fourth, Kadi fifth, the others pulling up. The victory of Wild Idle was a popular one, and Mr. Littell was generally congratulated, especially as Wild Idle showed very badly last year and did not win a race.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by the 20th May; with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; weights to be published by the 1st May; winners, after publication of weights, of $1,000, to carry five pounds; of $2,000, seven pounds extra; closed 1st March; one mile and a quarter; fifty-three nominations, of which nineteen declared out and paid $10; twenty-two paid $25 and twelve $50 each; value to winner, $1,640.

M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years, by imported Australian, out of Idlewild; 104 pounds...... 1
Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, by imported Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner...... 2
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, aged, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf; 131 pounds, (including five pounds penalty)...... 3
Joseph Donahue's b h. Cariboo, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones; 100 pounds...... 0
Robert Cathcart, Jr.'s, b. g. Kadi, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Katona; 114 pounds...... 0
John Langstaff's b. f. Countess, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington; 100 pounds...... 0
John M. Harney's b. m. Osage, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard; 100 pounds...... 0
John Hunter's b. c. Lelaps, 3 years, by Leamington, out of imported Pussy; 90 pounds...... 0
Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, 3 years, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter; 88 pounds...... 0
D. McDaniel & Co.'s br. f. Josie B., 4 years old, by Asteroid, out of Canary Bird; 90 pounds...... 0
A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington; 117 pounds...... 0
D. J. Bannatyne's b. h. Audubon, 5 years, by Australian, out of Heiress; 102 pounds...... 0
Time—2:12.

WINNERS OF THE FORDHAM HANDICAP.

Year	Winner.	Age.	Sire.	Weight.	Starters.	Time.
1868	Stonewall Jackson	5	Lightning	110	7	2:16¼
1869	Sanford	4	Uncle Vic	103	11	2:14¼
1870	Cottrill	4	Daniel Boone	109	9	2:12¼
1871	Chillicothe	4	Lexington	105	13	2:13½
1872	Ortolan	5	Doneraile	116	12	2:14
1873	Mate	4	Australian	104	9	2:16
1874	Survivor	4	Vandal	112	9	2:17
1875	Wild Idle	5	Australian	104	12	2:12

THE WITHERS STAKE.

The third and important race of the day was the Withers Stake for three-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; one mile. For this there were fifty-eight nominations, and thirteen of them faced the starter when they were called upon. These were Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c Warwick; Doswell & Cammack's b. f. Invoice; A. Belmont's imported b. c. Matador and blk. c. Rhadamanthus; D. D. Withers' b. f. by Gladiateur, out of Battaglia; John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Lord Zetland; D. McDaniel's ch. c. Joe Cerns; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake and ch. c. Aristides; John M. Harney's br. c. Ozark; James A. Grinstead's gr. c. D'Artagnan; Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. c. Bob Woolley, and William Cottrill's ch. f. Ascension. This race is important as giving a line for the Belmont Stake, and was, of course, the race that was invested with the greatest interest. Many of the starters had run this year, and Aristides had certainly shown himself a very superior colt in his Western engagements. It was not surprising, under these circumstances to find McGrath's stable occupying the position of first favorite, and the result certainly justified the confidence placed in the powers of Aristides. The knowing ones, however, were much surprised at the very fine running of Rhadamanthus and Ozark, both of whom sold in the field, and the latter colt was particularly despised as an aspirant for the honors of the race; yet he gained the third place. The betting on the result was very heavy, the ruling prices being as follows:

McGrath		$500	$600
Cottrill		410	310
Puryear		310	310
McDaniel		160	170
Doswell & Cammack		100	100
Harney Belmont Withers Chamberlin Grinstead Robinson & Morgan	The Field	250	250
Total		$1,730	$1,740

As there were so many horses in the race the starting point was located down the stretch near the furlong pole, and the judges occupied a stand in the vicinity. This was done to facilitate the starting, as the track near the furlong pole is much wider than in front of the judges' stand. The starter, however, appeared to be nervous and uncertain, and the delay in the first race found a counterpart in this. Invoice was very fractious and did her part toward delaying the start which, added to the incompetency of the starter, disgusted the entire assemblage of spectators. At length the colts were got together, after many false starts, and they were sent away to a rather poor start. The Battaglia filly of Withers had the best of it, Matador being second, Rhadamanthus third, the others close together, with Joe Cerns in the rear. As they passed the stand, Matador had taken the lead from the Battaglia filly and went round the turn very fast, cutting out the work in good style and making the pace hot for his stable companion, Rhadamanthus. When the quarter pole was reached, Matador was two lengths in front of the Battaglia filly, who was the same distance before Rhadamanthus, with Aristides at the latter's quarter, Ozark fifth and close up, Warwick sixth, and Chesapeake seventh, while Joe Cerns, who had been backed strongly by the followers of McDaniel, was hopelessly struggling in the rear. When they passed under the club-house wire, the Battaglia filly gave it up, and Rhadamanthus, followed by Aristides, passed her. As they were lost to sight in the dust, Matador was still leading two lengths, Rhadamanthus occupying the second place with Aristides, holding him close at the saddle girth. Ozark was fourth and running strong two lengths behind them. When they reappeared on the lower turn Matador was holding his own, but Rhadamanthus had succumbed to the speed of Aristides, who had passed and was leading him a length and a half. Two lengths behind Rhadamanthus was Ozark and Chesapeake, and the others were evidently out of the race. As they approached the three-quarter pole, Matador, having finished his portion of the work, dropped back and Evans, setting Rhadamanthus to work, made the final effort. Ozark, in the meantime, parted company with Chesapeake and for a moment looked dangerous, but it was evident that the final struggle would be between Aristides and Rhadamanthus. As they turned up the stretch the struggle was very hot between the two, but Aristides lasted the best and won a fast race by a length. Time, 1:45¾. Rhadamanthus was second, two lengths before Ozark, third; Chesapeake fourth, Warwick fifth, Bob Woolley sixth, and the Battaglia filly seventh.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Withers Stakes, for three-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; to be run for on the first day of the Spring meeting, 1875, not less than one week prior to the race for the Belmont Stakes. Closed Jan. 1, 1874, with fifty-eight nominations, of which two were void by the death of the subscriber. One mile. Value to winner, $4,250.

H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, by imp. Lexington, out of Sarong, by Lexington; Swim...... 1
A. Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse; Evans... 2
John M. Harney's br. c. Ozark, by Pat Malloy, out of imp. Sunny South...... 3
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Warwick, by imp. Leamington, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington...... 0
Doswell & Cammack's b. f. Invoice, by Lexington, out of Volga, by imp. Glencoe...... 0
A. Belmont's b. c. Matador, (imp.,) by Gladiateur, out of imp. Nonpareil...... 0
D. D. Withers' imp. b. f. by Gladiateur, out of Battaglia, by Rataplan...... 0
John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Lord Zetland, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardiz, by Glencoe...... 0
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Joe Cerns, by imp. Australian, out of Bettie Ward, by Lexington...... 0
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield...... 0
J. A. Grinstead's gr. c. D'Artagnan, by Lightning, out of Zingara, by Star Davis...... 0
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. c. Bob Woolley, by imp. Leamington, out of Item, by Lexington...... 0
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Ascension, by Australian, out of Lily Ward, by Lexington...... 0
Time—1:45¾.

WINNERS OF THE WITHERS STAKE.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Subs.	Starters.	Time.
1874	Dublin	Kentucky	110	58	13	1:45¾
1875	Aristides	Leamington	110	30	14	1:50

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The fourth race in the programme was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, with allowances to maidens. The five entries were D. McDaniel's ch. h. Springbok, 5 years; John Coffee's gr. h. Donnybrook, 5 years; John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, 3 years; Samuel J. Sulyer's ch. c. Big Sandy, 3 years, and Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s ch. c. Bigfellow, 4 years. Of course, it was an easy matter to pick the winner out of this lot, so easy in fact that very few were willing to risk any amount against Springbok, and he was therefore left out of the pools. The principal interest attached to the race was the appearance of Milner, Mr. O'Donnell's colt, who was started to give the animal a trial in company, as it was his maiden attempt. It may be said that the trial was very satisfactory, for he easily defeated all his competitors, with the exception of Springbok. The Western crack Bigfellow was not near him at the finish, and the backers of the latter lost heavily. The pools, with Springbok left out, averaged as follows:

Bigfellow	$185	$250
Milner	100	125
Big Sandy	55	45
Donnybrook	45	45
Total	$385	$465

They were started from the inside or extra track, and when the flag fell Milner shot away in the lead, with Big Sandy second and the others close together. Milner held his lead to the hill and out of sight round the bluff, but when they were again seen on the lower turn Donnybrook was showing the route a length in advance of Bigfellow, who was half a length before Milner, he leading Big Sandy two lengths, while Springbok was waiting in the rear, running in hand. As they ran into the homestretch Springbok moved up and forced the others along, until they came to the stand in a bunch. Big Sandy was a head in front of Milner, Bigfellow, and Springbok, and Donnybrook was just behind them. This finished the first three-quarters of the race. As they went round the turn Big Sandy fell back and Milner went to the fore, but Springbok was soon up with him, and the pair reached the quarter-pole simultaneously three lengths in advance of Big Sandy, who was leading Bigfellow a length, the latter being the same distance before Donnybrook. Thus they went round the hill, and when they reappeared on the lower turn Milner and Springbok were still running as a team, and six lengths behind them was Bigfellow two lengths before Big Sandy, and Donnybrook away in the rear. In this manner they turned into the homestretch, when Springbok began to leave Milner, the boy on the latter making a lavish use of the whip, which was entirely unnecessary, as he could not hope to reach Springbok. The latter won the race easily by three lengths in 3:12—Milner second, six lengths ahead of Bigfellow, who was a head's length before Big Sandy, Donnybrook in the rear.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $600. Maidens allowed, if three years old, three pounds; if four years or upward, five pounds. One mile and three-quarters.

D. McDaniel's ch. h. Springbok, five years, by imported Australian, out of Hester by Lexington; 114 pounds...... 1
John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, three years, by imported Leamington, dam by Lexington; 87 pounds...... 2
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Bigfellow, four years, by War Dance, out of Flyaway by Mahomet; 108 pounds...... 3
Samuel J. Salyer's ch. c. Big Sandy, three years, by imported Australian, out of Genevra by Lexington; 87 pounds...... 4
John Coffee's g. h. Donnybrook, five years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter; 114 pounds...... 5
Time—3:12.

THE SELLING RACE.

The concluding race of the day was a selling race for a purse of $500, which brought out five starters in D. McDaniel's b. f. Mattie W., Lawrence and Lorillard's ch. h. Resolute, James Donahue's b. c. Scratch, M. H. Sanford's ch. c. Lightheels, and John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer. This was the only race of the day in which the favorite was overthrown, and it was some consolation to the outsiders to capture one of the events. Resolute was the favorite over the entire field, the rates ruling as follows:

Resolute		$130	$240
Mattie W., Scratch, Lightheels, The Hoaxer,	Field	100	180

THE RACE.

The race was run over the Belmont course, and, after breaking away two or three times, the starter felt it incumbent upon him to drop the flag as it was growing dark. When they came into the regular course at the three-quarter pole, The Hoaxer was in front, Resolute second, Mattie W. third, Scratch fourth, and Lightheels fifth. They came up the stretch at a good pace, and when they reached the stand and finished the first half mile Hoaxer was leading by a neck, Resolute second, two lengths before Scratch, Mattie W. fourth, and Lightheels fifth. As they went round the turn Resolute, Scratch, and The Hoaxer were on even terms, and thus they shot past the quarter-pole. It was a beautiful race to this point. When they came under the hill Scratch rushed away, and was soon a length in front of The Hoaxer, who was the same distance before Resolute, he leading Mattie W. two lengths, Lightheels being out of the race. In this manner they went out of sight, and, on reappearing on the lower turn, Scratch was two lengths in front of The Hoaxer, who was a length before Resolute. Thus they came into the homestretch, and Resolute was ridden for all he was worth, but his efforts were useless. He could not overtake Scratch, who beat him out by three lengths in 2:45. Mattie was third, Lightheels fourth, and The Hoaxer fifth, having been pulled up.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 5 pounds; if for $750, 7 pounds; if for $500, 10 pounds; one mile and a half.

Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Fluke, $1,000, 103 pounds...... 1
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. h. Resolute, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., $500, 104 pounds. 2
D. McDaniel's b. f. Mattie W., 4 years, by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen, $750, 98 pounds...... 3
M. H. Sanford's ch. c. Lightheels, 3 years, by Australian, out of Lightsome $1,500, 90 pounds...... 4
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, $500, 98 pounds...... 5
Time—2:45.

According to the conditions of the race, Scratch was offered at auction, but there being no bid over the stated selling price, he was knocked down to his owner.

WEST POINT.

OLD GRADUATES AT THE POST—HOW SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS WERE RECEIVED—THE EXAMINATION EXERCISES AND DRILLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Friday, June 4, 1875.

The progress or growth of West Point is not so rapid as might be imagined. It presents much the same appearance now that it did many years ago, and even to so old a graduate as Gen. Ammen, of Maryland, the changes have been the results of age rather than of Government appropriations. Gen. Ammen graduated in 1831, or, as he says, "when all the trees that shade the walks and avenues now were insignificant saplings." Since that time many of the buildings now standing were erected; and the text-books changed through the improvements and discoveries in science. The arms in use are different, and the guns are drawn by horses instead of cadets. Still the Post looks like home to the old soldiers who now visit it for the first time in many years, and they never tire of exploring its nooks and corners in quest of landmarks once so familiar to them. West Point, to line officers who have been on active service since their graduation, is a desirable garrison. Such of them as happen to be married rejoice when they are detailed to act as instructors at the academy, because they know that they will remain there for four years, and may "buy a carpet," which is generally a useless incumbrance to them elsewhere. There are men in the Army now with growing families that have never had a permanent home, and have wandered around the Continent from coast to frontier for years. To these their appointments to West Point, where they settle in pleasant homes, furnished, it is true, at their own expense, is welcome indeed. Those who like it best are line officers belonging to the cavalry, artillery, or infantry. The ordnance officers do not care to come, because, being staff officers, they have better times almost anywhere else. An appointment to West Point only affords them an opportunity to brush up their mathematics and refresh their memories on subjects almost forgotten. After an instructor or professor has been here for four years he gets to be regarded as one of the pillars of the institution, and he must have been very unpopular indeed to leave without being regretted. But, happily, few such are heard of in these days, and scarcely one of those now about to be transferred to other spheres of action will depart without having the satisfaction of knowing that every one will miss them. First, there is Lieut. Col. Emory, Upton Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Artillery, Infantry, and Cavalry Tactics. He has been here five years, and is generally beloved. His term of service expired a year ago; but, having to complete his works on cavalry and artillery tactics to make them assimilate with his work on infantry tactics, he had to remain one year longer. Now he is to be relieved by Col. Neil, a distinguished cavalry officer, and will go to Europe. Lieut. David A. Lyle, Acting Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, has been relieved, too, and will soon quit the Point. His successor, Lieut. Tallman, is expected every day.

Aside from these pending changes, the examination, and drills, nothing of interest is transpiring. Even Sherman's *Memoirs* are not openly discussed. It would be idle to say that they have not been read by nearly every man here, and silently criticised. Still, the most that one can learn from the lips of any one is that the *Memoirs* were harsh in their treatment of gallant men. It is further conceded by some that justice, perhaps, has not been done in the *Memoirs* to Thomas, Logan, Blair, and Hooker, who certainly fought bravely and paid dearly on the spot for errors of judgment during the war. All these names are honored at West Point with McPherson, Scofield, and the rest of the Union Generals. The book is deemed able and singular. Its author is not openly criticised. He is the General of the Army.

This afternoon the cadets have been giving an exhibition of practical military engineering—ponton drill, under Capt. O. Ernst, of the Engineers. The boats were manned by First Class men, and twelve in number were taken out to their positions, twelve feet apart, and anchored. The stringers were then laid by the First Class men and Second Class men placed the planks. A bridge about 200 feet long was thus built in a very few minutes, and the Board of Visitors walked out along it. Squads of cadets tested its strength by running and jumping upon it. In this way, it is said, the Hudson could be spanned in two hours. The number of spectators was greater to-day than at any other time since Decoration Day. After the spectacle drill, according to custom came the dress parade on the green, and then general dismissal to quarters. The examinations of the Second Class in philosophy was completed in the forenoon, and that of the First in mineralogy and geology begun. It will hardly be ended to-morrow. Next week the names of the "Plebs" will probably be made public. Among them is a son of the actor, Dion Boucicault. The young gentleman was here yesterday, watching the cadets at exercise. To-morrow there will be no spectacle for the visitors, and Sunday will, as ever, be monotony itself at West Point.

LAUNCH OF A PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP.

CHESTER, Penn., June 5.—At 1 o'clock P. M. to-day a new steam-ship for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was launched from the yard of John Roach. The launch was successfully accomplished, and the vessel was christened the "City of New-York." Another steam-ship for the same company will be launched about the 4th of July.

BURGLARY IN STOUGHTON, MASS.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—The safe of Flint & Savels, at Stoughton, Mass., was robbed last night by unknown burglars of $7,000 in United States bonds and money.

THE INDIANS' FAREWELL.

THEIR FINAL INTERVIEW WITH THE AUTHORITIES.

A PLAIN TALK FROM COMMISSIONER SMITH —WHAT HE THINKS ABOUT THE YOUNG "INTERPRETERS"—HOW THE INDIANS TAKE THEIR DISAPPOINTMENT—THEY WILL TRY TO MAKE THEIR PEOPLE CONFORM TO THE PRESIDENT'S WISHES.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Indians called at the Interior Department this morning to say good-bye to the Commissioner, when a short interview took place, after which they left and expect to start for home to-night, the Cheyenne River Indians going by way of New-York, where they will stop for a few days. The agents return with them, though it is understood that the resignation of Agent Saville is at the disposal of the department.

The following is a report of the interview with Commissioner Smith:

Commissioner—I understand that some of the young men want to speak this morning, and I would be glad to hear anything they have to say.

Red Cloud—My friend, we are going home to-day, and the young men you see here want to shake hands with you and bid you good-bye. We came also to ask about something we have not heard about. I would like to ask about the pay for those who came with me—the interpreters and all the Indians.

Commissioner—There are some things to be said about those men who have come along that I would rather not be obliged to say to you. They have not come by the wish of anybody but themselves, so far as I know, and they have been sources of mischief and trouble ever since they came here. They got you to insist on going to the Washington House, and they got some of you to go there after I had told you that it was not a proper place for you. They have led you into bad practices since you have been here. Now they have the impudence to come and ask me to pay them for that sort of service, and I leave it to you to judge whether I had better do it or not. That is all that is to be said on that subject. I have told your agent to spend for you, in getting such presents as you want, $25 apiece. This is in addition to what you have already received in suits of clothes and other things that your agent has bought for you. I wish I could make it more, and do for you what you ask in that respect, and to furnish each of you a horse, with saddle and equipments, but that I am not able to do, because I have not the money to make the purchases.

Little Mould—You tell the truth when you say that you did not invite the interpreters to come along with the Indians. We have heard that before, but if we had come only with the three interpreters belonging to our delegation these three interpreters would dispute as to what we said. We invited these three to come in order to be witnesses on our return as to what was done. As for myself, I am not influenced by these men. They wanted to come along with us, and now they say we have deceived them, and between the two they are falling to the ground. They blame us for not getting paid. We came here at the invitation of the President, and we expected to go home with horses, equipments, and guns, so that our people would receive us gladly. If we go home without anything of this kind, when we arrive there the people will all laugh at us.

The Commissioner—I would not give you guns if I could. If I could give you horses and saddles I would, but I have no power about it. I cannot do it, so it is not worth while for me to encourage you in any way to expect it. About those men that you speak of as interpreters. In the first place they are not interpreters at all. The best of them, Todd Randall, when he came to interpret for Red Cloud, broke down, and Red Cloud had to get some one else. Palliday, the only one who did belong to you as an interpreter, was employed by me. He could interpret; he is a good interpreter, but he likes whisky so well that he broke down. He got so drunk that I could not see him for several days. I shall pay him for what he did and send him home. Randall will also be paid; he came at my request; but those other men, who have deceived you, who have kept you from doing your duty and have led you astray, have no claim for anything, and they may be thankful that they are not driven out of the country. How are you to trust those men when they go home to tell what has been done here—men who will do all they can to defeat the best interests of the tribe and bring you into disgrace in Washington? What do you want of them when you get home? Now this is a plain talk to you, but I may just as well talk of things as they are than that we should deceive one another. Now, I want to say a word to Sitting Bull. I have heard with great pleasure of your conduct, and of the conduct of one or two others of the Red Cloud Agency. I have heard from your agent and from the military officer at the agency of the great service you have rendered the Government. You have proved yourself to be a very brave and true man, a friend to your own people and to the whites. Your good conduct has been reported to the President, and I am instructed by him to give you a token of his regard.

Little Wound—My friend, I want to speak to you about another matter. These things I have heard to-day do not please me, but I shall let it go by, and I want to say a few words to you. When I came here you gave me some advice about the proper way when I went buffalo hunting, and I have always done the way as you instructed me. The man that is interpreting for me brought me news that you wished to have me sell the hunting privilege. I told him that it would be better to wait a few years, but you have given me word and I will take it back to my people and let them decide. There are a great many buffalo left in the country. I have told my agent that those young men who left the agency to go hunting did not do so because they wanted to disobey the Great Father, but they wanted to sell the robes when there was no issue. When I go home I shall tell my people what you have said about hunting buffalo, and I think they will say yes; but I think you ought to give more money to us for our women and children. That is all I have to say, and I wish you to consider these things.

Commissioner—I have always heard well of Little Wound when he went on his hunting expeditions. The officers and soldiers have always reported that you were disposed to do right, but you know very well that you scarcely ever go hunting that something does not occur which makes trouble between your people and the whites, and every year this grows more and more likely to occur, and I am glad to hear you say you will give up this right that is very dear to you. I will present your case to the Secretary of the Interior, and through him to the President, and then to Congress, asking that Congress will give the additional sum of money which the Secretary yesterday promised to get, but I hope you will be able to distinguish between this promise that we will try to get this money, and the promise that we will give you the money; those are two different things.

Sitting Bull—I had said I would go home without speaking, but I have concluded to say a few words. The young men also have their opinion about matters which are spoken of here, as well as the chiefs, and I brought these young men here so that they might consider whatever questions should come up. I have now been here more than ten days and have listened to all that has been said on both sides. Although I have said nothing, I have taken into my ears everything that has been said. I thought I would go away without saying anything to you, but I am going to say a few words. These two men who did our business for us did not tell you their own opinions, but the opinions of all the people, and they tell you the opinion of our delegation. You have told them since they have been here of the wish of the President; also the words of the Secretary of the Interior and yourself. You have heard one of the chiefs say that he would agree to it. I am of the same opinion, and when I go home I will see my people and get them to agree to it. When the chiefs consider anything that is for their good and the happiness of their people in the future, they try to do the best they can. I should have been glad to have taken the news home that we had accomplished our business. The people that are left at home and the chiefs are waiting to hear what their chiefs have done in Washington, and when I go home I think they will give you an answer. They will listen to everything that has been proposed here, and I think they will assent. I would like to have them say yes. I thought when I came here with this delegation that the chiefs would accomplish something here; but as it is, we will go back and consider with our people. When I go out of this building to-day I would like the Agent to take me straight home without stopping at any other place.

Commissioner—I want to speak to those young men about those half-Indian men and half-white men—I am sorry they are white at all—who live among you. You will find now and then men living among you of that sort that you can trust, but as a general thing you will find them only mischief-makers. When you find one disposed to be a mischief-maker, ready to come between you and your agent and between you and your Great Father, you may be pretty sure he is your worst enemy, and the less you submit your affairs to him, or pay any attention to what he says, the better it will be for you. I am glad to have met you, and glad to have seen you this morning. I hope you will have a pleasant journey home, and that when you report to your people what the Great Father wants done about hunting privileges, about Wyoming and the Black Hills, that they will see that he is your Good Father, and wants to do the best thing for them.

Red Cloud—Six of my young men have remained four days at the Washington House, and one all the time. Wherever white men eat they expect to pay for it. The bills will amount to less than $100. When I return home I would like to leave the railroad at Sidney. It is much nearer home than Cheyenne, and even if we walk home we can make better time. We can get there at night and walk home in the night.

Commissioner—I will leave that matter to Dr. Daniels. He is going home with you, and whatever way he thinks best he will adopt.

Red Cloud—That is the wish of all my people. That is the road we go buffalo hunting on.

Commissioner.—I have no objection to your leaving the railroad at Sidney, but will leave it to Dr. Daniels. How about paying for the board of those Indians who have quartered at the Washington House. The proprietor of that house knew very well that I did not want you to go there, yet he has tried from the day you came to get you there. Some of you he has actually forced to go.

The Commissioner made other reflections upon the proprietor of this hotel, which called forth the remark from Red Cloud that he was afraid he (the Commissioner) was prejudiced against the man, and Mr. Smith answered, "Well, I am slightly."

Scalp Face then spoke to Red Cloud as follows: I told you just how that matter would be when we commenced it. We came here with divided councils. We have accomplished nothing, and we have no one to blame but ourselves. The Red Cloud Agent is a good man; he is a brave, true man. We tried to break him down, but we could not. He is the man we ought to take back with us and keep. We have tried him. I am a young man, and have suffered a great deal in my efforts to protect the agency.

During the interview, Lone Horn pointed to Mrs. Kelly, who was sitting in the room, saying, "That lady that sits over there our people once did a wrong to that we can never pay her for. If you can pay her for us I wish you would. Mrs. Kelly's husband and little daughter were killed by the Sioux, and she was taken captive a few years ago while crossing the plains."

The President has presented Sitting Bull with a fine rifle, nicely mounted and inclosed in a leather case. On the brass mounting surrounding the lock is engraved: "Sitting Bull, from the President, for bravery and friendship."

The Cheyenne Indians requested the Commissioner to appoint Rev. S. D. Hinman and Rev. J. P. Newman Commissioners to go out and aid in negotiating the Black Hills matter.

LETTER FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

A REJOINDER TO GEN. SHERMAN—THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—THE CONFEDERATE TREASURE.

The following letter, purporting to have been written by Jefferson Davis, is taken from the St. Louis *Times* of Friday morning last:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 27, 1875.

Col. W. F. Mellen:

MY DEAR SIR: Please accept my thanks for your kind letter of the 19th inst., and the accompanying copy of a St. Louis paper containing an extract from the forthcoming work of Gen. W. T. Sherman. My absence delayed the receipt of your letter and this reply to it.

The malice that seeks to revive the nefariously concocted and long since exploded slander which connected my name with the assassination of President Lincoln, is quite in character with the man who so conducted his invasion of the South, as to render "Sherman's bummers" the synonym of pillage, arson, cruelty to the helpless, and murder of non-combatants, and who closed his career of arson with a false accusation against Gen. Hampton in regard to the burning of Columbia, S. C.

But the question arises, why did Gen. Sherman at the date of his reported conversation with Gen. J. E. Johnston, suppose me capable of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln?

Gen. Sherman never was personally acquainted with me; and from those who knew me, either in the United States Army or in civil life, surely learned nothing to justify such suspicion. In the conduct of the war between the States, despite of many baseless accusations, we can proudly point to a record, which shows a strict adherence to the usages of war between civilized nations. On what, then, did the suspicion of Gen. Sherman rest? Was it not that, proceeding on the rule of judging others by one's self, he ascribed to me the murderous and malicious traits of his own nature?

He reports a conversation with President Lincoln, from which is to be inferred a desire to have authority for departing from the course, which as a soldier he must have known was usual and proper toward prisoners of war. Did he hope to get instructions for the slaughter of the Confederacy's President and Cabinet officers, as set forth in the orders of Col. Dahlgren, when he made his raid against Richmond? If the good-natured characteristic reply of President Lincoln taught him that murder was not the approved measure, it seems to have failed to inspire him with the generosity and charity which is ever found in noble minds, or with the chivalry which ever adorns the character of the true soldier and gentleman.

Among the articles of the surrender of Gen. J. E. Johnston there was one prohibiting military expeditions in the country east of the Chattahoochie River. That was the best consideration obtained for the surrender of armies, arms, munitions, and manufactories in that section, and it was in violation of that article that the brigade of cavalry by which I was captured was scouring the country and freely taking from the unprotected people the little which was left to them for their future subsistence. From the statement of Gen. Sherman we learn that a story had been told, to the effect that I was carrying in wagons millions of specie to the South, and therefore we are left to conclude was made that expedition in violation of the agreement of surrender. Though the story of the millions of specie is now admitted by Gen. Sherman to have been a fiction, the admission is made in such terms as would lead the reader to suppose I had been traveling with wagon transportation, and had a few thousand dollars of specie in a valise. But neither supposition would be true. I had recently joined the wagon train, and was about to leave it when captured. My only baggage was a valise, which was packed on a mule, and it contained no specie. The few thousand dollars of specie were in a pair of saddle-bags belonging to Secretary Reagan. Whether that money ever reached the United States Treasury, Mr. Reagan, from whom it was taken, may be able to learn after he shall have assumed his functions as a Representative in the United States Congress.

Should the course of the Commanding General of the Army, in attempting, at this late day, to resuscitate a defunct slander against the President of the late Confederacy, and to which slander not even suborned witnesses could give the semblance of truth, be taken as the exponent of the feeling of the Army, that arm of the General Government would seem to be ill-suited to the task, of late so largely assigned to it of preserving civil order and of restoring harmony among the peoples of the United States. For public consideration, it is to be hoped that the ineradicable malignity of Sherman may be an exception to the prevailing sentiments of the United States Army.

Again thanking you for your friendly consideration, I am very truly yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EX-GOV. MORGAN IN TROUBLE.

From the World, June 5.

An exciting rumor was flying around the streets about 3 o'clock yesterday, founded, no doubt, upon its professed blunder made by the *Tribune* in confusing the names of two great journalists in a recent report. This last story had it that the following paragraph from the *Tribune* of May 28, being from the report of an interview with ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan upon "The Revolution in Erie," also contained important blunders:

"The *Tribune* is a great power, and should not be used to forward the interest of the stock-gambling fraternity. Next to the President of the United States, Whitelaw Reid, with those associated with him, holds the most important position in the country, and as he exerts an unlimited influence, it should be directed to the public good."

It was freely asserted that for "the *Tribune*" "the *Herald*" should be read, and for "Whitelaw Reid, with those associated with him," "James Gordon Bennett, with those associated with him," and that the actual reading was the result of an absurd typographical blunder. To settle the question, if possible, a reporter of the *World*, with a slip containing the above paragraph in his hand, called upon ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan yesterday, and the following conversation took place:

Reporter (presenting the slip)—Mr. Morgan, the *World* would like to know from your own lips whether or not you uttered the words contained in this slip, cut from the *Tribune* of May 28?

Mr. Morgan took the bit of paper in silence, read or seemed to read its contents with the utmost deliberation, and then laid it with deliberation upon a table before him.

"I have been misrepresented in the newspapers so often," he said deliberately and rather thoughtfully, "that I decline to be catechized upon this subject; it is an old matter now—nearly a week old—and I don't see what you want to revive it for, any way."

Reporter—The object of the *World*, I suppose, is to ascertain whether you really said that the *Tribune* occupies the elevated position intimated in the paragraph?

Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan—No, I will not say. I have been misquoted so many times that I wont say anything about it. Newspaper reporters make so many misrepresentations that I have decided to refuse to be interviewed. Reporters seldom take notes, and can't possibly remember what a person has said in the course of an interview. I can't remember half what I say myself, even at the moment an interview ends, much less an hour afterward. But if a man should write out what he was requested to say, I don't know as they would print it as written.

Reporter—No doubt, Sir, some reporters lack memory, and even sufficient power of comprehension, while others may wilfully misconstrue the words of those with whom they converse; but, as you decline to grant the *World's* request, the public must go on, Sir, in uncertainty as to whether you expressed the sentiments reported by the *Tribune*, or whether its reporter was afflicted with some of the weaknesses I have just enumerated—or otherwise. Good evening, Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan—Good evening, Sir.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 5.—Rev. Thomas T. Farrington, Pastor of the Associate Reformed Church, of this city, dropped dead at his residence this afternoon of heart disease. He was a brother of Postmaster Ezra Farrington, who died as suddenly here about three months ago. The deceased gentleman was fifty-four years old, had filled pastorates in this State at Geneva, Salem, and Oxbow before coming here, and has been Pastor of the Newburg church eleven years.

THE FARMER'S INTERESTS.

HOW THEY ARE ADVANCED BY THE AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE DIFFERENT BUREAUS—THE MUSEUM AND "THE KITCHEN"—HOW BIRDS AND INSECTS ARE PRESERVED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 4, 1875.

When the universal Yankee nation comes to Washington, making the ordinary tour of inspection among Uncle Sam's work-shops, it usually goes to the Capitol first. If Congress be in session, ample amusement is found at either end of that splendid building; if the law manufactory has stopped its machinery, visitors still haunt the great corridors, peep wherever peeping is possible, climb painfully to the "dome," to come down still more wearily, and then solemnly proceed to the Treasury, conscientiously exploring its various rooms, taking especial note of the ladies who count the money, and gazing at Spinner, the man of the inscrutable signature, with an amount of awe that must seem very funny to the polite old General. The Patent Office has its numberless attractions; the new State Department building is superb, and hours fly till somebody exclaims, "O! where is the Agricultural Department?"

The pilgrims whose enthusiasm has already honored such large sight-drafts suddenly respond, "To be sure, we must see that; we'll take it the same day we do the Smithsonian." That picturesque institution, with its marvels illustrating all the elements, takes more time than the pilgrims expected, so the walk to the Agricultural Department is hurried, and the stay too brief to give any fair idea of what this bureau is accomplishing. If the visit be in Winter, the grounds show no hint of the beauty biding so securely under the brown earth, so the procession moves at once toward the handsome building, wanders through the quiet rooms on the lower floor, sits down possibly in the library to rest, then going to the museum, comments after this fashion: "Humph! we have seen these things at the Smithsonian! What's the use of two places so much alike?" And away goes the Yankee nation to make uncomplimentary remarks about unnecessary expenditure. Yet there is no place in Washington where the work accomplished is of greater importance to the real good of the country. Let me tell you what I have found out by taking a little time and making many inquiries. The grounds are now showing their greatest beauty; you could not walk through them without admiring at every step, for Mr. Saunders' taste is unquestionable; but you don't notice at the foot of every tree its own little glass-inclosed label giving name and species. It is intended that the *arboretum* shall eventually contain specimens of all trees which will grow in this latitude whose products are of commercial value, and already the list comprises more than 2 000 varieties. These are not alone trees native to our own continent, but many are importations from foreign countries. Prominent among these strangers, and perhaps quite as valuable as any of them, is the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, or blue gum tree of Australia. In its native soil its growth is marvelous, the trees reaching such a height that a single plank once measured seventy-five feet in length, with a uniform width of ten feet, while thousands of piles eighty feet in length and sixteen inches in diameter have been furnished for engineering purposes. It can hardly be expected that such a wonderful size can be attained here, but a gentleman experimenting in California, (Gen. J. T. Stratton, of Oakland,) writes that many of his trees attained in five years a height of forty feet, with trunks a foot in diameter. The timber is exceedingly valuable in ship-building and all mechanical uses, but this curious tree has other less obvious properties, which makes its presence a blessing in all districts where malaria often renders human habitation almost impossible. It is known in Australia as the fever tree. The leaves are very strongly flavored with camphor, or some substance whose scent is extremely suggestive of that useful gum. Where the trees are abundant, there is some chemical effect upon the atmosphere due to this powerful odor, while the great evaporating surface of the foliage eagerly draws from the air all undue moisture. Ten or twelve years ago a decoction from the leaves was used in German hospitals to allay malarial fever, with wonderful success, curing fifty-four cases out of fifty-seven, and it was this fact which attracted the attention of the department. In 1866 a small quantity of seeds were procured, producing plants, which in the green houses were soon large enough for chemical testing. They were supposed to contain cinchona alkaloids, but none were found. Still the fact of their anti-periodic properties was so well established that in many cases where all other remedies failed the leaves of this tree seemed especially adapted "for the healing of the nations." Its seeds have been distributed by the department as freely as possible. In Texas, two years since, I found the greatest enthusiasm concerning it; several gentlemen being quite sure that if grown generally where the scourge of yellow fever annually occurs, that plague might be arrested. I saw trees in Galveston more than thirty feet in height, while on the grounds of Mr. Cushing, in Houston, there were many of the beautiful plants stretching upward with amazing speed.

PLANTS INTRODUCED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Sorghum, now one of our established productions, was introduced by this department. Statistical reports only show a portion of its manufactured syrup, yet in 1870 it reported 16,000,000 gallons, worth at a low estimate $8,000,000. Jute has been successfully introduced from India. Its qualities are too well known to need description here, for our importation of prepared fibre has been immense, and its presence as an American product will establish new industries. Florida is especially enthusiastic concerning the introduction of all semi-tropical plants. Many of them seem perfectly at home under her sunny skies. Among these the East India banana occupies a prominent place, promising to far surpass the present West India variety; and then comes the Asiatic guava, whose name is so suggestive of the delicious jelly made from its fruit. Its acclimation is already assured in the South, while the whole family of palms condescend to live and thrive in many places. I must not forget new varieties of the orange, which have been tested successfully. The St. Michael's is called the best, and Mr. Saunders showed me how perfectly grafting was accomplished among orange plants, making the inferior root sustain and nourish a superior fruit as easily as the Northern farmer produces from his natural orchard stock the finest "grafted" apples. There are 175 varieties of oranges. In spite of the Apostle Trask and his associate anti-tobacconists, "the weed" is every year assuming greater importance among our productions, and if men will smoke, the department deemed the best kinds of tobacco worth trying. One variety, the Baltimore Cuba, was found to be very superior. In Montgomery County, Ohio, it has become the staple, the correspondent there declaring its production alone to be worth millions of dollars annually, the average yield being 9,000,000 pounds. Tea grows with eminent success in some California districts, and then there comes from Peru a plant easily cultivated in the Southern States, containing a much larger percentage of theine—the tea-principle—than the ordinary tea plant possesses. This new plant is the coca, not cocoa; its use by the Incas is historical. Many spice plants have been tested here to great advantage. While we were looking at these, Mr. Saunders touched a smooth-leafed shrub, saying, "That is the mustard-tree of Scripture; the seed is extremely small, but there is nothing else to make one think of the mustard we know." Eve's curiosity possessed me. It certainly didn't look like mustard, but pulling a leaf and chewing it, I tasted a convincing reason for the name. Many plants having decided medicinal properties have been introduced. Among them, the cinchona—furnishing quinine; the aloe, giving the bitter aloes of commerce, and the croton-oil plant will serve for notable specimens. Besides the jute already mentioned, there are very many tropical plants producing valuable fibre. The practical benefit from their growth upon the Pacific coast will very soon be apparent, where, at the present cost of sacks in that region, the wheat crops must either be shipped in bulk or the farmer must expend so much for his sacks that his profits are materially reduced. These plants will give the desired material at rates which every one can pay. There are curiosities of growth and rarely beautiful flowers almost without number, while in the graperies new varieties of vines are being constantly tested. And then come the statements concerning various cereals. Experiment has developed the fact that foreign oats are much the best for seed. Oats are not native to our country. Nothing reaches its perfection away from its native climate; so the farmer who, delighted with his first crop from imported seed, uses his own grain for the next sowing, will find the production materially lessened. Nothing is truer in agricultural pursuits than the theory of "selection." One must plant the best to secure the best result. The Secretary of the Iowa Board of Agriculture stated that the value of the oat crop in that State increased $200,000 after the distribution of seed oats from the national department, made through his own agency, while in several counties the production of wheat has been doubled after the distribution of new seed in but small quantities. The department possesses the greatest facilities for procuring accurate information in regard to all products, and the written inquiry of any farmer, no matter how remote his residence, will receive the promptest attention. One lingers long among the green-houses and the lovely flowers, finding how much of interest attaches to our commonest products when observed with any degree of attention; but inside the principal building there is also much to be seen. One thing is especially striking: There is the most perfect neatness in all the halls and public rooms. The library contains more than 8,000 volumes, relating almost exclusively to agriculture. It is a pleasant, breezy room, where you are at entire liberty to ask questions, examine any books you may desire to consult, or amuse yourself with looking over plates illustrating the farmer's most important interests. The Commissioner's room, the Bureaus of Correspondence, and the chemical offices occupy the remainder of the lower floor. The subtle action of chemical agencies, their laws, which are so easily recognized and immutable, and the countless combinations which may take place under these laws, ought to be much more thoroughly understood among our farmers.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

In this laboratory there is made the most careful analysis of soils and fertilizers; the best methods of drainage are thoroughly studied; estimates are shown of the influence which atmospheric changes exert upon various crops, and the fullest information furnished either to individuals or societies upon all points included in a chemist's experience. I saw there an interesting series of photographs illustrating the comparative effect of Paris green and the arsenates of potash upon the growth of plants. Microscopic investigation is constantly developing more accurate knowledge concerning nature's agencies than would have once seemed possible.

The Statistical Division is under the care of Mr. J. R. Dodge. It is a busy place, so busy that you must not presume to take the valuable minutes of the statistician unless you really desire information which you cannot get from printed returns, but busy or not, he will be very courteous, leaving your own judgment to dictate the length of the interview. It is the duty of this division to take careful note of all agricultural statistics in this and in foreign countries, availing itself of all the regular and special ministerial or consular reports, and making constant exchanges of reports with foreign Governments concerning industrial associations and experimental schools. It is in correspondence with several thousand rural societies in America, and has organized a county bureau of current crop news in 1,700 counties, covering four-fifths of the entire agricultural area of the country. These boards are made up of intelligent, practical farmers, capable of returning the most reliable data. Their working is exceedingly systematic, managed under specific rules of the department, in order to secure regularity and unity. Their reports are made either monthly or semi-monthly, enabling the Statistical Division to make special statements daily to foreign offices, to committees of Congress, boards of agriculture and trade, and representative individuals everywhere. Of course the labor involved is enormous, if one only thinks of the regular work of the office; but when every day brings two or three thousand letters to the department, a great proportion of whose personal inquiries must be answered in this division, you will readily see how perplexing and incessant the care of such a bureau must be. But valuable as this is, the ordinary visitor is quite content to leave the gentlemen to their endless figuring, finding little to amuse his idle hour.

Just across the hall there is the museum. Many of its curious things you have seen before, so you give a glance at the cases and fail to see their practical benefit. But wait, please, till I find Prof. Glover and introduce you to him. The arrangement of this museum is his own. He will walk with you round the cases and amuse you with the amount of natural history he has been storing away so many years. Prof. Glover's wonderful collection of insects is under the especial supervision of Mr. Charles E. Dodge, who is an enthusiast about his pet bugs, showing you every variety of specimens, or pointing to the beautifully executed engravings from copper, where all things that fly or creep have been patiently drawn by the Professor's own hand. These plates alone seem like the labor of a life. They were essential to the success of the department. Government would make no appropriation for them in any way, so Prof. Glover was his own engraver, coloring every insect by hand, in perfect imitation of its living tints. The specimens in the cases are many of them exceedingly beautiful, showing such brilliant tinting that one might call them animated jewels. I see the West Indian fire-fly, which dusky belles wear in tiny cages on their bracelets, the flashing light of the insect being much more wonderful than any diamond gleam. There were butterflies, as I called them, from South America, with wings of vivid, shining blue, with black edges relieving and heightening the color; there were others showing richest shades of brown and scarlet, and every one knows the emerald and gold of those beetles which even our own fair ladies are willing to wear upon rosy necks. Others not less interesting fascinated from their utter ugliness. The horrible tarantula, the centipede with its almost countless fangs, hideous horned beetles, and then we come to the case of grasshoppers. These creatures attract just now almost as much attention as did their first cousins, the locusts, in the days of King Pharaoh. The pestilent little wretches do not look as if their presence could ever work the disaster and ruin which they have brought to our farmers.

CURIOSITIES OF THE MUSEUM.

The curiosities of the museum are too countless to be mentioned here, but I cannot omit the cases illustrating the manufacture of silk. Every process is shown. There are the tiny eggs upon paper; the grub; the cocoon and the moths. Many of these moths are very beautiful in their shading of soft browns, and if the Professor will only show you how easily the cocoons can be unwound, you will not forget the amazing fact that the silk-worm never once breaks its thread. When the museum can be completed, Prof. Glover designs that each State shall have its own case, divided into three compartments. The lower one shall show native minerals; the second, agricultural products; while in the upper there shall be the substances manufactured from both these sources. One may know exactly what fruits or vegetables can be grown in any locality; what grains will there produce the surest returns, what insects will prove annoyances, and what remedies will remove the pests; so that farming, with the assistance Uncle Sam freely provides in this department, may afford much more certain returns than our forefathers knew. Desirable seeds are sent in quantities large enough for thorough testing to societies and correspondents, while members of Congress receive their quota; but all the branches of this most useful bureau are sadly crippled for want of necessary appropriations.

The herbarium occupies a large room on the third floor. There, so carefully arranged that instant reference can be made to any plant, you will find specimens of nearly all plants known to America, besides thousands sent from over the sea. Additions are constantly being made, the final intention being to have a complete representation of American vegetation. It presents an opportunity to the scientific botanist for the fullest investigation, while the collection is invaluable to the department in determining the numerous inquiries relating to agriculture and its allied interests which are perpetually received. Whether they relate to grain or grasses, or ornamental plants, they require an extensive acquaintance with specimens and forms that can only be acquired through large collections. Dr. Vasey, a practical botanist, has charge of this division.

The kitchen, as Prof. Glover terms it, comprises the rooms where castings are made and colored with oils, where birds are skinned and stuffed, and bugs carefully speared to their show-cases. A German lady has charge of the birds and bugs, so skillfully handling them that you are delighted with her work. Just now the Professor has been making a collection of humming-birds. You know how tiny they are, how almost impossible to touch their delicate plumage without injuring its beauty; but Mrs. Drexel's magic almost makes the dead birds live when she has mounted them in tasteful fashion among flowering plants. The results of her work are charming, but the atmosphere she must breathe is simply horrible. If the bird be injurious, the end of its white perch is painted black, while if helpful in the destruction of insects there is no spot. The contents of its stomach are placed in a tiny box, properly labeled, convincing you of what its usual diet consists; and then in the library you can learn all about its "tricks and its manners."

WHO WAS WANDA?

A letter has been received at the office of the Adjutant General of Connecticut, says the New-Haven *Journal*, coming from an Indian girl of the old Bay State, preferring the modest and piquant request that the Adjutant General should search and ascertain who were her Indian ancestors 800 years ago, adding, for the sake of throwing a flood of light on the investigation, that she descended, five generations back, "from Wanda, of the Yankee tribe of Indians." The Adjutant General and the Assistant Adjutant General have read that this country was discovered in 1492, and are not aware of any records of the commonwealth ante-dating that period, hence they are unable to afford Wanda's descendant the information which she craves. Any person disposed to aid this Indian girl will please send word to the Connecticut State-house.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A SEQUENCE OF ANALOGIES.

I.

Autumn is drear,
The trees they are sere,
And she that is dear
Is far far away;
I wander in night
For lack of her sight,
For she is my light
And she is my day.

The year it is dying,
The leaves are all lying
Where sad winds go sighing
Through forest and grove;
My heart it is failing
Through hope unavailing,
Through weeping and wailing
For her that I love.

Rest! Rest and peace!
Death is our release,
Our haven where cease
All the ills of our clay.
When spirits are freed
From this earthly weed,
They will live above
With those they love
In a glorious Summer time, ever and aye.

II.

The flower of purest whiteness,
That blooms in a lonely dell,
Wastes not its heavenly brightness,
Though none of its beauty may tell.
A spirit its life has tended,
And guarded its home with love,
And when its time is ended
Shall bear it to bloom above.

The songs that the skylark singeth
When no one is nigh to hear
Are not lost as she heavenward wingeth,
Though heard by no mortal ear.
The Spirit of Music has stayed them
As they fled on the wings of the breeze,
And among her best treasures has laid them
With stream songs and sighs of the trees.

E'en so the love that unfailing,
Yet finds no response on earth,
Shall not die all unavailing,
Though no one may learn its worth.
The angels themselves shall claim it
When its trial-time here is past,
And heaven, where nought shall shame it,
Shall answer its hope at last.

III.

Brightest dreams may be forgotten
And fade from out the heart;
Love by earthly thoughts engendered
Soon faints when lovers part.
Dearest hopes may be despaired of
And beauty lose her art:
These are earth-born, and must fade
In Lethe with the bliss they made.

Hopes that are in heaven sealed
There shall perish never;
Love that springs from souls' divineness
Floweth on forever.
Purer spirits knit by loving
Nought on earth shall sever,
Till, together as they roam,
They reach their everlasting home.

IV.

Beings drawn to one another
Join by nature's law at last;
Lovers earnest to each other
Meet before all hope is past.
Somehow in time fitting,
Before their souls are flitting,
Or elsewhere—who can tell?
Soon after the passing bell.

Nought is lost which has existence,
Even a careless thought of wrong;
Though its work be in the distance,
Fruit will come, for laws are strong.
Glorious thoughts seem wasted,
Longed-for joys untasted.
'Tis *not* so. Time goes on:
Eternity's not done.

'Tis not that which seems most cheerful
To our feebly groping minds;
Often 'tis a lot more tearful
Which the skein of fate unwinds;
Often 'tis a kindness
We see not through our blindness.
So are we wroth at pain
And notice not our gain.

Love is far too great a wonder.
Is it pain or is it joy?
Lovers moan when they're asunder;
Are their sweets without alloy?
Yet 'twill bloom in season;
Want of trust is treason:
Somehow in time fitting,
Before our souls are flitting,
Or after—who can tell
What is beyond that passing bell!

V.

When May is blooming fair, love,
And sweet birds all are singing;
When May is blooming fair, love,
And buds are all outspringing,
We'll seek some quiet bank of thyme
Where lights and shadows play,
And think upon our love's first prime
Till falling of the day.

When Summer suns are bright, dear,
And fields with gold are glowing;
When Summer suns are bright, dear,
And gay flowers are a-blowing,
We'll rest beside some merry stream
In a deep bowery wood,
And muse upon the tender dream
That fills our souls with good.

When silent Winter sleepeth,
And hoar-frost sparkles brightly;
When the year dying weepeth,
And snows lie gleaming whitely,
We'll say, "'Tis time to pass away,
For death in love is sweet;
It is but birth to brighter day
Which we should gladly greet—
To find beyond that opening door
Our love unchanged for evermore."

VI.

The light of evening fadeth fast,
The sun's bright ray no longer glows;
The daily toil of earth is past,
And weary hearts may seek repose:
May no sound mar their sleep
Who only thus may cease to weep.

E'en so with kindly hand may death,
When age's twilight falleth round us,
Our eyelids close, and still our breath,
And with the veil of sleep surround us,
Until the dawn shall come
And wake us in a painless home.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.* C. H. H. P.

THE HUSHES OF HOLWYCH.

More than thirty years have elapsed since the circumstances hereinafter related aroused a curiosity and interest, by no means limited to the neighborhood of their occurrence.

The drama of life has shifted rapidly; the principal actors in this little episode have passed away; the scene itself has, with a suddenness rare even in these transforming times, assumed an aspect as dissimilar to its former self as nature, though much-enduring, could permit. The railway that pierced Holwych to its heart, sweeping away like cobwebs picturesque old cots, and sowing staring "villa-residences" in their room, could not absorb its noble uplands, rich with box and fern, nor divert the course of the little river, in whose dark-green pools, ever since Cæsar's war-chariots rumbled through this vale, countless generations of trout had lurked and fattened; but it tunneled the one and spanned the other, and, rushing on to fresh destruction, left Holwych a thriving town indeed, but with an air of having been on a visit to London, and of having brought back with it something of the gloss, swing, and swagger of metropolitan suburban life.

Such a metamorphosis, combined with the alteration of a few names, will preserve for Holwych a sufficing incognito. For this which follows is, so to speak, a mystery. And the lovers of such narrations are sometimes—as, indeed, is the privilege of the sex that most delights in them—uncertain, coy, and somewhat difficult entirely to please. Explain your ghost, and he becomes an impostor. Don't, and, even if your veracity pass unchallenged, particulars are demanded as the price of faith, which it might be inexpedient—nay, libelous—to disclose. Perhaps a better reason than the excitement of mere wonder may be found for this description of narrative, in the fact that it has occasionally helped skepticism itself to comprehend that there may be, moving in our very midst, powers, forces, and forms of being, which all man's garnered wisdom can neither weigh nor gauge.

On a bright May morning, in 1835, Colonel Cuthbert Elderton, accompanied by his fair little newly-married wife, quitted London in search of a country home. The world—as in the case of another pair of whom we have not unfrequently heard—was all before them, where to choose; and, having no reason for especial haste, they resolved to examine at least such parts of it as might be conveniently visited in a fortnight, and a mail-phaeton.

After being all but ensnared by the sombre charms of an old Elizabethan mansion, well clothed with wood—which proved to have been a lunatic asylum—and after declining, with thanks, a brighter-looking residence, whose latest proprietor had pushed his wife into a well, (the law, however, in its ever-growing tenderness for murder, refusing to convict him,) the Colonel and his wife found themselves, at the end of a week, passing the pretty little cluster of cottages, and the one irregular street, which at that time represented Holwych. With the broad sunny uplands on the one hand, and the wooded and watered valley on the other, the travelers found the scene so attractive that they determined to halt at the village inn—the Swan—take their lunch, and make some local inquiries.

"Curious!" remarked the Colonel, thoughtfully, as they presently stood together at a back window of the inn, commanding a view of the adjacent country.

"What, dear?"

"I have never, to my remembrance, passed through this place before; yet, somehow, it—it seems to know me!"

"Know you! How?" asked his wife, laughing.

"That's more than I can say!" replied the Colonel, still with a puzzled look. "I can really hardly explain my meaning—but it's something like a man, making one a hesitating bow, being not quite certain that it isn't your brother."

"William, your brother, does hunt in this neighborhood!" said Mrs. Elderton, pertly.

"Ha! that's it, no doubt!" responded her spouse.

"But, Cuthbert, dear," resumed Mrs. Elderton, "don't they say that people sometimes have previsions—foreshadowings—of things and places yet to come?"

"Often. At this very moment," replied the Colonel, still at the window, "I have a prevision of certain mutton-chops about to become reality, for I can hear the waiter saying so!"

"You always laugh at such things," said his wife, discontentedly.

"Chops? I indignantly deny it!" responded her hungry spouse, opening the door to listen.

"No. Mysteries."

"On the contrary, I like them. I solve them, too, sometimes. For example, the sort of prevision you speak of, dear, probably means, nine times in ten, that, having formed a very definite opinion as to something you would like, when, years and years after, it suddenly presents itself, you claim it as an old friend."

"I am certain it is a fate. We are to live here," said Mrs. Elderton, decisively.

At this moment the lunch appeared.

"I almost think we decided too hastily against that pretty Wilcote," remarked the Colonel, as they sat down.

"Cuthbert, dear, that well!" said his little wife, with a shiver.

"My love, I cannot bring myself to believe that there is anything about the place calculated to produce in every occupant an irresistible desire to push his wife into a well."

"Nonsense! But it's no matter. I should never feel perfectly at ease—quite at home, you know—in a house where anything strange had happened."

"He wasn't convicted, you know," observed the Colonel. "My love, another chop?"

"Now, I wonder if they ever used the—well—after?" said Mrs. Elderton, thoughtfully.

"Can't say. Speaking for myself, I own," said the Colonel, "I should be disposed to let that well alone.—Waiter, do you chance to know of any vacant residences in this immediate neighborhood? I should want good stabling and out offices, and a little land. There is nothing to suit us, I take it."

"Ye--, that is, no, Sir," answered the man, with a quick glance at Mrs. Elderton.

"Which do you mean?"

"There's nothing, Sir, to—to suit the lady," returned the man, hastily. "Everything in these parts, a'most, is in the hocupation of families which had lived there for years. But there's a hagent, Mr. Brodgett, in the next village, as 'll tell you more."

"I am more and more attracted by this place," said the Colonel, as they resumed their journey; "apart from the mysterious welcome it has given me. Nothing to be had, eh? No wonder people get attached to— Hallo! There's a vacancy, at least!"

They were passing a large mansion, about a quarter of a mile beyond the village, standing back from the road, and shielded from the latter by a large clump of fine cedars, so as to be only visible above the gates, which opened upon a broad carriage-sweep. It was built of gray stone, was long and low, and had projecting wings and a sheltered portico—altogether presenting a heavy, yet imposing frontage; while, from its elevated position, it was clear that the back windows must command an uninterrupted view of the whole of that beautiful vale, on the wooded slope of which it stood.

The Colonel had checked his horses to make a closer scrutiny. There were remnants of auctioneers' announcements still adhering to the outer walls, and the house itself displayed no signs of occupation. Doors and windows were closed throughout. No thread of smoke issuing from any of the multitudinous chimneys betrayed the presence of creatures who must dine, and the property generally appeared to be relegated to the sombre guardianship of two colossal figures—half man, half griffin—which flanked the portico.

"That house, now, looks as if it had a story," observed Mrs. Elderton.

"I wish it had another!" replied her husband, with a critical closing of the eyes. "Too heavy, by half, for such an elevation. The grounds, if there be any, must be magnificent, dear. Shall we give them a minute or two?"

Mrs. Elderton readily assented, and the pair, alighting, walked—as the riddle hath it—round the house, and round the house, and were only deterred from looking in at every window, by the strong iron shutters which hermetically sealed the same.

"By your leave, monsters!" said the Colonel impatiently, as they returned to the portico; and he gave a stout tug to the bell, which emitted one heavy sepulchral note, and then, as if exhausted with the effort, left its handle in his grasp.

Provoked, but not discouraged, the two explorers continued to hover about the enchanted castle, till they discovered a small wicket, opening upon a lane, following which latter they came upon a gate, strong and securely locked, but with open bars, thus affording a view of the outer garden and grounds in rear of the mansion. These appeared to be even more picturesque and beautiful than the Colonel had anticipated. Broad terraces, spacious lawns—some level, some sloping downward toward the river, whose murmur, as it rippled over some invisible weir, could be faintly heard; clumps of maple, planes, and elms; choked-up flower-beds; moss-covered fountains; everywhere a wild warfare between order and confusion, in which the former was being gradually overborne.

On the farther side of the central lawn there commenced an avenue of huge and venerable walnut trees, terminating in an alcove or open Summer-house of white stone. Shut out from the house by the intervening trees, this building was so placed as evidently to command, not only the fairest portions of the garden, but the distant country beyond.

"Why, Cuthbert, it is a paradise!" exclaimed Mrs. Elderton, visions of improvement already chasing each other through her active mind.

It was, in truth, a smiling scene. The apple and pear blossoms—these must have been a hobby of some former proprietor—were absolutely dazzling; and the young May leaves, with their soft, fresh tints, completed the natural glory of the scene. The mansion itself, on this side, presented quite a cheerful aspect, the rear face being either painted red, or faced with brick, and abundantly clothed with pear and pomegranate, trained round the windows, which opened to the ground.

"The house is a humbug!" remarked the Colonel. "Who, from its frowning front, would have expected a scene like this?"

"It is just the place I should dote on!" said his wife enthusiastically. "Vacant, too, dear. What could that man mean by saying there was nothing in the neighborhood?"

"The waiter? I can only account for it," replied the Colonel, "by the supposition that some friend of his, just married—and ready, under those demoralizing circumstances, to indulge his wife's every whim—has an eye upon it already."

"Oh, Cuthbert, does that mean—?"

"It means, at all events, that we'll make some inquiry. But how to get—hallo, you!"

A boy of loafing aspect, coated with moss, as if he had been bird-nesting up some venerable tree, had just appeared from behind a clump of elder bushes.

"Hallo, you!" returned the boy like a surly echo.

"Who looks after this place?"

"None but th' ushers, I 'low," replied the youth, grinning.

"The ushers? It's a school then?"

"If 'tis, there's a vacancy," responded the remarkable boy, with a second grin.

"Do these ushers receive people who wish to see the house and grounds?"

"No. They keeps 'n away," said the boy. And, pressing his hands on his bulgy pockets as though conscious of something contraband, he prowled away.

"I'll see the agent to-night at Hatchford," said the colonel, as they regained the carriage.

The neglected mansion had, in truth, taken the fancy of both. They could talk of nothing else, and, long ere they reached Hatchford, had not only made the property their own, but transformed it into a model of perfection, wherein art and nature strove in vain for mastery.

After dinner the Colonel, with assumed indifference, thought he would stroll down to see the agent, Mr. Brodgett. He did not invite his wife's company, fearing, peradventure, that her undisguised desire to possess the mansion at Holwych might somewhat interfere with the bargain he hoped to effect. So he told her she was tired.

Mr. Brodgett, who was still at work in his office, readily forgave the Colonel's untimely visit, and furnished all needful information. The "Mansion," as it was called, of Holwych was untenanted; had been so, in effect, for some little time—a couple of years or so—the rent being high, very high, (in fact, four hundred a year.) Seeing that the land was limited to about a dozen acres, without shooting—for Mr. Brodgett would not allude to the right of shooting dabchicks in the Mumble as sport—the rent was high. But, then, there were reasons; the mansion was historical.

"Historical!"

"Connected with one of the most interesting periods of English history. The Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, by some writers styled the 'bloody,' is said to have resided there."

"The deuce he has!" ejaculated the Colonel, thinking of his nervous little wife.

"But," resumed Mr. Brodgett, seeing his mistake, and with an indulgent smile, "this is not based on any recorded facts. Holwych, you must know, was formerly the assize town, and possibly his Lordship, when Judge on this circuit, might have passed a night at the mansion. Then, Sir, the singular beauty of the grounds—"

"My good Sir, the terms are simply absurd," said the Colonel, decisively.

"So I ventured to tell my principal," replied Mr. Brodgett, laughing. "But he is a man who hates small transactions—petty investments, you know. 'Get me four hundred, Brodgett,' he wrote, 'or let the owls have it rent free.' 'By-the-by,' continued the agent, looking among his papers, 'in a letter, received this very day, he intimates a willingness to sell, and that on terms that might suit you better than a lease. Here it is. I am almost ashamed to tell you, but he is eccentric. For the entire property—it is freehold, and the house in good repair—twelve hundred pounds!"

"The price is not exorbitant," owned the Colonel, wishing he might draw a check on the spot.

"It is worth thrice the money, Sir," growled Mr. Brodett. "But I must obey orders."

An appointment was made for the next morning to inspect the mansion and grounds; and the Colonel was turning to leave, when it occurred to him to remark that he understood the place had been recently occupied as a school.

"School!" said Mr. Brodgett, as if amazed.

"And is left in charge of the ushers."

"Ushers? H'm. Ushers? Nothing of the sort, Sir, I assure you," said the agent hastily.

"It is of no consequence. No doubt I was mistaken," replied the Colonel. And, hurrying home, reported to his delighted wife the happy issue of his expedition.

It was noon next day when they drove up the grass-grown sweep, and found Mr. Brodgett awaiting them at the open door of the mansion. If the exterior were dark and forbidding, it only formed the greater contrast with the lofty, light, and spacious rooms thrown open to their gratified inspection. Those on the ground floor, garden side, were en suite—a noble dining-room, drawing-room, billiard, and breakfast-room, terminating in a conservatory, and extending the promenade that might be made through the successive apartments to sixty or seventy yards. All the windows, save those of the dining-room, opened to the ground, giving access to the lawns and terraces already described. There was much massive furniture, apparently but little the worse for time, and as this was to be taken at a valuation, and the house was in all respects ready to be occupied, there was nothing to prevent the Eldertons taking possession as soon as the legal transfer could be accomplished. And so zealously did Mr. Brodgett bestir himself on their behalf, that a very few days saw them fairly established, and already at work on their projected improvements. To the Colonel's enjoyment there was indeed one slight, very slight drawback—the fear that his wife, who had so frankly avowed her dislike of a house in which anything unusual had occurred, should become suddenly apprised of the alleged visit of the "bloody Judge"—nay, his possible occupancy of the very chamber they had selected as their own!

What followed it may be advisable to give in the form of the diary, letters and depositions, in which this strange story was originally recorded.

"It was in May, 1835," (Mrs. Elderton afterward wrote to a friend in London,) "that we took up our abode at pretty Holwych. Our house, the 'Mansion,' though sombre enough outside, was the brightest, cheeriest dwelling heart could desire. The sunshine never seemed to depart from one or other of its gay well-windowed rooms, until it melted into night. Cuthbert and I were in raptures with our purchase—busy as bees, and little anticipating the strange series of events of which, as you desire it, I will endeavor to give some particulars.

We had been in possession about a month, during which nothing especial occurred, except that two of our maids gave warning, without—so far as I could perceive—any valid cause, and that Mrs. Ketteridge, the housekeeper, begged to be allowed to change her room in the west wing, for one much inferior, in another part of the house. But never having—as you may suppose—heard of any unaccountable circumstances in connection with the house, these incidents merely caused me a momentary surprise.

The first thing worth recording occurred at the beginning of July. I was sitting, about midday in an open alcove at the end of the walnut tree walk, sketching designs for some flower beds, and, as I well remember, thinking of nothing conducive to uneasiness, when I became suddenly conscious of an indescribable sense of panic, such as you might feel had some frightful scene or object unexpectedly presented itself to your view. Yet I saw nothing, heard nothing, save when some sound from the distant village made itself faintly audible through the stillness of noon. Trying to laugh at the fancy, I bent over my work, when again the panic seized me, and with such force that my pulse bounded—I felt it—and I hardly dared to lift my eyes, lest they should rest upon some horrible thing that had noiselessly crept upon me! I did, however, look up, and the quiet sunshine and the glowing flowers seemed to rebuke my senseless terror.

'This is too absurd!' I said aloud, and took up my pencil. But once more I seemed to feel the approach of the fear; and, this time, without waiting for it, I jumped from my seat with a sort of cry, took to my heels, and never stopped till I arrived breathless in the house!

I did not, till succeeding events seemed to give a kind of significance to this adventure, tell it to my husband. I knew I was a nervous little thing, and that he knew it, and feared that the first result would be a course of tonics, which I hate."

Extract from the diary of Col. Elderton, Aug. 6, 1835: "It is certainly a singular house! The odd sounds that, after the residence of only a day or two, I began to hear become more frequent. I have hitherto been able to conceal them from Edith. Yesterday it became impossible.

We were sitting in the small study at half-past nine in the evening. The windows were closed, and the door (leading into the hall) wide open.

We were both reading, when we distinctly heard slow, measured footsteps cross the hall, coming, as it seemed, from the dining-room. They stopped at the study door, then suddenly appeared to sound more distant. Bolts were drawn and undrawn. My wife, supposing it to be the butler, merely wondered why he stayed in the hall. Finding, however, that all was again silent, I took a candle and examined every room. All was quiet, the windows closed and fastened for the night, and the doors shut. A servant coming to remove tea, we asked who had been moving about the hall, and received for answer that no one since nine o'clock had quitted the supper table in the servants' hall. My wife, who was sitting beside me on the sofa, nestled a little closer, but gave no other indication of alarm."

Mrs. Elderton briefly notices this incident in writing to her friend, then passes on to another of a more startling character:

"About two in the morning of the 16th August I was aroused by Cuthbert's starting up in bed, with the exclamation that an attempt was being made upon the house. I entreated him not to go down alone, but to ring first for the butler, who that night happened to have the pistols. We at that time slept in the drab room, west wing.

I had myself heard nothing, being sound asleep; but my husband told me that the first noise that surprised him was the violent shaking of the hall door, then of the windows of the room below, after which a voice distinctly said, 'Hush!' the 'sh,' which was much prolonged, being taken up, like a watchword, by another 'Hush!' and that by another, as if the house were surrounded. The noises thereupon ceased, and on examination below nothing was found to throw any light on the disturbance.

During that Autumn we frequently heard footsteps pass our door at night, sometimes accompanied by the rustling of a silken dress, also a noise below as though furniture were being moved about. Invariably, if either of us were awake at two or three o'clock, we heard a sound as of a large chest violently thrown down, sometimes once, but more frequently two or three times. We tried in vain to detect the origin of this sound.

I can scarcely account for the indifference with which we got, at last, to regard these unusual things. But, growing more and more attached to the place, which was becoming a real little paradise under our hands, we were loth indeed to confess the reality of anything to its discredit. It was only when the daytime noises were too loud that we cared to interfere. I have again and again ascribed them to the servants, and gone up stairs to request them to be more quiet, yet I have found the doors all shut, and no one in the rooms or on the stairs. And yet the noises had made the chandelier vibrate."

Col. Elderton's diary in September:

"But for my little wife's pluck I would, on her account, give up this blessed house at once. These mysterious doings annoy and enrage me. I cannot in the least divine their source.

Finding that the silk-gown rustling was of almost nightly occurrence, I laid a trap last night for the intruder, stretching a bit of black silk right across the passage. I did this without my wife's knowledge, as I knew I should have to keep awake till one or two in the morning, and did not wish her to share my vigil.

A little before two I was conscious of the approach of a light pattering step—like that of a woman in slippers—which was always first heard. Then came the silken rustle, actually brushing our door. 'Now, my lady, we shall see!' thought I. Getting quietly up, and softly opening the door, with our veilleuse for a lamp, I ascertained that the silken thread, stretched about two feet from the ground, remained untouched!

Sept. 23.—Halsewell (the butler) has given warning. He was my best ally, indefatigable in trying to trace out the cause of these alarms. His reason for leaving seems insufficient. The servants 'chaff' him as to some supposed resemblance between the ghostly footsteps and his own! He admitted, however, that there was something else, which he could never tell me until I had resolved to quit this residence."

Mrs. Elderton to her friend in continuation:

"In November, after the departure of our butler, Halsewell, who had been very bold and watchful, the noises increased, and, as the servants declared, with a sort of mocking imitation of Halsewell's step, and manner of opening and closing doors, as he moved about the house.

One day, at half-past one, while I was reading in my dressing-room, having had to remain up stairs for a day or two from illness, I was startled by hearing people moving about in a noisy manner on the small landing below; then loud screams. I rang the bell sharply, then opened the door. Nothing was visible; but I heard a voice say, 'Hush—sh,' three several times, becoming at each repetition more distant and seeming to float away in a manner which I cannot describe.

I think it was on the following night that I was awakened by a loud noise, as of a person walking very heavily on the landing below, or in one of the adjacent rooms. I never heard such walking before. It was, so to speak, a giant's walk, and seemed to shake the house from one end to the other. We had for some days a policeman in the house at night, and, rousing my husband, I begged him to call the man. Before he could leave the room we heard the sound of a desperate struggle on the stairs, as of two men fighting. Feeling sure that our watchman had at last pounced upon the intruder, Cuthbert dashed off to his assistance. All was still and empty! The policeman, whom Cuthbert met quietly going his rounds, had heard no unusual sound."

As the disturbances at Holwych continued steadily to increase, and had become notorious, Col. Elderton reluctantly resolved to leave; but before commencing preparations, required from the servants statements of whatever of a remarkable nature they had severally noticed. This produced a mass of testimony, which, making every deduction for nervous terrors and exaggeration, has probably no parallel in the history of "haunted houses" of our time.

It should be mentioned that during the occupation of the mansion, five servants (the butler, groom, and three maids) had left, on divers pretexts, but really—as it now appeared—from the perpetual annoyance caused by the unaccountable sounds. Groans, sighs, footsteps; a noise (constantly recurring) like a child's rattle; doors struck and handles turned; sounds of tossing about boxes and furniture; carriages driving up the sweep when none were there; rustle of silk; screams; a voice heard to say distinctly, "All is true;" and, finally, a sound of very peculiar character, compounded of a hiss and whiz, which was of almost daily occurrence, and, commencing as described, terminated in the word "Hush!" distinct, prolonged, and invariably taken up by voices more and more distant, till they became inaudible. One of these statements, supplied by Louisa Scrase, one of the maids, will serve as a specimen:

"I was four months under-house-maid at Holwych. During the whole time I was annoyed by the strangest disturbances. I slept with a fellow-servant above the kitchen. One night very late we heard walking and talking below. It lasted an hour. We did not recognize either step or voice. In the morning I spoke to the rest about it, but every one denied having been in the kitchen at all. They did not tell me (I had not been long arrived) that the house was said to be haunted. After that I became accustomed to strange noises, but what happened later determined me to leave.

I was awakened one night by a cold hand touching my face, and, looking up, saw a very tall figure by my bedside, with an arm extended. I said, 'I will know what it is or I'll raise the house,' when the figure moved toward the window and vanished. My companion saw it also. Next day we were allowed to change our room, but I was uncomfortable after this, and left."

Recollecting that the butler, Halsewell, who had left, had offered further testimony in the event of the house being given up, Col. Elderton wrote to him, announcing his intended departure, and received the statement hereinafter given. But, in the meantime, the following strange incident occurred to the Colonel himself:

He was writing letters in the breakfast-room one forenoon, when a step came along the passage toward the open door. To save the trouble of turning to see who was about to enter, he looked in the mirror, just opposite, and saw a very tall man, in a long yellow coat of some coarse material, and with his hat on, standing in the doorway.

"Well, who are you, my man? What do you want here?" was the natural question.

Without reply the man extended his arm, as pointing to the garden, and, striding across the room, passed through the window (opening to the ground) into the garden.

"A cool hand, whoever you are!" exclaimed the Colonel, and, starting up, at once followed the intruder, whom he was on the point of overtaking just as the latter turned the angle of a shrubbery, and entered the avenue of walnut trees, leading to the alcove before described. Hardly a second had elapsed, yet the walk was vacant. The man had disappeared!

The Colonel rubbed his eyes in amazement. Up to that moment no idea of the supernatural had occurred to him. He had heard the man's step, and observed his features in the mirror (they were those of a young and rather well-looking man, with singularly large eyes;) and a suspicion, prompted by the remarkable dress and manner, that he was an escaped lunatic, had crossed the Colonel's mind. There was no place of concealment close at hand, save the shrubs, which Col. Elderton immediately examined; nor had the gardener, whom he found at work near the alcove, been passed by the stranger.

Returning to the house, the Colonel found a letter from his ex-butler, in which, after recapitulating a series of disturbances of the kind already mentioned, which he had been inclined to attribute to thieves, until he found that, not only was his "silver" perfectly safe, but everything, to the smallest article, untouched, the writer dwelt upon the peculiar whizzing sound that daily—nay, several times in a day—passed directly through the room occupied by the servants. At first, bearing some resemblance to the passage of a huge bird, though invisible, it terminated in the distinct pronunciation of the word "Hush!" drawled out, and then taken up by another voice, and another, as a watchword might be passed along a line of sentries. This sound—far more than any other—disturbed the hearers, and it was always some minutes before equanimity was restored, and any one felt disposed to quit the room—alone.

Even against this, however, the butler declared his courage would have supported him, but for the occurrence he now, at his late master's request, was about to relate.

A little before dusk, one day late in August, he had occasion to pass through a gallery on the basement, leading to the servants' hall, at one end of which stood a mangle, or rather press, for the tablecloths in use. Before this press, as if examining it, stood a very tall man, clad in a long coat of yellow frieze, with a narrow peaked hat, from which long fair hair descended on his shoulders.

At the question "Hallo! What's that?" from the surprised butler, the man turned round and came toward him. The butler then saw that the visitor appeared to be of middle age, had very large blue eyes, and what seemed like a narrow red scarf drawn across part of his forehead. Without pausing for an instant the figure marched straight upon his questioner, who mechanically extended his arms. To his unutterable amazement they met with no resistance, and Halsewell, as if awakening from a dream, found himself standing in the middle of the passage alone!

Notwithstanding this incident the butler was reluctant to quit his master's service; but feeling that his story, if told, would either be disbelieved, or, if believed, greatly increase the alarms and annoyances to which his mistress was exposed, he finally resolved to leave, as mentioned.

"Hearing mysterious noises; talking of ghosts, and probably dreaming of them, would easily account for the gentleman in frieze admiring my table-cloths!" thought the Colonel, as he finished the letter.

But on that very day arrived a very singular corroboration, and from a totally independent source.

"I had occasion, a day or two since," wrote a friend to him, "to mention your name at a dinner party. 'Is that Elderton who has taken Holwych Mansion, may I ask?' inquired a stranger who sat near me. 'Yes.' 'I was a former occupant,' the man resumed, 'and I should much like, with your permission, to ask you a question, at another moment, regarding its present condition. I have heard that your friend has excellent taste, and the place was certainly susceptible of improvement.' I assented. Later that evening we had some talk, and the result was the small note I now inclose. If, during your residence at Holwych, nothing of a strange and disturbing nature—incapable of explanation—has occurred, you are earnestly requested to destroy the note, unread; if it has, open and compare a former tenant's experience with your own."

The Colonel at once adopted the latter course. The note, passing slightly over miscellaneous causes of disturbance, gave a concise, but clear, description of the perpetual "hushings," and of three several appearances of the man in yellow frieze, with the peaked hat and large blue eyes!

After this but little time was lost in preparation. But it was not without regret that the Eldertons turned their backs on their cheap but uncomfortable paradise.

"So it was not a school, after all," remarked the Colonel, as they drove away. "But, as that boy candidly warned us, it has its 'ushers!'"

What became of the "hushers" after the house was pulled down to make room for railway improvements, I do not know; but it is very certain that the Eldertons were the last tenants who ventured to share Holwych mansion with them.—*All the Year Round.*

PLEASURES OF A SEA VOYAGE.—To a man of middle age whose occupations have long confined him to the unexhilarating atmosphere of a library, there is something unspeakably delightful in a sea voyage. Increasing years, if they bring little else that is agreeable with them, bring to some of us immunity from seasickness. The regularity of habit on board a ship, the absence of dinner parties, the exchange of the table in the close room for the open deck under an awning, and the ever-blowing breeze which the motion of the vessel forbids to sink into a calm, give vigor to the tired system, restore the conscious enjoyment of elastic health, and even mock us for the moment with the belief that age is an illusion, and that "the wild freshness" of the morning of life has not yet passed away forever. Above our heads is the arch of the sky, around us the ocean, rolling free and fresh as it rolled a million years ago, and our spirits catch a contagion from the elements. Our step on the boards recovers its buoyancy. We are rocked to rest at night by a gentle movement which soothes us into the dreamless sleep of childhood, and we wake with the certainty that we are beyond the reach of the postman. We are shut off, as in a Catholic retreat, from the worries and anxieties of the world. No *Times* upon the breakfast-table calls our thoughts to the last news from Spain or St. Petersburg, or the vehemently expressed nothings of last night's debate in Parliament. Once, indeed, when we were crossing the Atlantic in a Cunard steamer, the steward entered the saloon with a pile of fresh damp sheets under his arm. "Has it come to this?" I said to myself. "Has Yankee enterprise invaded even the ocean, and robbed us even of our ten days' respite from the leading article and the latest intelligence?" But the steward was but playing pleasantly with the spiritual appetite of the passengers. He had kept back half the stock which he had brought with him from Liverpool, and had preserved it between moistened blankets; if the reality was beyond our reach we might stay our hunger with the imaginary substitute. This was the explanation of the mystery; the waste of waters was still unconquered, and such of us as prized our brief interval of tranquillity were left undisturbed.

We are speaking at present, however, not of the stormy passage across what the Americans call the herring-pond, but of the delicious latitudes of the trades, where the water is sapphire blue, where soft airs breathe lightly on the surface, and the sharp jerk of the angry wave is never felt; where the flying-fish spring from under the bows on either side the ship like lines of spreading foam, where you sleep with your doors and windows wide open, a sheet the heaviest covering which you can bear, and the air is sweet and cool as in that far distant land where Menelaus dwells because he was the son-in-law of Zeus:

"Where never falls or rain, or hail, or snow,
And ever off the sea the whispering breezes blow."

Here newspapers, here letters even from those who are nearest to us, are an intrusion into "the session of sweet silent thought" which has been snatched out of the tumult of our ordinary existence. We enter the world alone, we leave it alone. There is always a part of our being into which those who are dearer to us far than our own lives are yet unable to enter. The solitary side of our nature demands leisure for reflection upon subjects on which the dash and whirl of daily business, so long as its clouds rise thick about us, forbid the intellect to fasten itself.

The mind, nevertheless, cannot steady itself by its single strength; we require companions—but companions which intrude upon us only when we invite them; we require books, and the choice is a serious one. Of novels in the cabin library there is always a liberal supply. Passengers provide themselves with shilling and sixpenny editions, which are strewed about the benches and the hatchways, and by those whose future is still a land of hope and uncertainty are greedily perused. As we grow old, however, the class of novels which we can read with interest rapidly diminishes. The love agonies of the Fredericks and Dorotheas cease to be absorbing, as the possibilities of such excitements for ourselves have set below our horizon. At the crisis of the lovers' fortunes we incline to the parental view of the situation, knowing as do, by painful experience, the realities of the weekly bills and the rent day. A novel which can amuse us after middle life must represent such sentiments, such actions, and such casualties as we encounter when we have cut our wise teeth, and have become ourselves actors in the practical drama of existence. The taste for romance is the first to disappear. The taste for caricature lasts longer, but eventually follows. Truth alone permanently pleases; and works of fiction which claim a place in literature must either introduce us to characters and situations which we recognize as familiar, and which would interest us if we fell in with them ourselves, or, like the adventures of the Knight of La Mancha, must play gracefully and humorously with the disappointed pursuit of those high ideals which the noblest natures follow longest, and which never lose their fascination for us, even when their ill success is most ridiculous.

But the best company at sea are the immortals, those on whom the endurance of their works has set the seal of excellence; which are read from age to age, from era to era, and prove, by the tenacity of their hold, their correspondence with the humanity which under all changes remains the same.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MENAGERIES.—The earliest traveling menageries were those of Wombwell and Atkins, which were formed at the beginning of this century. Of Wombwell we read, that one year, on the occasion of Bartlemy Fair, he traveled to London so quickly from the north that his one elephant died on the journey. Atkins, a rival showman, forthwith placarded his canvas with the announcement that he had "the only live elephant in the fair;" whereupon Wombwell, not to be outdone, posted his menagerie with the words, "The only dead elephant in the fair." Live elephants had been seen, but no man had seen a dead one, and consequently Wombwell's show was crowded—his rival's deserted. Wombwell had a lion-tamer on his establishment before Van Amburgh appeared, but the latter is generally credited with the honor of having introduced the art of lion-taming into England. The Duke of Wellington once asked him if he was ever afraid. Van Amburgh replied: "The first time that I am afraid, your Grace, or that I fancy my pupils are no longer afraid of me, I shall retire from the wild-beast line." An old pamphlet which we have met with tells us that her present Majesty was so pleased with Van Amburgh's performance, that she visited Drury Lane Theatre six times within so many weeks, and that on one occasion she gave the animals a close inspection, when they had been purposely rendered ferocious by a fast of thirty-six hours. From the same authority, writing of Van Amburgh's visit to Edinburgh, we learn that the den containing the wild beasts occupied the whole breadth of the stage in the theatre; the strength of the company consisting of two lions and a lioness, a couple of tigers, and half a dozen leopards. The leopards would spring upon their master's shoulders, or, spreading themselves on the ground, form pillows for his head. Now he would box with them, growling, snarling, and snapping at him with their fangs; now he would knock their heads together and cuff them, when, if they showed the slightest signs of displeasure, a hint from their master would bring them groveling and prostrate at his feet. He would distend the jaws of a lion while it roared, and by shutting and opening them rapidly, break the roar into a succession of sounds that mingled the ludicrous with the horrible. When the lioness snapped and struck at him, he coolly put his face down to her head, and gazing into her eyes until she shrunk back ashamed, brought down the house with applause. One of Van Amburgh's feats was to put his head inside a lion's mouth. This apparently foolhardy act was attended, it should seem, with but slight danger, for, by taking hold of the nostril with one hand and the lower jaw with the other hand, the performer is master of the situation, *provided always* that the beast does not playfully stick its talons into the man, who, in such a case, stands fast for his life till he has shifted the paw. The fame of this king of lion-tamers, who, as we have seen, came to a peaceful end, has been perpetuated by Landseer's well-known picture, now in Apsley House. Most of the performing lions have been bred in cages, and commence their instruction at a tender age; kindness and fearlessness on the part of their masters being the chief means employed to bring them to subjection. One performing lion in Sanger's circus was so tame that it used to lie at the feet of Mrs. Sanger in her impersonation of Britannia, when the cavalcade paraded the towns which the circus visited; and another belonging to the same company is suffered to roam about the house like a cat. Leopards and hyenas are other animals amenable to instruction, and a wolf has been seen in a cage lying down with a lamb.—*Chambers's Journal.*

◆

MR. DISRAELI'S NOVELS.—Such were the vague aspirations which it remained for Mr. Disraeli to popularize in his novel. The task was not an easy one, but it was executed with consummate skill. Chief of the sect of Young England, as Mr. Disraeli had been unanimously nominated, he was without some of the qualifications for his new position which George Smythe and Lord John Manners each possessed. Though long since intimate with English society, he had never received the early training of an English statesman. He had neither been at a public school nor a university. "Born in a library," to use his own expression, his only knowledge of English boys and classical literature had been picked up at an "academy for young gentlemen," kept by a Nonconformist minister, Mr. Cogan, at Walthamstow. But Mr. Disraeli's genius triumphed over all these obstacles. He produced in *Coningsby* not only a graphic picture of Eton life, and a complete synoptical epitome of the opinions of young England, political, social, religious; but, so far as its purely political and many of its descriptive passages were concerned, a telling impeachment both against the results of the Whig Reform bill and against the principles of modern Toryism as illustrated by Sir Robert Peel. *Coningsby* combined with the attractions of a fashionable novel the animus of a political pamphlet. It at once served as the avatar of Neo-Anglicanism, by bringing the principal personages of the party into one focus, and took a brilliant place in the *chronique scandaleuse* of the period by its satirical portraits of some of the best known people of the time. More than this, its fruitful repertory of political aphorisms and constitutional maxims supplied Mr. Disraeli with an abundant justification for the attack which he had already commenced to make on Sir Robert Peel, and which he was shortly to renew with increased bitterness and effect.

In 1844 Mr. Disraeli was already known as a novelist of singular gifts, and he was still best known by *Vivian Grey*. A "key" was published to this "book written by a boy"—as its author has since with an affectation of contempt called it—according to which the originals of the characters were as follows: Vivian Grey, the author; Sherborne, Disraeli, the elder; Marquis of Carabas, Lord Lyndhurst: Stanislaus Hoax, Theodore Hook; Duke of Juggernaut, Duke of Norfolk; Prince of Little Lilliput, Prince Leopold; Mr. Million, Mr. Coutts; Foaming Fudge, Brougham; Lord Prima Donna, Lord William Lennox; Prince Xtmnpqrtoskly, Prince Gortchakoff; Fitzborn, Sir Robert Peel; Charlatan Gas, Canning; Lord Past Century, Eldon; Marquis of Grandgout, Marquis of Hertford; Mrs. Felix Lorraine, Lady Caroline Lamb; Southey, Brummell, Esterhazy, and Metternich, and other celebrities, being the prototypes of the minor personages introduced into the panorama of this startling romance. It may be mentioned that another "interpretation" was current at the time the novel appeared. The ill-starred *Representative*, started by Mr. John Murray (the elder) had just collapsed; its death speedily followed an article commencing, "As we were seated the other night in our opera box." It was declared that in *Vivian Grey* the ex-editor of the *Representative* had, as in a parable, depicted the fortunes of a newspaper, and that the Marquis of Carabas was none other than the enterprising publisher of Albemarle street himself. It was only about eight years ago that Mr. Disraeli condescended to correct the impression that he was connected with this organ, by stating that he had never written a line for it, and that he had at no period of his life acted as a journalist. This assertion, of course, settles the matter; and, so far as the editorship of the *Representative* was concerned, I believe I may state positively that it was assumed by Lockhart, the editor of the *Quarterly*. There is less dispute as to the identity of the human models who sat to Mr. Disraeli in *Coningsby*. The hero, Coningsby himself, is George Smythe. Lord Henry Sydney is Lord John Manners; Buckhurst, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, the present member for the Isle of Wight; Lord Monmouth represents the late Marquis of Hertford; "the Duke" is his late Grace of Rutland; Lord Eskdale, Lord Lonsdale; Lucian Gay, Theodore Hook; Mr. Lyle, the amiable and excellent Lord Surrey; Mr. Rigby, John Wilson Croker; Sidonia, a sublimation, one-half Mr. Disraeli himself, and the other half Rothschild; Lucretia, Madame Zichy; the Countess Colonna, according to a letter written by Lord Palmerston in 1844 to her brother, not "Lady Strachan, though the character is evidently meant to fill her place in the family party;" Messrs. Earwig, Tadpole, and Taper, Messrs. Ross, Bonham, and Clarke. Mr. Ross, it may be said, subsequently married Lady Mary Cornwallis, was a famous whist-player, and a Parliamentary oracle in the matter of minute precedents and details of legislative etiquette. With Mr. Bonham Mr. Disraeli had, a few years before *Coningsby* appeared, had a quarrel. He accused him of high treason in the House of Commons, confusing him with his brother—a mistake which Sir Robert Peel was not slow to detect and to visit with a rebuke that Mr. Disraeli avenged with interest. It may be conjectured that Mr. Millbank was suggested by Henry Hope, and that Mr. Ormsby and Mr. Melton were rough likenesses of Mr. Irving and Mr. Harris respectively. It is unnecessary to say anything specially of the characters in *Sybil* or *Tancred*. They are much more shadowy adumbrations than those of the fiction which introduced the series, with perhaps the single exception of Mr. Vavasour in *Tancred*, who is a happy sketch of Mr. Monckton Milnes. The reception accorded to *Sybil*—the unintelligible affectation, or the not less unintelligible ignorance, which induced Mr. Disraeli thus systematically to transpose two vowels in the familiar Greek word *Sibylla* is quite as intolerable as the affectation which leads him to write "and which" for "which"—was very different from that obtained by *Coningsby*. Both novels were successful—even brilliantly successful. Neither was made the subject of the hyperbolical praise or the not less exaggerated condemnation which had been the meed of their predecessor; and for the simple reason that neither *Tancred* nor *Sybil* had a tithe of the bitterness or the personality of *Coningsby* condensed into their pages. Mr. Colburn, it is stated, paid £2,000 for the copyright of that novel; a critic of the day remarked that it was worth £20,000, but that he himself would not have written it for £60,000. The truth is, no person but Disraeli could have written it at all. There is nothing in the whole range of fiction like the concentrated venom of the sketch of Rigby, alias Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, just as there is nothing in the whole history of the vituperative rhetoric of Parliament like Mr. Disraeli's consummately artistic onslaughts on Sir Robert Peel. It has been said that Wilson Croker repaid Mr. Disraeli with an article in the *Quarterly* on *Coningsby*. No such article ever appeared, and it is worth notice that no mention whatever is made in that periodical of young England from first to last.—*MacMillan's Magazine.*

THE WESTERN COAST OF INDIA.—To the ship sailing past, the shore presents an ever-varying outline—generally a dark serried belt of cocoa trees, whose roots are washed by the waves, divided at frequent intervals by the gleaming mouths of broad rivers. Rocky headlands, seldom uncrowned with old fort or white pagoda, jut out, forming a succession of winding bays where the long narrow fishing boats are busy, and the awkward-looking pattimars, or native vessels, with their tilted sterns and sloping masts, are lying at anchor. Now and then large towns can be discerned embowered among cocoa groves and bananas; further inland knolls and tree-clad eminences are dotted about, and beyond them long rolling upland plains, bright green during the rains, whitening when the grass is ripe, extend far away. For four months in the year the south-west monsoon deluges all this region, and earth and air are steeped in moisture. Hence, while trees are comparatively rare and grateful objects on the other coast, here foliage abounds and checkers the surface with green even during the hot dry months, when vegetation is inconceivably burnt up. The soil of all this country is principally laterite, a stiff deep red clay often seamed with white and yellow layers; when exposed to the atmosphere, the surface, from the iron it contains, solidifies into black rough rock; it can be dug out and cut into blocks, which soon harden, and are the universally used and very durable building material. Great masses of gneiss and granite are frequently embedded in it, and, becoming denuded by time and weather, crop up from the surface and strew the tops and sides of the hills with fantastic bowlders. A special feature in the aspect of the country is a flatness—uniform, yet infinitely diversified. Once it was the floor of an ocean, but now worn and furrowed by milleniums of monsoons into networks of river-basins, valleys, and hollows, varied with hills, ridges, and elevated plains, all flattened at the same general level, and bounded by abrupt wall-like cliffs. While traversing any wide plain, one may suddenly encounter a deep ravine, opening as it were beneath one's feet, that, beginning with a mere gash in the surface, widens as it goes winding on, till it joins some broader valley. Under its black craggy rims the upper slopes are studded with cashew-nut trees, loaded in the hot season with large red and yellow apples, from the ends of which the edible nut curiously projects. Beneath, amidst fallen blocks and an undergrowth bristling with enormous thorns, the graceful climbing fern, *Lygodium scandens*, edged like point lace with delicate seeding, twines upward hop-fashion, and the splendid clusters of the *Gloriosa superba* grow abundantly. Lower down, the sides of the ravine are bordered with close-set plantations of cocoa and areca-nut trees, interspersed with palmyras and talipats, lifting up the enormous green fans of their leaves, and, stateliest of all the tribe, the smooth-trunked sago palm raises high its head, whence droop the long streamers of its quivering leaves and the immense clusters of its grape-like seeds. Between the forest of tall, slender stems grow bananas, and pepper-vines climb up anything that gives support. Copious springs invariably issue from the head of the ravine, and, as it widens out, rice-plots begin to occupy the level centre—first one, then two or three side by side, then more as the area broadens, till a sheet of vivid green, 100 or 200 yards across, stretches river-like between the palm-groves and undercliffs of the ravine. Under the grateful shade of those groves stand the homesteads of the owners of the rice-tract and gardens, low-built and thickly thatched, with eaves sloping down over the seat that runs along the outer wall, where the family gathers after work. In front a smooth, clean-swept beaten floor, where grain is husked and winnowed, in the middle of which stands a pedestal-like altar bearing a tulsi, or sacred sage-plant. Dark, glossy-haired girls and women, classically draped in blue, brightly-bordered garments, are busy with household tasks; brown, pretty black-eyed children run naked about, and in the rice-grounds hard-by the good man, with his sons and servants, is guiding the primitive plow, drawn by a pair of sullen-looking buffaloes, through the deep mud. With such fertile hollows the surface of Canara is seamed; the description of one suffices for the general features of all—but there is an endless variety of picturesque likeness, just as no Devonshire combe repeats another.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

HINTS FOR BUYING OLD FURNITURE.—Only a few very general hints can here be given by way of starting the buyer on the right path. And first, is he to buy any description of old furniture that pleases his fancy, or ought he to choose a particular style and stick to it? There is a tendency occasionally visible to make modern rooms a needlessly precise reproduction not merely of a particular century, but of a particular decade in a century. The owner seems to have aimed at making his friends believe that everything they see was made for an ancestor in the year 1710 or in the year 1770. The development of styles in furniture was not so rapid as this effort would imply. There is no necessary incongruity between chairs made in the reign of Queen Anne and tables made in the reign of George III. Each period did some things better than others, and neither was infallibly preserved against faults of taste. If a room is furnished entirely in the first-named style, it may look heavy; if it is furnished entirely in the former style, it may look too slight and fanciful. Much the same thing may be said as regards different countries. If the furniture is exclusively of English origin, the coloring may be too sombre; if it is exclusively French or Dutch, it may want repose. Still there are certain broad divisions of styles between which a choice must be made. No room would look satisfactory if mediæval, renaissance, and eighteenth-century furniture were mingled in equal proportions. Occasionally a piece of furniture belonging to one of these periods may successfully be introduced into a room furnished, for the most part, in the style of another period, but the experiment always involves some risk. To which of these three periods the furniture of a house should, for the most part, belong, is not a matter that admits of question. Whatever may be the abstract merits of eighteenth-century art, it has one quality which gives it an overwhelming claim to be the starting-point of a furniture revival. The eighteenth century was the first really domestic century—the first period in which life, especially life in towns, was subjected to the conditions with which we are ourselves familiar. It was to be expected, therefore, that whatever there was of artistic feeling in this century should largely express itself in furniture. If we only knew the age by the graceful women and the quaint charming children who survive in Reynolds' pictures, we might infer that the appointments of their houses had been as dainty and refined as their own faces and dresses. If other periods had had the same wants to meet, they might have met them equally well. As regards the Middle Ages, Gothic art was probably capable of suiting itself to every possible variety of circumstance and of furnishing a room twelve feet square as appropriately as the dining-hall of a feudal castle or the presence-chamber of a royal palace. But Gothic art was never given the room twelve feet square to try its hand on, and the contemporary artists who have made the attempt have only succeeded in proving that they are most successful when they copy the actual work of their predecessors. If ever domestic Gothic becomes a living and progressive style, it may win as conspicuous triumphs in the region of furniture as in the region of architecture. But at present it is wiser to go no further back than an age in which the artistic succession had not come actually to an end, and there were still men who took a genuine pleasure in the objects they produced, even though those objects were of no more dignity than a table or a sideboard.

It is open to us to improve upon eighteenth-century furniture, whether that improvement take the shape of a return to a yet earlier period or of a wholly new development. But let us first learn to rival the eighteenth century, to make furniture as good as was made then, with as little pretension, with as little exaggeration, with the same directness of aim, with as constant a sense that the subordination of beauty to use does not forbid the workman to give beauty a place in his design. Nor need there be any fear that the choice of the eighteenth century will unduly limit the freedom of those who wish to make the furnishing of their houses a reflection of their own taste and not a mere antiquarian exercise. The reigns of Anne and the three first Georges in England, of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. in France, and of the corresponding period in Holland, give ample opportunity for the exercise of individual preference. The carved mahogany of Chippendale, the combination of mahogany and satin-wood which succeeded to it, the inlaid arabesque which was especially affected in England, the rich coloring and floral patterns of the best school of Dutch marquetry, the subdued tints and graceful designs which are associated with French marquetry, may be combined in endless diversities of arrangement. I cannot warrant the reader against making mistakes, but I can assure him that, if he uses his eyes and his brain properly, his mistaks need not be numerous, while the pleasure of detecting them for himself will be almost worth the money that they have cost.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE GRAVE'S VOICES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY ANTONIA DICKSON.

Sunk as in dreams, and lost in anxious thought,
My footsteps brought me to this lonely spot.
To whom belongs the field ? this flowery bed ?
“The dead.”

Enter thou in, my soul; why shouldst thou fear?
Naught but sweet buds and flowers are blooming here.
Whence comes the essence for these sweet perfumes ?
“From tombs.”

See here, O man ! where all thy paths must end,
However varied be the way they wend.
Listen ! the dead leaves speak ; ay, hear thou must:
“To dust.”

Where are the careless hearts that on the earth
Trembled in pain, or beat so high in mirth ?
Those in whose breast the flame of hatred smoldered ?
“Moldered.”

Where are the mighty who take life by storm ?
Who e'en to Heaven's heights wild wishes form.
What croak the ravens on yon moss-grown wall ?
“Buried all.”

Where are the dear ones in Death's cold sleep lying,
To whom Love swore a memory undying ?
What wail yon cypress trees ?—oh, hear'st thou not ?
“Forgot.”

To see where these ones passed, did no eye crave ?
May *no* wild longing pierce beyond the grave ?
The fir-trees shake their weird heads one by one:
“None, none.”

The evening wind amid the trees is sighing ;
Fettered in dreams, my saddened soul is lying ;
The twilight falls, the red glow paleth fast:—
“'Tis past.”

—*Chambers's Journal.*

“MOBILIZATION” OF THE NEW FRENCH ARMY.—The French project seeks to attain the excellencies of the German system and yet to avoid its supposed defects. Several of the provisions we have already mentioned—the formation of separate *corps d'armée*, the keeping them together in time of peace, and the localizing the powers of the commanders of corps—would tend to quickness in “mobilization;” but more is required to solve the problem. The object of the French is to secure the rapidity and precision of their late foes but to have their Army free from what are thought to be the dangers of the provincial scheme ; and the means they propose are very ingenious. For this purpose the entire reserves of the active and territorial Armies are to be held in readiness, throughout the country, to join the colors on a summons to the field ; they are to assemble in fractions at many points, and to be mustered there without further delay ; and the reserve required for immediate service is to be at once dispatched to the corps nearest at hand, and as soon as possible to be embodied in it. In the same way the supplies needed for the Army, when on a war footing, are to be stored in a number of district magazines, distributed in many parts of France; and on a declaration of war they are to be directed to the *corps d'armée* in the immediate neighborhood, and thenceforward to belong to it. By these means reserve men and *matériel* ought to be incorporated in as short a time as is possible under the local system ; by throwing them, so to speak, into a common fund, and allotting them to the nearest organized mass, delay presumably would be avoided ; and celerity of “mobilization,” equal to that of the Germans would, it is believed, be obtained. The French project, on the other hand, makes a wide departure from the German plan in almost every other point of importance. In time of peace every *corps d' armée* is to be recruited from the different parts of France, not as in Germany, each from distinct districts ; a corps may have soldiers from Languedoc and Picardy, from Gascony and Anjou in the same regiments ; and corps may be moved from place to place, may be sent from the Garonne to the Moselle, not, like the Germans, kept each in its own province. In this way those parts of the French Army which are the most permanent, and have the greatest influence, would be made homogeneous, and completely freed from local associations and their supposed mischiefs ; and the strong military spirit which, it is assumed, would fill them, would be communicated to the large masses which would be added to them in the event of war. But, as we have seen, the supports of all the corps would be sent off to each, as it was nearest at hand, whenever hostilities should be proclaimed, for rapidity of “mobilization” is the one great object, and everything should be done to attain it. In fact, the principle of the French scheme is a non-local system for the Army in peace, and a local system of reserves and supplies prepared for a number of non-local units ; and by these means celerity and readiness for the field would, it is hoped, be combined with the force and efficiency not attainable by the organizations of the Germans.

Such is this complex but well-considered plan for the “mobilization” of the new forces of France. It must be added, to complete the picture of military organization we have tried to draw, that there is to be a head-quarters staff, resembling the Prussian, the duty of which would be to study the theory and practice of the art of war, and in every way to prepare for the field; and the system of German manœuvres in peace, and of requisitions, is to be adopted. It is, of course, obvious that the various *corps d' armée* would in war unite into larger armies, each under separate Generals-in-Chief, and, perhaps, all depending on a supreme leader ; and a great scheme of fortresses and entrenched camps to strengthen and support the armies in the field, is also designated and is to be gradually completed.

Let us glance at the results of this prodigious system of military preparation, assuming it to be brought to perfection. In a space of time but short in the life of a State the restored national forces of France would be 2,500,000 men, for the most part real and effective soldiers ; and even in the course of a few years, their strength would be extremely imposing. This gigantic array, as is the case in Germany, would be the nation in arms, composed of all that is most vital in it ; and it would contain elements of military power such as France has never before possessed. In peace it would form a standing army 480,000 strong, and kept in a state of the highest efficiency ; and at an outbreak of war it would at once increase that army to 780,000 men, all, without exception, experienced troops ; while it would supply a second line of half a million of men, and an ultimate reserve more than a million. The first, or active part of this force, would be organized into nineteen units, ecah a distinct and complete Army ; it would rest immediately on the second line, and it could be sustained, in the last resort, by the veteran territorial Army, an enormous body of trained soldiers placed in the closest relations with it. Each of the corps of the active Army would be continually kept in readiness for the field ; they would be so composed as to give them all a homogeneous and national character, and to banish from all the provincial spirit ; and they would be emphatically movable Armies detached from local ties and dependance, and animated by the professional sentiment which knows no home but the colors. Yet they would, it is thought, be raised to their full war strength as quickly as those of the German Armies, and increased efficiency would be combined in them with the rapidity of “mobilization,” which is at all times a chief secret of decisive success. As for the territorial Army it would, for the most part, form a local reserve of the greatest value ; but it could be linked with the Army in the field, and so enormously augment its strength.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE OPERA; ITS GROWTH AND DECAY.

From the first opera to the last, there are two conflicting tendencies noticeable. On the one hand we see the high and somewhat vague aspirations of men of literary culture who wish to transform the opera into a kind of ideal drama on the Greek model; this is in the main Wagner's side, also that of Gluck and his immediate successors, and in some measure, though quite unconsciously, also the side of Mozart, Beethoven, and Weber. On the other hand there is the frivolous leaning in the direction of vulgar theatrical amusements, wherein all imaginable artistic luxuries, music, dancing, acting, painting, costumes, fireworks, and what not, are muddled together, so as to produce a few hours of intoxicating diversion. This is the side represented by Rossini, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Offenbach, and so on down the scale of operatic celebrities.

Let us look a little nearer at some of these composers—first at Gluck, a dramatic genius and most powerful musician. Some years before he arrived in Paris, in 1773, party strife ran high between the adherents of pure Italian opera, with its sensuous delight in suave melody and fine singing and the partisans of the declamatory and dramatically effective French opera of Lully and Rameau, with its musical phraseology, regulated in some measure by the laws of prosody. Up to his forty-eighth year Gluck had served, like all composers of his time whose livelihood depended upon their pleasing the nobility, in the ranks of the Italian opera; and he had not unfrequently given offense by allowing his supreme dramatic instincts to trample upon the rules of musical etiquette then in vogue. His reformatory projects waxed stronger when his social position as a renowned composer had consolidated itself. In Vienna he met with a librettist, Calzabigi, who entered into his views, and they produced together, in 1762–66, “Orfeo” and “Alceste,” two works which mark the beginning of a new epoch.

Gluck, in the first place, put a stop to the absurd pretensions of singers; he was determined to be the autocrat of his entertainment, and he brooked no interference on the part of his executants. In his later works for the Parisian opera he tried to confine music, (these are his own words,) “to its true province, that of seconding poetry by strengthening the expression of the sentiments and the interest of the situation, without interrupting the action or weakening it by superfluous ornament.” He thought music ought to give that aid to poetry which the liveliness of coloring and the happy distribution of light and shade afford to a correct and well-designed picture, in animating the figures without injuring their contours. He therefore carefully avoided interrupting a singer in the warmth of dialogue in order to wait for a tedious ritornello; or stopping him in the midst of a speech in order to display the agility of the voice in a long passage—in a word, his sole aim was dramatic truth and propriety.

He did not think it right to pass rapidly over the second part of an air, when it happened to be the most impassioned and important portion of it, so as to give the customary four repetitions of the words, or to finish where the sense was not complete, in order to give the singer a chance of showing how he could vary a passage in several ways according to his own fancy—which abuses were *de rigueur* in the old-fashioned aria. He thought that the overture should make the audience aware of the character and subject of the piece ; that the instrumental accompaniments should be regulated by the interest of the drama, and ought not to interpose a void in the dialogue between the recitative and the air ; that the music should not break into the sense and connection of a period, nor interrupt the warmth and energy of the action. It was his opinion that the chief care of a dramatic composer should be to aim at simplicity, and he accordingly avoided making a parade of difficulties at the expense of perspicuity ; he attached no value to the discovery of musical novelties, unless they arose naturally from the situation of the characters and the expression of the poetry; nor was there any traditional rule of composition which he was not willing to sacrifice to the production of a good effect. Opinions such as these certainly show a critical acumen, the like of which no musician before Gluck had evinced.

The educated section of the French public enthusiastically acknowledged his dramatic supremacy, in spite of the most violent opposition from the partisans of Italian opera. Side by side with the rival performances of Italian and French operas, a paper war, in which the most eminent writers of France took part, was carried on with pamphlets, letters, poems, epigrams, &c. In the end Gluck gained the day, and the stamp of his master mind has been felt on the French stage till long after the advent of Rossini.

Though Gluck had many imitators, his true successor was Mozart, whose greatest successes belong to the operatic stage. Mozart's radiant genius, like that of Raphael, whom he resembles in many respects, had an eclectic turn. Like Raphael he extracted congenial nourishment from various styles and schools; he absorbed and assimilated the separate and isolated perfections of different nationalities; he concentrated the achievements of his German, French, and Italian precursors into one comprehensive focus. Brought up in the midst of that severe and solid school of German instrumental music, which from Sebastian Bach to Haydn flourished so amazingly, he mastered the suave secret of Italian melodious phraseology and felt the irresistible charm of pure Italian singing ; he grasped the meaning of Gluck's reform with the firm hand of genius, and he united these various elements of perfection in works which are, as it were, an apotheosis of them all. Mozart's was perhaps the richest musical organization which has ever existed. He would most certainly have accomplished the metamorposis of the opera into a perfect musical drama if he had met with the right poet. But this was not to be. He was careless in the choice of his texts, and some of the librettists he worked with served him so badly that much of his exquisite music could not keep the stage. As it is, he has made the most of every little stray waif of poetical feeling or dramatic impulse he came across in the libretti submitted to him ; but not one of his operas can be said to be entirely satisfactory from a dramatic point of view, unless perhaps it be “Don Giovanni.” In my eyes it is one of the strongest proofs of Mozart's supreme genius and rare artistic instincts that his work rises and falls according to the poetical significance of the task before him. There have been, and there are, musicians who could manufacture music to a *menu du dîner* with as much gusto as to a *Gloria in Excelsis.* He was certainly none of these. And in this he showed his relationship to Handel, whose finest music is always written to the noble words of the Bible or Milton. Mozart had many followers whom I shall pass by, and they are all Mozart and water—manner without spirit.

Beethoven produced but one opera, “Fidelio,” which, marvelous as it is, full of true Beethovenian fire and spirit, every scene worth ten score of the popular rubbish which has long obscured its triumph on the German stage, nevertheless occupies a very subordinate place in the glorious list of his works. It is far from marking an epoch in dramatic, as his symphonies and sonatas mark in instrumental music ; and, if we except the four overtures to it, three of which rank with his symphonies, the forms are Mozartian, with few if any innovations.

And now, before I turn, or rather return to the frivolous side of the matter—to the sugar-plums and fire-works of Rossini, to the moonshine sentimentalities of Bellini, the couplets and *contredanses* of Auber, the revolting *olla podrida* of Meyerbeer, the can-can of Offenbach—before I ask the reader to descend with me this slippery staircase into a veritable musical morass, there is but one great and earnest musician left to speak of—Carl Maria von Weber.

By the side of the cosmopolitan and eclectic Mozart, the strictly national Weber forms a strange contrast. Though as a youth he played and composed under the supervision of the eccentric Abbé Vogler, Weber can hardly be said to have had a musical training at all. To the composer of many of his youthful pieces, Herr Von Lenz's rather impudent appellation of *amateur prodigue* is strictly applicable. Of a strangely original frame of mind, restlessly turning from experiment to experiment, Weber practically educated himself, and endowed as he was with the keenest dramatic instincts, he soon found his way out of the enchanted garden of his instrumental music to the operatic stage.

Weber is the originator of the German romantic opera. In his time a great revival was going on in German literature. In opposition to the classicism of Goethe and his friends, German poets began to look to the traditions of their own nation for subject-matter. The remains of mediæval manners and superstitions were illuminated with a faint glimmer of poetical life. Spanish and Hindoo dramas were being translated ; Teutonic myths, legends, and stories were resuscitated, and above all, the delicate flowers of German people's song, dating far back into the middle ages, were gathered and safely housed before the breath of the present anti-poetical industrialism had entirely stifled them. To the tender voices of German Volkslieder Weber listended intently, and the whole of his operatic music became imbued with their healthy cadences and naïve charm. Without being conscious of it he came to be a better exponent of the so-called romantic tendencies than the romantic writers themselves. Weber has shown German musicians what a specifically German phraseology should be like. His melodious diction furnishes in many respects the germs of Wagner's. He has enriched the art of dramatic composition in many different ways; but in his case, as in Gluck's, the fact must be admitted that he did not take the last and decisive step toward the construction of a real musical drama, though he was at times very near to it. He did not see that it was the province of the dramatic poet to dictate the forms and of the musician to lend emotional expression only. He tried to construct the whole drama on the basis of his Teutonic melody ; and in the work wherein he strove most earnestly for this end, “Euryanthe,” his largest and his favorite opera, he failed most decidedly.

When, just now, I talked of descending into an operatic morass by a slippery staircase, on the last step of which I picture to myself Verdi's “Traviata” looking down upon Offenbach's “Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein” actually in the mire, I placed the *divino maestro* Rossini on the landing at the top. And such a position would be appropriate for him even if he were not the first and earliest of the group of Italian and French composers I now have in view. Man of genius as he certainly was, he seems scarcely to have possessed such a thing as an artistic conscience. The fact is, that in nearly all his works the drama so earnestly striven for by the great French school of Gluck and Cherubini, is shamefully neglected, and the opera consists of operatic melody. Robert Schumann characterized Rossini's melodies with a bold metaphor—*Tizianisches Fleisch ohne Geist* (flesh *à la* Titian, without spirit.) When Schumann said this he probably had some *opera seria* of Rossini's, say “Tancredi” or “Semiramide,” rather than the light and sparkling pieces such as “Il Barbiere,” in his mind's eye. Certainly Rossini's works are perfect orgies of melody, but of melody in the *dilettante* sense of the word, not of that noble and refined type which is to be found almost invariably in the masterpieces of Mozart and Weber. It is a kind of melody contrived for the convenience of singers—a melody of sterotyped turns and phrases, of ever-recurring fioriturì and commonplace remplissage. At times Rossini's merry and rythmical accompaniments stand in such strange contrast to the dramatic situation that one is tempted to imagine the composer keeping up a facetious comment, indulging in a little private badinage with the orchestra, just to show he is not so much in earnest as would appear from the tragic looks and gesticulations on the stage. Rossinian opera was more a matter of fashion than of art. A piece lasted for a season and was forgotten ; perhaps he warmed up bits of it and stuck them into the next. Was not one tune as good as another ? And who cared about dramatic propriety or the like antiquated rubbish ? If the public of one town liked long strings of passages, of another sweet cantilena, of a third endless crescendi, or the roll of side-drums, the master was complacent, and furnished them by the yard—*ad infinitum.* I am far from asserting that everything in Rossini was frivolous, for out of his thirty operas, so many of which have disappeared without a trace, have we not got “Il Barbiere,” the second act of “Tell,” and many single lovely things besides, scattered far and wide ? I say only that he did not always work for art's sake, and that his conscience was made of rubber.

Looked at from our postulate, that the opera aims at a musical drama, Rossini's successors, Bellini, Donizetti, and Verdi—all men of very real musical gifts—do not demand much attention. They merely metamorphosed Rossini's melody. Bellini rendered it sickly and sentimental; Donizetti more declamatory and commonplace ; Verdi blatant and violent. As for the drama, they left it, if anything, in a worse plight than it had been before.

The comic opera of France, as it is represented by Auber, has this advantage over the popular Italian works—that it is all of a piece. You are not eternally swung to and fro on a see-saw, alternating between highly impassioned melody and mere musical sawdust. French librettists have a sure and safe theatrical method, which acts as a wholesome check upon their exuberant gayety so apt to be extravagant ; and French composers of *vaudevilles* and *opéras comiques*, from Isouard and Boieldieu to Auber have know hown to keep their style up to the mark supplied to this day by their librettists. I look upon Auber's sprightly tunes as the *beau-idéal* of both characteristic phases of French music—the *couplet* and the *contredanse.* Frenchmen have instinctively felt the representative character of Auber's music, and they have accordingly bestowed their special favor more upon his numerous productions for the *opéra comique* than upon his veritable masterpiece, “La Muette de Portici,” wherein he takes a flight far higher and reaches a greater artistic eminence. In fact, “Masaniello,” as the work is called in England, is, in as much as intensity of effect and originality of musical treatment are concerned, far beyond the narrow though amusing range of modern French operas. The extraordinary *verve* and fire, and the pointed conciseness with which Auber manipulated his materials, are worthy of high praise. Unfortunately, neither Auber nor Scribe (his favorite librettist) in their later works thought fit to advance in the direction of quick and decisive action and drastic brevity of musical exposition, which might have led them toward the drama we have in view.

But if Rossini's artistic conscience was of a very elastic nature, it may be asserted with at least equal truth that Meyerbeer did not possess such a thing at all. He wanted to succeed at any risk or cost, and he managed to succeed accordingly.

If one looks beneath the drastic *coups de théâtre*, the scenical pomp and glitter, the dazzling brilliancy of orchestral color, at the specifically musical gifts displayed in one of Meyerbeer's monster operas, one finds them surprisingly meagre. Taking into consideration the number of genuine and powerfully emotional effects he produces in “Robert,” “Les Huguenots,” and “Le Prophète,” one is astonished to find, on closer examination, how poor the melodious kernel of his work really is ; but he was by nature excessively clever. Whatever of a technical sort a musician can gain from the example of predecessors and contemporaries, he quickly assimilated. From the Italians he derived the popular manner of treating the human voice ; from the French and Germans the refined and complicated method of handling the orchestra. And in the course of a protracted experience, by dint of incessant exertion, he managed to develop his keen instinct for bizarre and telling instrumental combinations and stage effects into a most formidable dramatic power.

Meyerbeer began his career with sacred odes to Klopstock's texts, and with an oratorio. His first opera, “Jephtha's Daughter,” was itself a semi-oratorio. When about 1818 he came to Italy and found Rossini's star in the ascendant, he quickly changed his tactics and manufactured operas in the Italian style. When, in 1831, “Robert” was given in Paris, he had again adopted an entire change of procedure. There he tries to unite German science with Italian melody and French *raffinement.* His rapid changes of æsthetic creed were not the result of any organic development of his nature ; they were much more a matter of calculation. His elaborate attempts to unite all the elements of the opera—good and bad—side by side, into one gorgeous and dazzling *pot-pourri*, remind one of the story of the newly-baptized Turk who liked the wine which the Christian religion did not forbid, but who chose to enjoy it together with a little Mohammedan polygamy.

The libretti of Scribe, most versatile of French librettists, are, as a rule, distinguished by remarkable cleverness of construction, by very ingenious use of stage effects and contrivances, and by an apparent absence of effort in the conception and execution. But in the opera books which he concocted for Meyerbeer, Scribe seems to have lost all natural ease and spontaneity ; he worries and tortures himself and his public with extravagance after extravagance, with effort after effort, all brought forward only to create a sensation at any cost, and with little or no reference to the original idea of the piece. It is not to be supposed that an experienced and *rusé* dramatist like Scribe would have so frantically troubled himself, had not that most restless and ambitious of musicians with whom he was associated imperatively required so eccentric a canvas for his intrinsically dry, yet pretentious music. Technically considered, “Robert le Diable” is the most important of Meyerbeer's works, though the stride in advance from this piece to “Les Huguenots” is enormous. In the latter he has repeatedly reached a climax of dramatic effect, such as neither he nor any one else (if we except Wagner, who works with different means to totally different ends) has again attained or surpassed. But “Robert” inaugurated a new era at the Grand Opéra—the era of the greatest splendor and the greatest rottenness.

At the time when “Robert le Diable” was written, the French *école romantique*, with Victor Hugo at the head, was in full bloom. The influence of Byron and Hoffman was felt and acknowledged by all claimants to poetical honors. Ghosts and devils, fierce love, hate, murder and madness, formed indispensable ingredients to every novel or play. The reading public was greedy of eccentricity, and the most violent contrasts could not appease its appetite for horrors. It was to satisfy the craving for such highly-seasoned sentimental food that Scribe began to concoct an opera book which should be a veritable *ne plus ultra.* He took for his hero the devil himself—*Sathanus in propriâ personâ*—gave him a coating of new Parisian varnish, transformed him into an extravagantly affectionate father, cooked him *sauce piquante* of resuscitated dancing nuns, and then served him up to his friend Meyerbeer, who set him to the most appropriate and effective music, and exhibited him, with unheard-of splendor, at the *Grand Opéra.*

We must give Meyerbeer credit for having understood the moral, or rather immoral wants of his time to perfection, and for having managed to concoct, with marvelous ingenuity, the highly-spiced and unwholesome food demanded by Parisian audiences.

But it is just in *his* works that the intrinsic hollowness and rottenness of the *genre* called opera is more apparent than those of all his predecessors ; it is the natural and inevitable opposition to the shameful abuses sanctioned by him that has at length grown into a revolution which appears destined to clear the musical stage and make room for purer and loftier aims.

The opera, then, has ceased to live ; and what we have now before us is the piteous spectacle of M. Offenbach, with his friends, dancing the *can-can* around its dead body.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

VIVISECTION—the cutting into live animals for scientific purposes—is it defensible ? If so, for what special purposes may it be practiced, and under what conditions and limitations ?

If it be true—as it certainly is true—that at a small expense of suffering in one of the lower animals, we may obtain knowledge which enables us to prevent or mitigate pain much more severe and lasting—or even to ward off peril to life, or to prolong life—in a human being, surely vivisection is more than justifiable. For the teacher, who must first be a learner, it may become, within assignable restrictions and conditions, nothing less than a positive duty.

What are those restrictions ?

1. I hold that no vivisections are excusable which are made at random simply to see what will happen. To justify them at all there must be some definite object in view of a previously instructed mind, some plain question to settle, some important doubt or uncertainty to remove, some hypothesis containing the promise of service to humanity to be confirmed or confuted ; at least some reasonable hope and prospect of resulting benefit.

2. I hold that no man is justified in making any painful experiment upon a living creature, who does not possess the skill, judgment, intelligence, and previous knowledge requisite to render the experiment successful and instructive ; that all possible care should be taken by the experimenter to prevent the frustration of his object through want of foresight, of needful preparation of the necessary apparatus and implements, through a bungling use of these, or through the ignorance or stupidity of assistants ; and to guard against everything that might prolong or enhance the pain which may be inseparable from the experiment, or that might defeat its conclusiveness, and so waste the painful trial altogether.

3. I hold that no teacher, or man of science, who, by his own previous experiments, or by his absolute knowledge of trustworthy and conclusive experiments made by others, has thoroughly satisfied himself of the solution of any physiological problem, is justified in repeating the experiments, however mercifully they may be conducted, or even in taking away the animal's life, merely to appease the natural curiosity of a class of students, or of scientific friends and acquaintances ; still less for the sake of display or self-glorification.

4. If the alleged inferences from former experiments are not generally accepted by competent judges as just, or thoroughly established, then a single repetition of the experiments, to settle once for all a disputed point of importance, may reasonably be allowed.

It is probable that the general public are not fully aware of the methods whereby the pain incidental to vivisection may be abated or prevented.

There are two ways in which this most desirable end may be attained.

First—By pursuing the purposed inquiry immediately after the sudden decapitation of the animal. The pain of such decapitation is certainly very brief in duration, and presumably very slight in degree.

Some explanation becomes necessary here.

We feel, in common with all animals, by means of our nervous system. Our nervous system consists of the brain, with its prolongation or appendage the spinal cord, from which last nerves proceed and are distributed in branches innumerable to every part of the surface of the body, as well as to its internal organs. It is a demonstrable fact that the faculty of sensation resides (so to speak) in that part of the nervous system which lies within the skull. The trunk of a headless animal can feel nothing. The mere organic life that may remain within it for awhile is perfectly analogous to the life of a vegetable ; and the movements which may be evoked by mechanical or chemical irritation are as entirely without sensation of any kind as are the movements of a sensitive plant when its leaves are handled. I hold this to be absolutely certain, although it may be difficult for any one to believe me who looks upon the animal movements, some of which appear to indicate deliberate intention or choice. But we have clear evidence in proof of my assertion, in what occasionally happens in the living human body. Disease or injury sometimes furnishes us with that sort of opportunity for observing, which, when we contrive to obtain it upon one of the lower animals, we call an experiment. Disease or accident sometimes shuts off from a part of the body the sentient faculty, by severing the spinal cord at a point where its severance is not fatal to life. What happens ? The parts supplied with nerves from the severed portion of the cord are completely paralyzed. The subject of this condition loses all sensation and sensibility, and all power of voluntary motion, in his lower limbs. He feels in them no touch, no prick, or cut ; you may burn them with a red-hot iron, but he is not conscious of the burning. He cannot move a muscle belonging to the palsied limbs by the strongest effort of his will. Yet let the soles of his feet be tickled, even with a feather, and his legs and thighs start up in vigorous convulsive movements ; movements which he cannot prevent or control if he wishes to do so, and of which, indeed, he himself is not even aware, unless he happens to see them.

Facts of this kind, to the reality of which I can bear personal testimony, convince us that similar movements in an animal recently beheaded—even movements which seem, but only seem, to be directed by conscious choice and purpose—are really as independent of all bodily suffering or sensation as are the motions of a mechanical automaton, contrived and constructed by human ingenuity. We view these phenomena with a deep sense of admiring wonder—wonder at the exquisite skill, (if that word may with reverence be used,) the incomparable skill and power manifested by the Creator in so ordaining the fashion and endowments of the animal frame.

To proceedings such as I have now described, in which sentient life is suddenly extinguished by removing the animal's head, unjustifiable cruelty can hardly be imputed. If we are warranted in putting the lower animals to death in order to nourish and sustain the human body—and even the Brahmin cannot help doing this—we surely are warranted in taking similar means in order to learn how to cure or to prevent its diseases.

It may, perhaps, be objected that, apart from the rapid beheading, there is in such cases no vivisection at all. The subject of the experiments is virtually dead. The animal life is gone ; the slowly ebbing organic vitality alone subsists to furnish for a time, by its peculiar properties and reactions, the information of which the operator is in quest.

But—leaving this quibble—secondly, a temporary suspension of sensibility to pain, similar and equal to that which is absolute and final after decapitation, may be effected by the use of what are well known under the title of anæsthetic agents. And if, as is often the case, the knowledge sought for can thus be gained without destruction of life, and with little or no subsequent pain or detriment to the animal, surely this also is a proceeding exempt from blame, and not to be denounced.

There may be, there doubtless are, instances in which the manifestation of actual pain by the subject of experiment is the very thing necessary to test and solve the physiological question at issue. In these cases, which I believe are not very numerous, the restrictions and limitations of which I have spoken require to be most strictly observed and enforced.

If the experiment be such as to entail permanent harm, or even abiding discomfort to the animal after its sensibility is restored by the passing off of the anæsthetic influence, then it will be the most merciful, and therefore the right, proceeding to prolong that influence till the whole life, organic as well as animal, (or sentient,) is extinct.—*Contemporary Review.*

FADED BEAUTIES.

Written for the New-York Times.

Learned ladies have constantly made it a subject of reproach to men that they have the bad taste to prefer beauty to intellect, and that the wittiest woman is neglected by them if only a beautiful fool be present. It is true, and men in this show themselves inferior to women, who, it must be acknowledged, do prefer mental power to personal charm in men. But when a blue stocking declaims against this weakness of mankind as an *inconsistency*, she is unjust, because the wisest man that ever breathed would rather be loved for his personal qualifications than for his wisdom. I make no doubt that Vivien commended herself to Merlin by admiring his piercing eyes and going into raptures over his silvery beard. She might have flattered his intellect and expatiated upon the awful character of his prophecies without ever causing one increased pulsation in the veins of the British sage. But in his person he was vulnerable, and so she conquered him. Can the ladies wonder, then, that men so adore beauty in their sex, when it is the weakness of their character to depreciate their own mental gifts and to fix so extraordinary and absurd a value upon personal beauty ? This vanity always exists in men, no matter how adroitly it is concealed nor how jealously the secret foible is guarded. The hunchback looks in the glass as much as any man; the deformed thing, born without lower limbs, is a dandy in the care with which he clothes and adorns the upper part of him ; the homeliest man has a small foot and spends extravagant sums upon his boots ; the man whose face is like a blank page will tell the portrait-painter, trying to make something out of nothing, that he has missed the sweet expression of his eyes. In short, personal vanity will be found in everything that is male, no matter how forlorn or how hideous.

And as this is so, it is clear that men are perfectly consistent in seeking after beauty in the other sex. It is foolish, it stamps them as being on a lower plane of feeling than women, but “it is their nature to,” as Dr. Watts has beautifully expressed it. This, then, will account for the despotism of beauty. The belle *par excellence* of the season, whether at Newport, among the cottages of millionaires, or at Saratoga, in the huge hotels, or where the waves murmur and plead plaintively along the shore of Long Branch, is an absolute monarch, a female autocrat, whose will no one contests, whose word will raise a man to the dizziest height of ecstasy or plunge him into the deepest depths of despair. The mandate of her eye is a law from which there is no appeal. If she deigns to favor Tompkins, and to look with an eye of grace upon that most awkward of bumpkins, straightway all the gentlemen who have despised Tompkins, have ridiculed his manner and sneered at his get-up, begin to find merit in him, to fawn upon him, and even to copy him. Oh, servility of the male race! I blush to record such things. But when the capricious beauty has had enough of Tompkins, has found out that he is stupid, vapid, unmeaning, and ill-dressed, and has thrown him away, then is he scorned of all men, cut remorselessly, and banished. No more is he asked to make one in a party going somewhere, no more is he requested to get up a croquet set, no more is a place in the lancers reserved for him. The sun of Tompkins has definitely set, and he is left out in the cold, in outer darkness.

And as the beauty does to Tompkins, so does she to Jenkins, and to others. Her approbation makes, her disapproval mars, a man in society. She sets the fashion. The women are as much her slaves as the men. If it pleases her to wear her blonde hair piled up on the top of her rounded head, like bales of loose hay, every other female within the sphere of her influence will hasten to do likewise. If she prefers to have it braided neatly in a coil at the back, in the centre of what surgeons call the occiput, all the other females of the place will immediately display similar coils. She can make the fortune of all the florists in the neighborhood by affecting an extravagant love of flowers. She can freeze the enthusiasm of the dancers, and strike languor into the musicians, by scorning the ballroom. Whatever she does is admired and copied ; whatever she says is inordinately flattered and repeated ; whatever she writes—but stop—the thorough beauty never writes. Such adulation as Eastern monarchs never yet received is poured at her feet. If she smiles, her face is compared to the sunlight gladdening the whole world ; if she looks pensive, all nature is ready to mourn, and the very trees begin, in the imagination of her adorers, to whisper plaintively, to sob, and sigh. When she appears in the morning there is a general fluttering of welcome. Her place at the breakfast-table may be known by the invariable bouquet and the number of notes, each one of which Miss Envy believes to be a proposal from some infatuated man. All classes of men, all conditions of males, throng about her when she makes her postprandial début on the piazza. The court assembles round its queen; the courtiers come with smiles and compliments and hearts of devotion pinned upon their sleeves. When she retires for the night, the little world in which she moves suffers an eclipse. Half the men leave for their respective quarters, saying to each other, “No use stopping after Miss Rose is gone.” Happy the hotel-keeper who is permitted to tend and cheresh so sweet a guest. His fortune is made.

But beauty is perishable. It is like the flowers that are so often used as its symbols—lovely to look upon, fragrant beyond compare, possessed of a nameless charm, but fleeting. Its empire is absolute while it lasts, but its duration is one of the most uncertain things imaginable. Miss Rose may be the cynosure of every eye for one, two, three, four seasons, or her brief reign may last but for a few months. And happiest she whose belledom is the shortest. For the longer the intoxicating condition lasts the harder is it to abandon. The eye may seem to the observer as bright, the skin may be as lily-white as ever, the bloom as rose-like, the curves of the face as perfect, the hair as full of captured sunbeams—and yet there is a something gone which is felt easily enough, though impossible to describe. When it is gone the crown has vanished, the sceptre has been broken, and another sits in the queenly throne. If this happens to Miss Rose in the first year of her belledom she is fortunate, for she will soon regain her normal attitude, and will, when a happy wife and a mother, laugh at the recollection of the funny time when she queened it so imperiously at Newport. But if Miss Rose should remain a queen for a long time, for many years—if she should retain that nameless something which the Greeks symbolized by the girdle of Aphrodite until the light of her eye has become dimmed, until time has stolen the roses from her cheeks and the lily hue of her fair skin has become coarse—then her condition would be most pitiable. For she would be a faded beauty.

There is a curious belief possessed by republicans in this country that royalty has a *je ne sais quoi* which distinguishes it in adversity. I have in my humble way seen one or two fallen potentates, and am bound to say that I did not perceive anything unusual about them, or as that witty rogue, Mark Twain, expresses it, “I did not see any p'ints in them air frogs different from any other frogs.” But I have noticed about the faded beauty a consciousness of having fallen from a high estate which was at the same time amusing and pathetic. I have seen a lady of a certain age enter a room with exquisite grace, and with a proud, regal look and high-sustained head, arching her neck from side to side, as if waiting to receive the bows of numerous friends and admirers. Alas, the bright eyes that would once have not in vain commanded such homage were no longer bright! But the faded beauty, Miss Rosa Passée, having acquired the habit of so entering a room, had never dropped it, even when she had gained painfully the certainty that her reign was over. I have conversed with her, and have remarked the air of authority which peeped out even from the most exquisite politeness, united to the utmost friendliness of manner. And by candle-light, in country houses, when interested by pleasant conversation and warmed into life by tender deference and regard, I have seen the splendor of beauty come back again to the face, the glow return to the cheek, the light to the eye, and the fallen curves resume their classic fullness. It was, indeed, but for a moment, but it sufficed to show that the fires of old times still linger in the breasts of faded beauties.

From those who know them, the Rose Passées exact and receive almost the same loyal submission which all gave to them when they were Queens of Beauty. It is not hard to give this, and it is generously repaid by a warmth of friendship, a kindly consideration, and an unselfish interest more lovable even than the old glorious beauty that has passed away. But from strangers these sweet faded flowers shrink with not unnatural hesitation. The three Misses Smith, who come fresh from the country to pass a month in a fashionable New-York boarding-house, and who assemble about them all their cousinry and acquaintance, and have a jolly time generally, are very apt to turn up their noses at our poor friends, and rather encourage their beaus to be impertinent. If some good-natured friend whispers that the lady of whom they disapprove as putting on airs was once a very celebrated beauty, and the delight of Saratoga for many successive seasons, they are incredulous. They make cruel remarks about her hair, her teeth, her eyes, her complexion, her skin, the shape of her ears, the color of her lips. Nothing escapes those unfeeling bucolic females. They allow that she dresses in exquisite taste, but much too youthfully, they think, for one of her years. They look at Miss Rose Passée, whisper to each other, and then giggle outrageously. And they recite aloud jokes which their beaus have made about her back hair. These things are hard to bear ; but it is the old, old story of the donkeys kicking the dying lion.

Another cross which the faded beauty has to endure is the want of deference exhibited by young men. The seniors, who have eyes to see, know well that they are conversing with one who was once a queen. But the young men, thinking apparently that they are excessively good in condescending to talk to one whom they regard as an old woman, discount the virtue of the action by being overbearingly rude and contradictory. Occasionally an ex-queen, offended beyond measure at the audacity of some young cub, inflicts summary vengeance upon him by taking him down a few pegs. But the heart of the faded beauty is rendered very sore by such occurrences, and she cannot help thinking with regret of some of the offers which she rejected. It is not that she is angry with herself for having failed to find the one man she wanted, so much as pain at being so treated because she is unmarried. For these indocile and bearish young men would not be so rude to any married woman. They have a contempt, founded on Heaven knows what, for an old maid, and they really believe, in their foolish little noddles, that a faded beauty would jump at the chance of having one of them.

Poor Rose Passee ! While she played on the shore the boat started and left her behind. Unless she could join the ranks of the strong-minded, which to an ex-beauty is an impossibility, there is nothing left for her save a factitious life. Her own has withered up, and she must derive emotions, (which are life,) through others. In other words, she must devote herself to her sister's or her brother's children, and play aunt forevermore. Her nephews and nieces will love her dearly, but for all that they will stick metaphorical pins in her sensitive skin many a time and oft. They will be rude ; they will remind her of her age, especially the boys. But perhaps there will be a daughter named after her Aunt the Beauty, and this girl will be to her as her own. To her she will tell the story of her past greatness and relate the pleasant days when she ruled as a Queen. She will impart to her darling her ideas of the beautiful in dress, and will watch with tearful interest the dawning loveliness of the young girl. She will enrich her with the experiences which she gathered in her time, and will never rest satisfied until her pet falls in love with a fine young fellow and marries him. Then, during the service, and at the breakfast, it will be noticed that Aunt Rose is very nervous and excitable. And some guest who shall have noticed an indefinable charm about the maiden aunt will be told that she was in her youth a very great beauty, only somehow did not marry, and that the bride was her special favorite, and considered to resemble her very much.

GAR.

STARFISHES.—We find our starfish body to be inclosed within a stout, leathery skin, which has numerous little limy spines or particles scattered throughout its substance. This first characteristic we find to be peculiar to all the animals included in the great class to which the starfish belongs. And the presence of a limy integument or skin, therefore, marks out the starfishes and their neighbors, as by a prominent family peculiarity. In the sea-egg or sea-urchin—a near relation of the starfish—we find the development of this limy skin to reach its height; the body of this latter form being inclosed within a lateral box made up of calcareous plates firmly welded together ; while in the starfishes we have the limy element present in a less perfect degree.

Then we also find that the starfish possesses an *inside* skeleton, and that the rays are literally built up upon a series of limy plates or pieces, around which the softer parts of the body are molded and placed. The starfish is thus incased in a literal suit of chain-armor, which, while it affords him efficient protection, also permits of great freedom of movement in every direction.

Looking at the under surface of the body, we observe a characteristic disposition of parts. Each of the five rays we find to be deeply grooved, and in these grooves the numerous little “feet,” by means of which the starfish moves about, are situated. The naturalist knows these little feet as *ambulacra*, a term derived from the Latin verb “to walk.” And the entire apparatus, by means of which the locomotion of the starfish is subserved, forms one of the most curious and interesting features of its history. The possession of the locomotive means about to be described constitutes another great peculiarity of the starfish-group, although there are several members of the class in which this apparatus is rudimentary or entirely absent. The locomotive system is known by the general name of “ambulacral system,” and the central part of this system is found in a circular ring or vessel surrounding the mouth. Water is admitted to this ring from the exterior by means of a special canal or tube—the “sand canal”—this tube opening on the surface of the body in a curious plate, perforated with holes like the lid of a pepper-box, and known as the “madreporiform” plate or “tubercle.”

This perforated plate is situated in the common starfish at the angle formed by the junction of two rays with the body ; and can be readily seen, as a wart-like projection, on looking at the upper surface of the body. The use of this perforated plate is that of allowing water to gain access to the sand canal and ambulacral system, and at the same time to exclude particles of solid matter, a function for which its perforated structure pre-eminently adapts it. And the name of “sand canal” applied to the tube which leads from this perforated plate is, therefore, a decided misnomer, since no particles of sand are allowed to gain access to the canal.

Through the sand canal the water reaches the circular ambulacral ring or vessel which surrounds the mouth. And from this central ring five main trunks or vessels are given off : one proceeding down each ray, and being “laid,” as it were, along the floor of each arm. Then from the main water-tube of each ray, the little tube-feet, which we have already seen to crowd the groove on the under surface of each arm, are given off.

Each little foot is in fact a hollow muscular tube, provided with a sucker at its free extremity ; and at the base of each foot, or at the point where it joins the main tube of the ray, a little bladder-like sac or vesicle is found. Each tube-foot in reality thus terminates in a little sac, which, like the foot to which it is attached, is also highly muscular, and endowed with contractile power. And finally the ambulacral vessel and the little feet are situated within the groove of each ray, and are supported and protected by the limy skeleton already referred to.

When the starfish, therefore, wishes to move about, water is admitted by the madreporiform plate to the sand canal, and thus gains admittance to the central reservoir or vessel surrounding the mouth. From this latter, the water is sent along the main tube lying along the floor of each ray, and thus ultimately gains admittance to the little sacs or vesicles situated at the bases of the tube-feet. By the contraction of these little vesicles the water is forced into the hollow tube-feet, and the latter organs are thus rendered tense and firm, and capable of being protruded.

By aid of its hundreds of protruded feet, which can be firmly applied to any surface by means of their terminal suckers, the starfish is thus enabled to move slowly but surely over the floor of its submarine abode. And one ray being fixed to serve as a *point d'appui* for the movements of the body, the body-piece and other rays are dragged toward the fixed point, and in turn form the basis for fresh and similar movements of the animal.

Then, when the starfish wishes to withdraw its feet and to cease its perambulations, the water contained in the protruded feet is forced back into the little vesicles, and is thus stored up ready for future use—the soft, flaccid feet being thus capable of withdrawal. The terminal sucker of each foot is said by some authorities to be perforated by a minute aperture, through which, it is believed, the water used in the act of walking may be discharged ; the fresh supply of water being sent, as before, from the central ring along the main tubes, and into the little vesicles. But other authorities deny that these suckers are so perforated ; and in the latter case, the water is returned to the contractile vesicles as already described.

The mouth of the starfish opens in the middle of the under surface of the central body-piece, and leads directly into a capacious stomach, which sends prolongations of its substance into each of the rays. This disposition of the digestive system is only found in the true starfishes—such as the common starfish, the sun-stars, &c. But in other members of the group, the sand stars and brittle-stars, the stomach is confined to the central body-piece, and does not extend into the arms, which in these latter forms are to be viewed as mere appendages to the body.

In the matter of food, the starfishes possess decidedly carnivorous tastes ; and a little inquiry among fishermen will show that the plentifulness of empty oyster shells in the neighborhood of oyster beds is by them ascribed to the ravages and uncompromising fondness of the starfish for the flesh of the tender mollusk. Indeed, with feelings of so great bitterness do fishermen view the starfish that on an unfortunate specimen making its appearance in the oyster dredge, it is seized upon, and often ruthlessly torn from ray to ray, or from limb to limb ; the fisherman believing that he is only satisfying an impartial demand for justice upon the destroyer of the precious mollusks.—*Good Words.*

DRAMATIC CRITICISM.—For the well-being of the drama it is, however, necessary that those who witness plays, as well as those who present them, should have some knowledge of the business in hand. The fact that Shakespeare has been but little honored on the stage in England of late years is to be deplored, because, among other reasons, the stage ought to be the means of conveying a knowledge of Shakespeare to the less educated portions of an audience. To more educated play-goers a fine representation of Shakespeare's plays should suggest new ideas ; it should afford illustrations to previous knowledge. Unfortunately, in most cases, no such previous knowledge exists. Among the audiences who go to see the Italian version of “Othello,” how many are aware that the scene between *Bianca* and *Cassio*, which, in the English play, carries the crowning proof of *Desdemona's* guilt to *Othello*, is omitted ? Among those who witness “Hamlet,” how many know that the play does not, in the original, end with the Prince's death ? A spectator at “Othello” has been heard to lament the poverty of the English version published with the Italian book of the play. This version is, however, except in one or two passages, the work of an author of some repute. It was asked by one who had not been to see “Hamlet” at the Lyceum of one who had, “How was ‘O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I' delivered ?” “That,” was the answer, “was not delivered at all ; indeed, it is not in ‘Hamlet.'” This argues not only ignorance, but inattention on the part of the spectator. The case of those who not only have no acquaintance with Shakespeare, but will not listen to the actor who gives them a chance of hearing him, is hopeless. After such a remark as that last quoted, it is refreshing to find such an instance of interest in the play on the part of a spectator as is found in the observation made to a companion by one leaving the theatre : “Did you see what happened in the last scene ? They changed the foils ; and that was how it all came about. I think it a clumsy device, and it spoils the whole play.” Again, one who was present at the performance of “Hamlet” was asked by a neighbor, after the scene between *Hamlet* and his mother, “Pray, can you tell me if this is the end ?” To the reply, “No, there is another act,” succeeded the further question, “And does *Hamlet* appear again ?”

These are but a few instances out of many which might be collected. That the unprofessed critics who make up the bulk of an audience should have so little knowledge upon which to base their judgment is bad. That professed critics who are supposed by their better learning and taste to guide the unprofessed should have but little more is worse. The day of such critics as Lamb and Hazlitt, men who were filled with knowledge of what they judged before they delivered a judgment, is past. In their place has arisen a horde of writers to whom the extension of education has given facility of words, but has not taught the difficulty of thought ; writers who discuss in a few careless lines subjects for the treatment of which labor and research were formerly deemed necessary in England, and are still deemed necessary in France, where the fine criticism of M. Sarcey, the result of long labor and study, takes a high place in the literature of the time. Such writers, however, as make up the ordinary run of dramatic criticism in England are no doubt well suited to the requirements of the day ; to them might be applied with a difference the words of *Hamlet* to *Rosencrantz*, “But such officers do the King best service in the end. * * * When he needs what you have gleaned, it is but squeezing you, and, sponge, you shall be dry again.” Only the critic has generally gleaned nothing ; and no squeezing can extract from him that which he never had.—*The Saturday Review.*

ICEBERGS IN THE ANTARCTIC SEAS.—Those who visit the Antarctic seas after having been in the Arctic, are greatly disappointed in the form of the icebergs, for while those of the North assume every fantastic shape that fancy can conceive, the Southern ones are nearly table-topped lumps of ice, precisely the same in form as on the day they parted from their parent glacier : these more resemble huge Twelfth cakes divested of their ornaments than anything else. In the warmer Northern seas icebergs melt more quickly, and assume far more picturesque appearances ; but in the Southern Ocean the temperature of the water through which the icebergs drift is below the freezing-point of fresh water, and therefore insufficient in heat to melt the ice. It is only after they have moved a considerable way northward that the regularity of their shape begins to be interfered with. As the berg travels from the pole it first reaches a latitude where the Summer sun has the power of heating the surface-water slightly above the freezing-point without affecting that immediately below it : this has the effect of melting a notch in the side of the berg all round it, and just above the sea level ; but this notch was not observed to extend into the ice in any case more than about thirty feet. As the warm water becomes still warmer as the berg floats further north, it has naturally greater power, and deep caves or caverns are formed, which offer increased facilities for wave-washing the larger they become, until, the mass being weakened, large pieces become detached. As this alters the centre of gravity, the berg lurches over, and either forms a slope, or a long spur or tongue rises ; and thus the work of destruction proceeds until the form of the berg is altogether changed, and that part which formed the tongue may become its topmost pinnacle. Hence the greater variety of form in the bergs seen by ships passing south on an arc of the great circle in comparatively low latitudes. The portions that break away from the berg are termed calves, and they are often of far greater danger to shipping than the bergs themselves, for the latter have a reflected light that renders them visible at a little distance on the darkest night, whereas the calf, although it may be several hundred tons in weight, is not perceptible, or if so, may readily be mistaken for the top of a sea breaking.—*Chambers's Journal.*

LAW REPORTS.

THE SILK SMUGGLERS.

ARREST OF CLAFLIN & CO.'S BUYER—HE IS CHARGED WITH KNOWINGLY BUYING SMUGGLED SILKS—STATEMENT BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS—THE LAW GOVERNING THE CASE.

United States District Attorney Bliss is still actively engaged in working up and thoroughly ventilating all the ramifications of the silk smuggling conspiracy. Of the parties originally charged, Charles L. Lawrence, the Custom House broker, has been extradited from England, and is now in Ludlow Street Jail, a fellow-prisoner with Col. Robert W. Des Anges, the Custom House Deputy Collector indicted for complicity with him; Gustavus W. Ball, the clerk of M. L. Graff & Co., through whom Lafayette Graff sold about $450,000 worth of the smuggled silks to William H. Talcott, the buyer for the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., has given $5,000 bail to appear for trial, and Lafayette Graff has returned from Canada, and has given the same amount of bail. These are all the persons originally charged, and, of them, Lafayette Graff is to be used as a Government witness. In the course of his investigations, Col. Bliss traced most of the checks paid to Ball by Mr. Talcott, the buyer of Mr. Claflin's firm, to Mr. Justinian Hartley, of the firm of Duprez, Hartley & Co., and Mr. Hartley was recently arrested on a charge of complicity in the smuggling operations, and gave $5,000 bail to answer.

Col. Bliss, having reason to believe that he had a good case against Mr. Talcott, went before Commissioner Shields and made an affidavit to the following effect:

> That on the 1st of January, 1874, and at other times during the years 1874 and 1875, Talcott had knowingly bought and received, and had aided in the buying and receiving of certain merchandise, to wit, silk goods, which had been smuggled; that the grounds of deponent's information were the declarations of Talcott and the evidence of one Jackson and others, and also the records of the Custom-house of this port.

On this affidavit Commissioner Shields issued a warrant for Talcott's arrest, and it was placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Newcomb to serve. The Deputy Marshal went to the store of Claflin & Co. yesterday morning about 9:30 o'clock and served the warrant on Mr. Talcott, who expressed no surprise, merely saying, "Well, I have told my story already, and have nothing further to say." He was taken by the Deputy before the Commissioner, who required bail in the sum of $10,000, which was given, Messrs. Horace B. Claflin and John J. Donaldson, of the firm of Claflin & Co., becoming his sureties. The bail was given to await the action of the United States Grand Jury, Talcott having waived an examination.

Col. Bliss, in response to questions put to him yesterday, said that he had become fully satisfied that he had obtained sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of Talcott. Jackson, the man mentioned in the affidavit, was the cartman who took the silks to the store of Claflin & Co. The evidence given on the examination in Ball's case, which took place some time ago before Commissioner Osborn, had thoroughly established the fact that Talcott had bought several lots of silks at prices below what imported goods of that character which had paid duty could be sold for, and Talcott himself, who was a witness on that examination, had admitted purchasing at such prices, but had denied any knowledge that the silks had been smuggled. This disavowal Col. Bliss said he believed to be untrue, as, from the nature of the circumstances surrounding these purchases by Talcott, there could be little or no doubt that Talcott knew or had good reason to believe that the silks had been smuggled.

Col. Bliss was asked whether he had any reason to believe that any members of the firm of Claflin & Co. were privy to the knowledge that the silks had been smuggled, and also as to what interest Talcott personally had in buying silks at suspiciously low prices. Col. Bliss replied: "I have no evidence but what is of a tainted character as to the complicity of any of the members of the firm. Those of the accused who have expressed an opinion say that they believe that some of the members of the firm must have known and doubtless did know that the silks were crooked. I have no evidence whatever, tending to implicate Mr. Claflin. As to Talcott's motive, he had a beneficial interest in the business of the firm in buying goods at the lowest possible figure. I am still busily engaged in investigating this conspiracy, and new developments may be expected at any time. The law covering Talcott's case is very broad, providing for the conviction of any one having smuggled goods in possession, unless they can show that they had no knowledge that they had been smuggled; but I would not have proceeded against Talcott if I had not had stronger evidence than mere possession."

Following is the law under which Talcott has been arrested:

> "If any person shall fraudulently or knowingly import or bring into the United States, or assist in so doing, any merchandise contrary to law, or shall receive, conceal, buy, sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation, concealment, or sale of such merchandise after importation, knowing the same to have been imported contrary to law, such merchandise shall be forfeited, and the offender shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $5,000, nor less than $50, or be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years, or both. Whenever, on trial for a violation of this section, the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of such goods, such possession shall be deemed evidence sufficient to authorize conviction, unless the defendant shall explain the possession to the satisfaction of the jury."

An indictment has been found against Talcott, and will shortly be presented in court.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Williams vs. O'Neill.—Granted.

Briant vs. De Forest.—No order has been submitted with this affidavit, and it is impossible for me to determine what is applied for.

Draper vs. Palmer et al.—Granted.

Angel vs. Vander Roest.—The blank must be filled up.

Jaffer vs. McKinley.—Notice of motion should be given.

Granted.—Duchs vs. Society of the Church of the Puritan.

Blauvelt vs. Rayner.—Affidavit must be resworn to.

Pomroy vs. Wright.—Granted.

Goodrick vs. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company.—The bond presented is not sealed, and the order requires that the sureties should be both freeholders and householders.

Nelson vs. Taylor.—The affidavit does not disclose a case for an attachment.

In the matter of Tuffts.—The blanks left in the proposed order must be filled up and resworn to.

Paur vs. Velmar.—Granted.

In the matter of McCabe.—The Sheriff holds the defendants subject to the provisions of sections 192, 193, and I cannot therefore discharge him.

Cauldwell vs. Jenkins.—Granted.

Davenport vs. Davenport.—Receiver appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The Second German Baptist Church vs. Prior.—The plaintiff should give the defendant within ten days a bill of particulars of the damage he has sustained by the blasting.

Etzel vs. Byrne et al.—Motion denied on plaintiffs stipulating to try cause during June Term, if reached.

Glenney vs. World Mutual Life Insurance Company et al.—The party should be examined. See memorandum.

Hegeman vs. Cantrell.—Motion denied without costs.

By Judge Freedman.

Witmer vs. Morrel.—Of within amendments the following are allowed as proposed, viz.: Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13. The twelfth is allowed with the exception of the words "the owner of the property." The following are allowed in the form of question and answer, as contained in the stenographer's note, viz.: Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Morange vs. Wolfsohn.—Objection to proceedings overruled; examination to proceed. See opinion.

Potter vs. Mathews.—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Sutherland vs. Sutherland.—Application for judgment to stand over until plaintiff can apply for amendment of order of reference.

Fisher vs. Fisher.—Motion for stay denied, with costs. See opinion.

McGlynn vs. Cohen.—Motion denied on terms. See opinion.

Smith vs. Kimball.—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

A PICK-POCKET DETECTED.

As William H. Hogan, who is employed at No. 10 Park row, was going home yesterday afternoon, with $15, the amount of his week's wages, in his pocket, Patrick Monahan, one of the pickpockets who infest the neighborhood of the City Hall Park, attempted to steal the money. He was detected by Hogan, who seized Monahan's hand and bit on two of his fingers, holding him as in a vise, while the thief shrieked in agony, until a policeman came. Monahan was taken to the Tombs Police Court and held to answer.

ARREST OF TWO BOND FORGERS.

The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company has begun a suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Charles Ralston, Andrew L. Roberts, Lydia J. Roberts, Charles J. Williamson, Valentine Gleason, Amelia A. Gleason, Horace F. Corp, and Fontaine S. Pettis to recover money obtained from the company by Ralston and Williamson on forged bonds, alleged to have been gotten up by the united efforts of all the defendants, and purporting to have been issued by the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway Company. The complaint recites that Ralston obtained $30,000 on June 5, 1873, and $30,000 on July 7, 1873, and that Williamson got $15,000 on August 9, 1873, on the bonds in question. Suit is brought to recover $75,000, the aggregate of the amounts obtained, with interest from the respective dates when the sums were advanced on the bonds. An order of arrest was issued by Judge Van Vorst against the defendants and the case was given into the hands of Pinkerton's detectives to work up. They succeeded in finding Roberts and Gleason, who were arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff McGonigal and brought before Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy, who committed them to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $85,000 bail each, the amount fixed by Judge Van Vorst.

THE ERIE RECEIVERSHIP.

APPLICATION OF MR. JEWETT FOR AN EXTENSION OF POWERS—GRANTING OF THE PETITION BY JUDGE DONOHUE—COPIES OF THE PETITION AND ORDER.

Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, under the application granted recently by Judge Donohue, in the New-York Supreme Court, has petitioned for an extension of powers. The order which made him Receiver provided that he should ask for more power if it was deemed necessary, and on his petition, dated June 3, and just filed in the County Clerk's office, Judge Donohue, on the motion of the counsel for the plaintiff, has ordered that the authorization asked for by Mr. Jewett be granted. The petition and the order of the court are as follows:

PETITION.

New-York Supreme Court.—The People of the State of New-York against the Erie Railway Company, Hugh J. Jewett, Thomas A. Scott, John Taylor Johnston, Marshall O. Roberts, Frederick Schuchardt, W. Butler Duncan, Edwin D. Morgan, Herman R. Baltzer, Samuel L. M. Barlow, L. H. Meyer, Henry G. Stebbins, R. Suydam Grant; Lucius Robinson, John A. C. Gray, Courtlandt Parker, and Homer Ramsdell, Directors of the Erie Railway Company; defendants, William T. Hooker, Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith, James Brown, J. C. B. Davis, Dudley S. Gregory, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, John Earle Williams, Jay Gould, C. T. Hunter, William Butler Duncan, Horatio N. Otis, William C. Rushmore, Cornelius Walsh, John Toney, Zenas H. Russell, Coe F. Young, Dorman B. Eaton, Augustus Frank, Lawrence C. Woodruff, John A. C. Gray, and Legrand Lockwood, defendants as Trustees under various mortgages described and embraced in this action.

The petition of Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver in the above-entitled action, respectfully shows to the court that he is advised that the interest of all parties to the said cause requires that he should have further and express authority from this court to deal with matters hereinafter specified, and for the reasons hereinafter stated, and he is advised that the proper provisions for this end were inadvertently omitted from the orders heretofore applied for and obtained:

First—There is about to become due the State of Pennsylvania a considerable sum of money for taxes, for which that State recently recovered a judgment against the Erie Railway Company in the Supreme Court of the United States, and there are other taxes on the property of the company from time to time accruing, all of which it is necessary to pay when due, in order to prevent a sequestration of its property.

The Receiver should have authority to pay all such charges as they become payable.

Second—The entire stock of the coal companies referred to in the complaint in this action is owned by the Erie Railway Company. It is of great importance to all parties that these stocks should be disposed of to the best advantage. At present coal is being mined to supply the road with fuel. It is also being profitably mined to a certain extent for market, by which means the road is also furnished paying freight to that extent.

In the interest of all parties the Receiver should be empowered to continue to take out coal for the purposes aforesaid as long as it shall be profitable to do so.

The Directors are now and for some time have been in negotiation for the disposition of these stocks upon advantageous terms.

Your petitioner believes it would be for the interest of all concerned that he should have power to confirm and carry out any arrangement to that end concluded by the Directors, provided he shall deem it just and expedient so to do.

Third—The Receiver is possessed of various mercantile securities, stocks, bonds, &c., and will become possessed of others from time to time as they are redeemed from pledge. Many of such securities it will be desirable and necessary for him to sell from time to time in the due performance of his duty, and it is important that he should be able to take advantage of any favorable state of the market that may at any time exist.

The Receiver therefore prays that he may have power to sell such securities from time to time, and in such manner as he may in his best judgment deem to be for the interest and advantage of all parties.

Fourth—There are certain sums due for supplies and materials purchased more than four months prior to the appointment of the Receiver, but which have not been due for that period simply because the creditors therefor have extended forbearance at the company's request. Although not within the letter of the former order in this case, the Receiver is advised that such cases are within its spirit, equity, and intent, and ought to be paid, and therefore the Receiver respectfully petitions for power to pay the same.

Fifth—In the due execution of valuable outstanding contracts the Erie Railway Company has received, and the Receiver may be entitled to receive, moneys for and on account of other than railroad companys, and therefore not coming strictly under the head of traffic balances with other railroads, and which moneys have been and will be received merely for the purpose of convenient apportionment and distribution,

The Receiver should have powor, and he prays for authority to make payments of such of said balances as have accrued and such as may hereafter accrue.

Sixth—The said Erie Railway Company owns certain outlying real estate of which the Receiver cannot at present give a full description; there will be certain expenses attending its preservation, the particulars of which the Receiver is not now able to state, but he prays for authority to do what may be needful from time to time to preserve and maintain all such property.

(Signed,) HUGH J. JEWETT.

THE ORDER OF THE COURT.

At a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of June A. D. 1875, present, Hon. Charles Donohue, Justice. Upon the petition of Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver in the above-entitled action, and on the consent of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque, and Macfarland, attorneys for the defendants, the Erie Railway Company and the other defendants who have appeared, and on motion of Edgar Logan, Esq., counsel for the plaintiff—

It is ordered that the several prayers of the said petition be granted, and that the said Receiver be and he is hereby authorized to pay and discharge all lawful demands for taxes and charges upon the premises whereof he is appointed Receiver, or any part thereof, including as well such taxes and charges as have heretofore accrued as those which may accrue; to work the said coal-mines referred to in the said petition, and for the purpose and in the manner therein stated, until the further order of this court; to confirm and carry out any lawful contract or agreement that may be made for the disposition of the said stock of the said coal companies referred to in the said petition, or any of them, and to make any lawful disposition which in his judgment will be for the benefit and advantage of all parties; sell from time to time the securities referred to in the said petition when, and as in his judgment the interest of all parties will be promoted thereby and either at public on private sale; to pay for all supplies and materials, debts or obligations for which have not been due for over four months; to apportion, pay, and distribute from time to time the balances referred to in the said petition, and growing out of the execution of the valid contracts of the said company, and to make all needful disbursements to protect and preserve the real estate of the company, wherever the same may be situate.

(Signed,) CHARLES DONOHUE.

We consent to the entry of the within order, June 3, 1875.

SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LACROQUE & MACFARLAND, Attorneys, &c.

THE SIXTH AVENUE STABBING AFFRAY.

Michael Donohue, aged twenty-one years, residing at No. 111 West Fifteenth street, was brought before Justice Wandell, yesterday, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with stabbing Philip K. Smith, of No. 121 West Seventeenth stret, in the abdomen. It appears that on Friday night, about 11 o'clock, Donohue and his wife were passing down Sixth avenue on their way home from the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where Mrs. Donohue is employed. When near the corner of Nineteenth street she stopped to look in at a store window, while her husband walked on a few paces in advance. Just at this moment, she charges, Smith approached her and insulted her grossly. She at once called on her husband for assistance and he ran back and collared Smith. A scuffle ensued between the two men which resulted in Donohue drawing a knife and stabbing Smith. An alarm being given Officer Cumming, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested Donohue and locked him up. The wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies. His injuries are supposed to be fatal. Justice Wandell committed Donohue to await the result of Smith's injuries. The latter stated in the hospital that he was a car conductor, but refused to say anything further.

THE STATE COURTS FOR JUNE.

The June term of the State courts begins to-morrow. This is the only month in which there can be trials for causes before the month of October, and it will therefore be a busy month, the calendars in the branches of the different courts being very heavy. As the Summer vacation is near at hand, it is not probable that any of the new Ring suits can be brought to trial. No session of the Supreme Court, General Term, will be held this month, but it will meet on July 1 to render decisions in cases argued last term. Judge Donohue will hold a Special Term, and Part II Circuit, will be held by Judge Lawrence, and Part III., Circuit, by Judge Westbrook. Supreme Court Chambers, for the first half of the term, will be presided over by Judge Brady, and for the rest of the term Judge Davis will preside. During the time that Judge Brady sits in Chambers, Judge Davis will occupy the Bench of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and when it is his turn to hold Supreme Court, Chambers, Judge Brady will take his place.

The Bench of the Superior Court, General Term, will be filled during the term by Judges Curtis, Sedgwick, and Van Vorst. To Part I., Trial Term of the Superior Court, Judge Freedman is assigned; to Part II., Judge Monell; and to the Special Term of the same court, Judge Speir.

There will be a meeting of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas on the 28th instant, to render decisions in cases argued last term. Judge C. P. Daly will hold an Equity Term of the same court during the month; Judge Robinson will sit in Part I.; Judge J. F. Daly in Part II., and Judge Loew in Chambers.

MINOR RING TRIALS.

William C. Rogers, stationer, and Daniel Berrian, brush-maker, indicted for obtaining money from the City by false pretenses, will be arraigned before Judge Brady to-morrow in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Against Rogers there are two indictments, in one of which it is charged that he obtained the signature of ex-Mayor Hall to fraudulent warrants for stationery, and received thereon from the City Treasury the sum of $29,820 65. The second indictment charges the accused with having similarly obtained sums amounting to $20,447 40. There are four indictments against Berrian in which it is charged that he also obtained the signature of ex-Mayor Hall to fraudulent warrants for brooms and brushes supplied to to the City, and obtained thereby from the City Treasury the following sums: $3,242 05, $3,664 61, $3,021 56, and $7,156 14. The accused will be brought up to plead to-morrow, in order that a day for their trial may be set down.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

John Clancy was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of having attempted to shoot John Brummerhoff, keeper of a lager-beer saloon.

William Grady was arrested yesterday by Detective Flynn, on a charge of having attempted to pick pockets at the corner of Broadway and Vesey street. Grady was held to answer at the Tombs Police Court.

Patrick Finnen, aged ten years, attempted to pick the pocket of Mrs. Catharine Rist, of No. 137 Third street, yesterday in Tompkins square. Officer Kennedy saw the attempt and arrested the thief. At the Essex Market Police Court Justice Morgan held him in $500 bail to answer.

C. J. Marsh, an inspector of the Manhattan Gas Company, arrested Oscar May, of No. 1,298 Broadway, yesterday, for having tapped a main pipe, and consuming the company's gas without paying for it. Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, required the prisoner to give bail in $500.

Frank Brinkerworth, of No. 301 First avenue, and Erastus Hill, of No. 570 Seventh avenue, were yesterday committed for trial at the Yorkville Police Court for stealing shirts from the store No. 633 Broadway. The stolen goods were found in the possession of the prisoners, and they admitted their guilt.

Michael Connolly was committed yesterday at the Tombs Police Court on a charge of stealing $25 from John Noble, a fellow-boarder, at No. 139 Cedar street. Connolly confessed the theft. Noble had loaned Connolly some money, taking it from the pocket of a coat hanging on the wall, and then left the room. Connolly showed his gratitude by taking $25 from the pocket during Noble's absence.

Seven young boys were yesterday brought before Justice Kilbreth at the Yorkville Police Court for throwing stones and other missiles at the cars of the Twenty-third street cross-town line. Two lads, the sons of wealthy citizens, were discharged through the intercession of the Superintendent of the road. His over-anxiety to prosecute the charges against the other boys, whose parents are poor, resulted in their release upon promising to sin no more.

Thomas Stafford, one of the gang of burglars who were detected a few nights ago in the act of robbing Ehler's tailor store, in the Homeopathic Hospital building, and who was so badly injured by falling into the cellar that he has since been under treatment at Bellevue Hospital, was yesterday arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. The prisoner appeared in court on crutches. The other members of the gang are in the Tombs awaiting trial.

POLICE SURGEONS QUARRELING.

THE HARLEM FLATS QUESTION—DR. FETTER'S STATEMENT—HE SIGNED A REPORT UNDER COERCION—WHAT HE REALLY SAW IN HARLEM.

The quarrel among the Police Surgeons at the Central Office became the subject of public investigation by the Police Commissioners yesterday, Police Surgeon Fetter being cited before the board to explain his statement that he had been coerced into signing an untrue report regarding the filling in of the Harlem flats by the other members of the Board of Police Surgeons. The facts regarding the matter were, that on the morning of the presentation of the report Dr. Fetter informed Commissioner Smith that the filling-in stuff on the flats was dangerous to health and emitted an offensive odor, and yet in the afternoon signed a report of the Board of Surgeons setting forth a state of facts diametrically opposite to his statement to Commissioner Smith. Yesterday morning the full Board of Police Commissioners were present, Commissioner Matsell in the chair. Police Surgeons Henry, Cook, Satterlee, Phelps, Walker, Varian, and Wade were also present. Dr. Fetter read the following statement:

> On Friday, May 28, 1875, a committee of surgeons, consisting of Drs. Henry, Satterlee, Phelps, Cook, Wade, Varian, and myself, were asked to go up and view the ground being filled in at Harlem by Dr. Henry, President of the Board of Surgeons, at the request of the Commissioners of Police. Drs. Phelps, Cook, Wade, and myself were told to take the upper end of the grounds first commencing at One Hundred and Ninth street and Third avenue. We examined the block between Third and Fourth avenues and One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth streets. On this, in the middle portion there stood some stagnant water, not offensive. Thence we proceeded to Fourth avenue, and when we turned down from One Hundred and Ninth street we received a good foretaste of what we had to meet from the stench emanating from the filling at One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets. The carts were dumping the material said to come from the scows, and the laborers were spreading it. I examined it carefully, and found a large quantity of vegetable matter mixed in with the ashes, and I believe that there was at least twenty per cent. of it organic matter. As fast as it was spread out it was covered over with a thin layer of street-sweepings, and on the top of this three or four inches of earth. There was one load of the filling not scattered, which looked like manure, which Dr. Phelps ran his cane into, and, after smelling it, said, "That is pretty bad." We then examined the block east of Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, and found the work well done. There was no perceptible stench, as there was at least two or two and one-half feet of earth on top. I was informed that this was a private contract. We then went over to Third avenue and One Hundred and First street, and started in on the east side at Second avenue. The wind was blowing from the south-west. When we got on the Second avenue side we received all the odor we wished. This block was in a very offensive and unhealthy condition. It extended down as far as Ninety-seventh street. We walked over as much of it as possible without sticking fast in the matter. We also examined this carefully, and found nasty, black, decayed matter oozing out in places on this block. For two days after going on this ground my shoes were so offensive as to be annoying to me. This, and all the ground filled in, should have at least two to two and a half feet of good earth upon it, to absorb the gases from the organic matter. From here we went to the shore, and there met Drs. Henry and Satterlee. They had visited the scows and the marsh. Our portion of the committee did not see anything afterward worthy of notice. On Saturday, at noon, the Board of Surgeons met to fix on a report. Dr. Henry, President of the board, presented a report prepared by him at his house, as he so informed us. This report was read by him, and afterward he asked us all to sign it, as the Commissioners were waiting for it and must have it immediately. I asked if it was not open for discussion, and was informed it was not. I rose again to make some remarks, and the Chair called me to order. I asked if the report could not be read article by article, that I might make an explanation of what I saw, and was told to take my seat—that I was not in order. I said I could not sign the report in that form, and desired to state before the board what I saw. I appealed from the decision of the Chair, and no notice was taken of my appeal. I did not understand that our report was to be public, and, if I remember rightly, Dr. Henry stated that it was not expected by the Commissioners that we should go into details. There was no statement of what we saw in the report, for we had no opportunity to inform Dr. Henry of what we saw, and I signed the statement of Drs. Henry and Satterlee, accepting their report. I signed it so as not to create a division, although my better judgment told me not to do it, because I did not consider it a report of facts warranted by what I saw. I would correct myself, and state I believe Drs. Henry and Satterlee visited the block between Third and Fourth avenues and One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, and not west of Fourth avenue.

Commissioners Voorhis and Disbecker asked Dr. Fetter why he had signed the report if he knew it to be untrue. Dr. Fetter answered that he did so to avoid trouble; that he did not wish the animosity of any person, and that he thought if he did not sign it he would displease somebody. Commissioner Voorhis then asked Dr. Fetter if any member of the Board of Surgeons had intimated to him that any particular kind of report was desired, and he answered no. Dr. Henry then stated that the report had been prepared in exact accordance with the views of the various members of the board as expressed to him, and that at the meeting of the Board of Surgeons he expressly informed each member not to sign the report except it met with his full and unqualified approval. Drs. Cook, Satterlee, Phelps, Walker, Varian, and Wade corroborated Dr. Henry in this regard, and stated that the report was true in every particular. Dr. Henry then stated that Dr. Fetter was not a member of the committee appointed to report, and that he was not appointed on the committee, as he was considered unfit, unreliable, and untruthful by the other members of the Board of Surgeons.

Commissioner Smith thought that the affair was being carried outside the limits prescribed by the resolution of the board citing Dr. Fetter to appear and explain his statement. Commissioner Voorhis said he wanted everything in the matter to be made public. To further this end he offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That permission is given and an invitation extended to each and every member, or any member or members of the Board of Police Surgeons to submit a further or additional report to this board, truly and fully stating his or their views and conclusions as to the nature and character of the material received from the Street-cleaning Bureau, and deposited upon the low and sunken lots of Harlem Flats, and the probable effects thereof upon the health of the residents in the vicinity.
>
> *Resolved*, That said report or reports (if any there may be) are required to be presented to this board at or before its next regular meeting on the 8th inst., at 11 A. M.

The board then adjourned until Tuesday morning next, when the Surgeons will submit their individual reports regarding the matter.

END OF THE MASONIC FESTIVAL.

DEPARTURE OF THE LAST COMMANDERY—PARADE OF DETROIT COMMANDERY NO. 1 YESTERDAY—DESCRIPTION OF ITS EVOLUTIONS.

The last commandery of Knights Templar who came to New-York to attend the dedicatory services at the Masonic Temple left the City yesterday evening at 6:30. It was Detroit Commandery No. 1, whose name has within a few days become as well known in New-York as it was previously in the West. The especial point of excellence to which they have attained is their mastery of Garfield's tactics, and the discipline which enables them to perform the semi-military movements which constitute the Knights Templar drill. The commandery was organized on Jan. 8, 1851, and at present consists of 210 members, 150 of whom are counted as active members. They had nothing to especially distinguish them from other commanderies until within ten years, when their Captain General, Ellery Irving Garfield, saw the necessity of the drill and began urging it upon the commandery. The result was the attainment of an unusual excellence of discipline, which is thoroughly maintained by the present officers Eminent Commander J. E. Saxton, Generalissimo Joseph Nicholson, Captain General Eugene Robinson, Senior Warden M. V. Borgman, Junior Warden W. F. Parker, Prelate C. C. Yemans, Recorder G. B. Noble, Treasurer D. G. Preston, and Warder John E. King. They have at different times visited various cities, where their exactness in drill has been recognized and applauded, but their visit to New-York has thrown them in company with more members of the order than any previous one, and their reception has excelled anything they have ever before experienced. Eminent Commander Saxton desired yesterday to convey through THE TIMES to the fraternity and to the citizens of New-York the thanks of the commandery for the attentions and kindnesses they have received during the pleasantest excursion they have ever made. Yesterday, after having spent the early part of the day in visiting various objects of interest in the City, they were escorted by Palestine Commandery No. 18, under command of Eminent Commander Ellwood E. Thorne, from the Grand Central Hotel to the plaza on Union square. There, for over half an hour, they gave an exhibition of their drill, which was witnessed by several thousand persons who crowded the sidewalks and windows in the neighborhood. Several of the Detroit Knights, who came to the City early in the week, had returned, and only fifty-seven members, including officers, were present at the drill. Some of the absentees being among the best drilled in the whole body, the Captain General did not display any of the fancy evolutions, such as the formation of the cross, double cross, triangle, square, triangle and cross together, and other Masonic emblems, but confined the exhibition to the plainer military evolutions. The first noticeable feature was the celerity with which the line was formed. Their count in whole number and threes, and dividing into sections, platoons, and divisions, and receiving the colors, all occupied less than two minutes. Before leaving the hotel a short drill in sword exercise was given in the hotel corridor. The formation in sections is according to Garfield's tactics, by threes instead of by fours as by Upton's Tactics. The movements are all by columns of three, and are executed with a precision worthy of the best of the New-York regiments. One favorite movement was a halt, and, swinging around by sections, a return march. The celerity with which this was done was astonishing.

Vice President Wilson and a number of prominent citizens viewed the drill from the grand stand, and joined heartily in the applause which was repeatedly drawn from the crowds of lookers-on. At a little after 5 o'clock the two commanderies were drawn up in line, and, marching past the grand stand, gave a marching salute to Right Eminent Grand Commander A. Eugene Lytle. They then marched through Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street to the Erie ferry, where they were heartily cheered by Palestine Commandery, and took boat at 7 o'clock. They will go by special train of Pullman cars, stopping over Sunday at Niagara Falls, and reaching Detroit Monday night.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE CITY COLLEGE.

Last Friday the annual examination of the students of the College of the City of New-York was begun in the college building, the students of the Senior class being examined in astronomy, Latin, and Greek, of the Junior class in chemistry, of the Sophomore class in modern history, of the Freshman class in shades, shadows, and perspective, and of the Introductory class in both the commercial and the classical courses, in English and physics. The examination of the Juniors in chemistry was conducted by Prof. Doremus, who also examined the Introductory class in physics by means of their notes of the lectures delivered during the year. The Juniors, in addition to their regular written examination, also submitted their term notes of lectures. The examination of the Seniors in spherical astronomy comprised two interesting series of questions and problems. The examination of the Freshman class in shades, shadows, and perspective was conducted by Prof. Koerner, and consisted of three different papers of problems, three hours being allowed for their solution. The Introductory class, both classical and commercial courses, besides their examination in physics, were also examined in English language and literature. The examination paper of the commercial students, under the charge of Mr. Fisher, was composed of six questions, while the paper in the same subject submitted to the students of the classical course was more varied and complete, and consisted of eighteen questions. The latter examination was conducted under the supervision of Mr. E. E. Burnet. Yesterday morning the results of the examination of the public school applicants for admission were announced in the college chapel by President Webb, his official report stating that of the 622 public school scholars who attended the examinations 434 successfully passed, while 188 were found deficient. Of the latter there are a few doubtful cases, which the Faculty have the power to reconsider and submit to a re-examination according to their discretion.

A ROMANTIC CASE OF SUICIDE.

Deputy Coroner Leo yesterday afternoon proceeded to Stoelz's undertaking establishment, at No. 237 Bowery, and there made a post-mortem examination on the body of Capt. William H. Brown, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who committed suicide by cutting his throat at his residence, No. 21 West Twenty-seventh street, on last Friday afternoon. The facts regarding the unfortunate young man's death have been heretofore fully published. It will be remembered that on his intimate friend, Col. Rankin, entering Brown's room and finding him dying, the latter said that he had swallowed a ring which he wished obtained after his death. It was generally understood that this ring had been given him by the daughter of an Army officer to whom he was much attached, and that the recent marriage of the lady drove him to suicide. Yesterday, in his post-mortem examination, Dr. Leo discovered the ring. It is a plain gold engagement ring, having engraved on it, "Be Satisfied." An inquest will be held in the case on Wednesday next in the Coroner's office.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. Clermont L. Best, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

George Ward Nichols, of Cincinnati, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. J. W. Leigh, of England, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman W. H. Upson, of Ohio; ex-Gov. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, and ex-Mayor J. H. Millard, of Omaha, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HELP WANTED.

ROCK CONTRACTOR WANTED—TO EXCAVATE twenty-two lots on 57th and 58th sts., between 6th and 7th avs. Responsible parties apply to M. LITTMAN, No. 240 West 55th st.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS, WHO can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also, apprentices. Good wages given to competent persons; no others need apply. Address No. 1,261 Broadway.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A MEDICAL manipulator and electrician, to take charge of an invalid traveling for the Summer; references from eminent physicians. Address MEDICAL, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN WOMAN under 25, to earn Turkish and Electric Bathing; good opportunity for medical instruction. Ask for Miss BRAYTON, No. 61 Lexington av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND SOME family going to the country who would wish to give their house in charge to two middle-aged women of first-class character; undoubted references as to competency and honesty. Address Mrs. J. W. Hardley, No. 439 West 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and nurse; also family seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGlish (Canadian) girl with three years' reference, for general work in City or country; an excellent family cook and laundress, and will take a place with or without other servants. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A FIRST-class cook in every branch; cooks meat, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; City or country; will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN OF THIRTY with City reference, as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; not afraid of work, and is a thoroughly clean, respectable servant; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FRENCH COOK; WELL recommended; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 323 East 16th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; by the day or week; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would do work at her home; suits made in the latest styles at moderate prices; best City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address C. T., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY FULLY COMpetent, either as governess in a family to teach the plain English branches and music, or to superintend the household where there are children to be educated; is capable and trustworthy; references furnished. Apply to or address Teacher, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HANSON'S NURSE AGENCY IS RE-MOVED to No. 144 East 32d st. A large selection of wet nurses, invalid, and dry nurses constantly on hand. Established in 1860.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, with two years' reference, for general work; a good cook and laundress, and very obliging with children; wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH; SPEAKS SEVERAL languages; highly recommended; would like to travel to Europe with some lady. Address, G. G., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; will assist with children; best references. Call at No. 17 West 10th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or week; understands fine washing, fluting, &c. Apply at No. 230 East 29th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with five years' reference; for City or country; willing to assist with whatever work is required and can take a place at an hour's notice. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant English woman as nurse for one or two grown children, or wait on a lady and sew: is a first-class seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will be found kind and obliging, and is very fond of children; has no objection to the country or to travel. Call at No. 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the stationery store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Address M. J., Box No. 3 0 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable Protestant woman; willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 16 West 25th st., from 10 to 1 o'clock, for two days.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—WANTED for the country, a neat and obliging young woman to take charge of a child and assist in the household. Apply on Monday at No. 41 West Ninth st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine on fine white work wishes a few engagements to go out by the day; would go in the country. Address K. T., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A young English Protestant woman as seamstress or young lady's maid; good reference. Apply or address for two days Emily, care of Mrs. Pollock, No. 246 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on W. and W. machine, a few engagements by the day; is competent to make ladies' and children's suits. Address A. T., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman to go out by the day or week; cuts and fits; has her own machine. Call at 349 West 43d st.

WASHING.—LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND FAMilies' washing done up by an expert laundress, or will go out to do day's work; orders promptly attended to. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; willing to take chamber-work also; has very best reference and will take either a City or country place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman desires to secure a good position for a valuable man he has had in his employ the past eight years in above capacity; can recommend him in the highest terms as perfectly reliable in every particular; understands horses, good driver, excellent gardener; is single man, and will take a position in either capacity or as both in City or country. Address late employer, when full information will be given, N. K. D., Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; would like a good place in the country; has unexceptionable references for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during last fourteen years. Address Coachman, No. 1,010 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, single, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; will be well recommended as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from present and former employers. Call on or address for two days T., No. 6 East 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; understands the care of young and fast horses; stylish driver; best reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call or address for two days No. 51½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; can milk; is willing and obliging; five years' good City and country reference. Address W. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTable young colored man as coachman or waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address No. 8 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD MAN, OF LONG EXperience and of industrious and obliging habits; references first-class. Address M., 65 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom, good steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; has first-class reference from last employer. Apply to or address No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT man; married, no children; has been six years in my employ, and refers (by permission) to, Thomas H. Faile, No. 130 Water st.

GARDENER.—CAPABLE IN ALL THE CAPACITY; wants employment; honest, sober, and obliging to virtue and sobriety. Address F. M. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—CAPABLE IN ALL CAPACITIES; honest, sober, and obliging. Address F. M. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

HOSTLER, &c.—BY A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY understands the medical care and treatment of horses, and has all the tools to work with; also understands the general management of both fancy stock and hard workers; in care of small stable I would be willing to act as foreman or superintendent and make myself generally useful with the medical care; undoubted references as to ability and character. Address or call on W. N. Seaman, No. 139 Bank st., corner of Washington.

JANITOR OR MESSENGER.—BY A COLORED man, a janitor's position or messenger in a bank or banking-house; can give good City references. Address E. W. B., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.—Man and wife will take charge of a family's place during absence. Call or address P. J. BROPHY, No. 840 2d av.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine, with good recommendations. Call on or address Corneille Indruk, No. 4 Hall place.

TO TRAVEL.—A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED physician desires an engagement to travel with an invalid. Is fully conversant with most of the European languages, and is well acquainted with the different countries of Europe. Highest references. Address M. D., care of Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, Dean of the Gen. Theological Seminary.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—BY A STRICTLY SOBER young man as carver or useful man in a hotel; City or country. Address Pierce, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, IN A private family; knows his work and has good City reference from his last place; City or country. Address W. G., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, as head waiter in a hotel or boarding-house; will take full charge of dining-room. Call on J. Robeson, No. 127 West 31st st., in the rear, third floor.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED YOUNG man in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Address for two days J. B., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER months, by a responsible gentleman, a good saddle horse; must be sound, kind, and well broken; references exchanged, and best of care promised for horse. Address, stating full particulars, E. W. D., Post Office Box No. 2,895.

A PAIR OF FINE CARRIAGE OR FAMILY horses, dark iron-gray, sixteen hands, perfectly sound and gentle; double or single; six and seven years old; will be sold very cheap. Also, a coupé, clarence, rockaway, and top-buggy, and harness, &c. Inquire of Mr. ROBERTS, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty st.

A VERY HANDSOME AND UNUSUALLY STYLish young bay horse, 15½ hands: used in the carriage and by a young lady under saddle; sold cheap. No. 17 West 44th st., private stable. Park phaeton, good as new, for sale. Stalls to rent.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, OWNER GOING abroad—a Brewster clarence, sorrel and black horses; black horse stylish for coupé; harness, &c.; at stable, No. 54 West 19th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW LANDAU, NEVER used. Apply at No. 136 West 31st st.

FINANCIAL.

BUFFALO CITY 7s,	Due in 1889.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s,	Due in 1903.
JERSEY CITY 7s,	Due in 1894.
LONG ISLAND CITY 7s,	Due in 1894.
ELIZABETH CITY 7s,	Due in 1877.
PASSAIC CITY (New-Jersey) 7s,	Due in 1885.
CINCINNATI CITY 7-30s,	Due in 1903.
HUDSON COUNTY 7s,	Due in 1894.
RICHMOND COUNTY 7s,	Due in 1887.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE 6s,	Due in 1892.

All of the above in amounts from $5,000 to $50,000.

For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st.

STOCKS
OF THE
City of New-York,
Brooklyn
Park and Water Bonds
FOR SALE.
GEORGE K. SISTARE.
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD are interested partners in the success of the PALACE of INDUSTRY and its PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

THE COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS of this Continent is the City of New-York. The people of the United States make their largest purchases and their most frequent visits here.

WHEN THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY is completed every manufacturer can lease for a year, or a period of years, space for the exhibition and sale of his merchandise. Thus, at very moderate expense, he can advertise his business and reap a profit from direct sales.

ALL THE SPACE leased by manufacturers will be lighted, ventilated, warmed, and cleaned by the Industrial Exhibition Company at the expense of the company.

THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY will be a fire-proof building, and will afford the manufacturer, the exhibitor, and the dealer facilities for the promotion of business never before offered. The building will be sufficiently completed to begin business in November, 1876, immediately on the close of the Philadelphia Centennial.

JURY AWARDS OF PRIZES will be entirely omitted from this Exhibition. The goods exhibited will stand before the public on their own merits, the test of actual competition and public inspection being really a far more accurate proof of excellence than the testimony of any jury, however free from special influences.

RESPONSIBLE MANUFACTURERS are already applying for space; and applications are invited from all who contemplate making use of the advantages offered by the Industrial Exhibition Company for the display and sale of goods of any and every description.

THE PREMIUM MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company have, in addition to their other valuable features, this one, of great importance to every manufacturer, namely, that they will be received at par for space taken, or for admission money.

THE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION of every manufacturer, large or small, is invited to these bonds, which are of TWENTY DOLLARS each.

SEND for full descriptive circulars to the office of
THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
No. 12 East 17th st., near Broadway, New-York.

1876. CENTENNIAL. 1876.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

The owner wishes to sell one of the finest places of amusement in this country. It is a splendid and thoroughly appointed theatre, situated in one of the very best localities in Philadelphia, and will undoubtedly realize fifty per cent. of its purchase-money as profit within the first year. The property is steadily increasing in value. One-quarter of the purchase-money only required; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. interest. For particulars address
F. RULLMAN,
No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Bondholders are required to deposit their bonds with the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, No. 50 Wall st., on or before June 8 prox., in order to participate in the reorganization on that day.

WILLIAM B. LEONARD, Chairman;
W. O. McDOWELL, Secretary;
Bondholders' Committee, No. 152 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1875.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds
Bought and sold by the old-established house of
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—CHOICE 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY Municipal Bonds; also other A 1 investment securities, our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent. Interest promptly paid, and for sale below par.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 1ST INST. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
ISRAEL CORSE,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN R. WILLIS,
PRESTON H. HODGES,
HENRY COFFIN,
JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
CHAS. H. ISHAM,
WILLIAM PALEN,
JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK,
R. S. MIDDLETON,
AMOS ROBBINS,
M. N. PACKARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES B. AMES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Esq., Vice President. G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEVENTH section of the charter of the "New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," of the City of New-York, relating to the FIRE PATROL, a meeting of this corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875, at 12 M.

At this meeting "each incorporated insurance company or association doing business in this City, whether its officers or its agents be members of this corporation or not, shall have the right to be represented by one of its officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote." WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 43 PINE ST.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR SPECIAL SALES MADE ON ALL OTHER DAYS.
Our established custom twenty-three years.
Real estate sold on any day desired.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 47,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. Polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to June 7, inclusive.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.
Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

THE OUTSTANDING FUNDED INTEREST Scrip of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be redeemed at par, on and after this date, on presentation at the office of the company, No. 48 Pine st., Room No. 28. HENRY A. BARLING,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1875. Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Equitable Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, in New-London, Conn., on
WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1875,
at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees and transacting such other business as the interests of the company may require.
HENRY R. BOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of election for 1876, will be held at the office of this company on MONDAY, June 7, next, from 4 to 5 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 31 to June 7, inclusive. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA BONDHOLDERS

Desirous of maintaining their rights and of preventing a sacrifice of their interests, will address at once FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman of Bondholders' Committee, care of Fred. Butterfield & Co., Post Office Box No. 1,131 New-York.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie: $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.
SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 9. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 14, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Manhattan Loan and Trust Company will take place at No. 18 Reade st., on MONDAY, June 7, at 4 o'clock P. M.
JAMES S. LEEDS, President.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies. Mortgage and other Securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FISHER'S ISLAND.

This magnificent property, comprising an area of over 3,000 acres, situated at the head of Long Island Sound, and opposite New-London and Stonington, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, June 15, 1875.

The improvements are many and first-class, over $200,000 having been spent thereon, good roads, fences, and gates having been built, and there are seven dwelling-houses, ten barns, steam grist-mill, store, warehouses, blacksmiths' shops, corn-cribs, ice-houses, stables, and out-buildings of every description. The soil is most fertile, and the supply of fresh water abundant and unfailing. As a place of Summer resort it could not fail to be a success, being of easy access from both New-York and Boston. There are ninety acres of water surface from which the best quality of ice can be cut in Winter. The supply, estimated at 50,000 tons, would be ample enough to warrant the establishing of the ice business, and the ice can be shipped directly from the island.

There is an inexhaustible supply of best brick clay now being successfully worked. Any product of this latitude can be grown in perfection. The climate is warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer than on the mainland by an average of 8°.

Good surf and still water bathing and excellent fishing and shooting. The property is peculiarly adapted for the raising of cattle, horses or sheep, being covered with luxuriant grass, and abundantly watered by lakes, ponds, and springs of fresh water. This splendid estate, the property of the late Robert R. Fox, will be sold by order of the Surrogate of Suffolk County, New-York, on the above-mentioned date. It will be offered first as a whole, and if the up-set price be not bid, separate portions will then be put up. It has been divided into fifteen farms, varying in size from 912 acres to 60 acres.

The Executor reserves the privilege of withdrawing any portion in which the bids may not be satisfactory.

For further information, maps and description, and permission to visit the island, apply to the Executor of the estate of Robert R. Fox, Joseph S. Fay, Esq., No. 13 Exchange st., Boston; F. & W. Chappel, New-London, Conn., or to Henry H. Parker, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.

LAKE VIEW STATION.

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,
AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS,
NO. 12 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, (Equitable Building,)
WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE,
By order of the Passaic Land Improvement and Building Company,
On TUESDAY, June 8, and THURSDAY, June 10,
at 12 M., on the premises,

FOUR DWELLINGS, ONE STORE AND TWO HUNDRED ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS AT LAKE VIEW STATION,

Fifty minutes from New-York by Erie Railroad; twenty-two trains daily.

SURROUNDED BY HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS, CONNECTED BY HORSE-CARS WITH THE CENTRE OF PATERSON, AND ON ELEVATIONS COMMANDING EXTENSIVE AND BEAUTIFUL VIEWS. NO PROTECTION; EVERY PLOT TO BE SOLD.

Special train will leave New-York at 11:15 A. M. from foot of Chambers st.; 10:45 from 23d st.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale. For maps and passes apply to
McCARTER & McCULLY,
No. 242 Main st., Paterson, N. J.,
and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 12 Pine st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.—Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row. Merchandise and Furniture Sales-room, No 37 Nassau st.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT SALE.
GILT-EDGED NEW-YORK PROPERTY.
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED.
BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.,
BOULEVARD AND 57TH ST.,
And on other
LEADING STREETS AND AVENUES.
CHOICEST REAL ESTATE OFFERING EVER MADE.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.

Will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, June 15, at EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable New-York property:

No. 76 FIFTH AVENUE, west side, 77 feet 5¾ inches north of 13th st.—Magnificent dwelling lot, 25 9¾x125

No. 1 THIRTEENTH STREET, north side, 100 feet west of 5th av.—Stable and lot. The above properties form an L, and the location for business purposes is one of the most desirable in the City.

Ninety per cent. may remain on mortgage five years; only five per cent. on day of sale.

Also,

FIFTY-SEVENTH ST. AND BROADWAY, south-west corner.—Most valuable gore lot in the City, 30.6 feet on Broadway, 182 feet on 57th st.; key of the block cuts off 57th st. fronts.

$20,000 may remain on mortgage.

Also,

BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 51ST ST.,
SPLENDID PLOT THREE FRONTS.
40 feet 5 inches by 163 feet, directly opposite
"THE ALBANY."

Entire front on north side of 51st st., 40 feet 5 inches on east side of Broadway, and 40 feet 5 inches on west side of 7th av. Best location in the City for hotel or apartment house. Ninety per cent. may remain; only five per cent. on day of sale.

BROADWAY, between 42d and 43d sts., running through to 7th av., and fronting on each street.

Sixty per cent. may remain for five years.

Also,

SIX SUPERB BROWN-STONE HOUSES, 57TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497 West 57th st. north side, six new four-story brown-stone houses, finished in most elegant manner; all improvements. Ninety per cent. may remain five years; 5 per cent. on day of sale.

Also,

BOULEVARD, 10TH AV. AND 69TH ST—Entire front on north side of 69th st., 138 feet 9 inches, 46 feet on west side of Boulevard and 41 feet on east side of 7th av.

Ninety per cent. may remain on mortgage five years; 5 per cent. at sale.

Also,

SPLENDID LOT ON NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE BOULEVARD AND 73D ST.

Ninety per cent. may remain five years.

For maps and further particulars apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

ROB H. SMITH & Co., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY peremptory order of Harriet B. Van De Venter, Executrix,
NINETY CHOICE LOTS,
comprising the balance of the
VAN DE VENTER ESTATE,
delightfully situated on GRAND, STEINWAY and VAN DE VENTER AVES., WINAN and ALBERT STS.,
ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY,
on THURSDAY, June 17, at 1 o'clock on the premises.

Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage for 4 years.

Extensive improvements now in progress on adjoining property.

One of the best opportunities ever offered to secure a delightful suburban home, or to safely invest money for speculative purposes. Horse-cars close by. Harlem boats connect with business portion of town in 30 minutes. Maps at office of Auctioneer, or of
FRANCIS H. SMITH, No. 54 William st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY repaired by first-class workmen; for many years with Bishop & Reins, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILverware, and other articles, bought and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1875.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday, the 20th of June, we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story is completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

One of the oddest things in connection with the outside talk about the Beecher trial is the confident assurance now given by all the avowed advocates of Mr. BEECHER that the jury intend to give a verdict for the defendant. How have they found that out? Great boasts are made of holding a meeting at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn to celebrate the "acquittal" of Mr. BEECHER, while in New-York no building smaller than the Hippodrome will answer the purpose. There is to be a great testimonial to Mr. BEECHER, including a set of his Tilton letters, printed on vellum. All this is very well, but what we should like to get at is, how does it happen that one side in the case is so sure of the verdict, and how was the unanimity of the jury so satisfactorily secured?

Certain newspapers which were great admirers of the chiefs of the Tammany Ring in the heyday of their power, are devoting a good deal of idyllic prose to moralizing over their reported miseries in exile. Whatever misfortunes may have overtaken the Ring thieves who are depressed amid the pleasures of Paris and gloomy under the cloudless skies of the Mediterranean, there are some of the minor rogues who seem to enjoy the bounty of New-York nearly as much as ever they did. The pay-rolls of the upper as well as the minor courts are full of the names of the retainers of TWEED, in the capacity of clerks, attendants, janitors, &c. Commissioner FITZ JOHN PORTER has a score or two of the old Tweed staff around him; an ex-Secretary of TWEED is one of the Civil Justices, and the thieves' candidate for Register is a member of the Board of Aldermen. Poetical and moral justice may have followed the men who ran away. Among those who stayed at home there are Tammany politicians of very dubious antecedents who have lived to see the storm "blow over."

The mortality of the City has been below the average during last week. The number of deaths from diphtheria has dropped to thirty-seven, and the only contagious disease which seems to be decidedly gaining ground is small-pox. Against 119 cases reported during the week before last, there were 135 cases reported last week. About half of these cases come from the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, and that narrow strip of territory east of the Bowery, and bounded by Grand and Houston streets, accounts for nearly one-third of all the cases of the week. In this region the disease is exceedingly virulent, giving rise to such entries as these: Four cases at No. 27 Suffolk street; four cases at No. 219 Broome street, and three cases at No. 101 Cannon street. In default of a compulsory vaccination law, the most energetic measures which can be applied ought to be used to stamp out this dreadful disease in the filthy neighborhoods where it has attained such formidable proportions.

A good day's sport at Jerome Park yesterday was pretty nearly spoiled by the inexplicable blunders of an amateur starter. The dreary performances of the military gentleman who so severely taxed the patience of ten thousand disgusted spectators should at least have the good effect of demonstrating that starting race-horses requires nerve, decision, and experience, and that it is equally a presumption and an impertinence to undertake it without possessing any of these requisites. If the American Jockey Club propose to save money by dispensing with the services of a professional starter, they will find it about the most disastrous piece of economy they ever attempted. When the horses did get off they ran well, though they were doubtless as much worried by the innumerable false starts as any of the people who got angry over their treatment. The Fordham Handicap was a magnificent struggle of blood and breeding, though from the moment that *Wild Idle* was declared a starter with the weight of 104 pounds the "knowing ones" had little doubt about the result. The general public, who are confined to the programmes for information, were equally ignorant as to the fact of his being a starter and as to the weight he had to carry. The other great event of the day—the Withers Stake—was won, after a splendid race, by Mr. MCGRATH'S *Aristides*. Of the five winners of the day, three are sired by imported *Australian*, the son of the still greater race-horse, *West Australian*; one is a *Leamington* colt, and the other is a son of *Kentucky*, the great son of *Lexington*. In three cases the winners come from *Lexington* mares.

The Indian talks at the Interior Department closed yesterday with an interview with Commissioner SMITH, in which there is the same curious mixture of suspicion, craft, and touching simplicity on the part of the red men as have distinguished the conferences which preceded it. "SCALP FACE" sums up the results of the mission in this fashion: "We came here with divided councils. We have accomplished nothing, and we have no one to blame but ourselves." It is doubtful whether the Indians have been made to either understand or appreciate the nature of the sacrifices required from them. One thing, however, is made clearer by each succeeding discussion with the representatives of the "wards of the nation," and that is that they never fail in the long run to understand and appreciate truthful advice and fair dealing.

The origin of the odors which are wafted across the island with the east wind has been at length explained. They are all due to the petroleum factories of Long Island City, and as usual are of a perfectly preventible character. The companies owning these factories are wealthy, and are entirely beyond the reach of any local authority. But, if they could be compelled to pass through a spray of water the gas evolved during the process of refining petroleum, there would be no more foul odors. This washing of the gas is successfully practiced in New-York, and as the courts are open to those to whom its escape in its most offensive form is a positive nuisance, it only needs a little united effort to reduce to reason the petroleum autocrats at Hunter's Point.

"A PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.'

The struggle of the Democrats of this City with the labor question is a good example of the folly of attempting to make ours a "paternal" Government. We have had repeated experiments of this sort, and though all have disastrously failed, people do not seem to learn much from their failure. Is there a scarcity of money? The Government must print more. Do the railroad companies and the farmers fall out? The Government must take possession of the lines or build others. If a canal is to be built from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, the Government must do it. And the same paternal institution should maintain and control the telegraphic system of the country, run the expresses, take charge of the ice business, regulate the price of beef and beer, and generally make itself felt in every department of life. Our naturalized citizens instinctively turn to the Government when they are in trouble. They have been so much in the habit of grumbling at "the Government," whatever it was, in their own country, that they naturally look to it here for bread as well as redress. As soon as there comes a dull time, some demagogue cries out that the Government ought to come forward with work for those who want work, or money for those who would rather live without work. On some occasions of this sort, it has been gravely suggested that it was "the duty" of the Government, State, National, or Municipal, to find employment for the idle, even though that employment should be nothing more serious than hauling sand from place to place for the mere purpose of keeping up an appearance of doing something. "Bread or blood" is the war-cry of dissatisfied multitudes in European cities. It can mean nothing here, and the industrious gentlemen who, on occasion, flourish a red flag and talk about communal rights and the duty of the Government, are either ignorant of the character of a Republican form of government, or they are making a disturbance for mere mischief's sake.

The Democrats have sedulously fostered this feeling of dissatisfaction with the Government. The grumblers have always found encouragement in the Democratic camp. When the Democracy got into power, then the working man was sure to have good times. The old promise of JACK CADE, that the three-hooped pot should have ten hoops, was to be abundantly redeemed, and money should be as plentiful in the streets of New-York as blackberries in August. Tammany has got into power, and times do not improve for the poor dupes to whom these specious promises were made. Somehow, the paternal City Government has more of the kindness of a stepfather than of a natural parent. As one of the remonstrants at City Hall put the case, the laborers who have had three-quarters of a loaf are now asked to be content with half a loaf. Next they will be told that they must have none at all. Not only so, but Democrats who have been the noisiest champions of an Eight-hour law, and the bitterest critics of any reluctance to make it a national principle in equity, have calmly brushed aside that system of compensating labor. By a neat juggle, the question of the limit of a day's work is avoided, and the men are paid twenty cents an hour for five hours, whereas they were formerly paid two dollars for a day's work of eight hours. This is a desperate shift for a paternal Government. But it is the best it can do. Naturally it does not please the laborers at all. Having been promised good times and plenty of money, they are angry when they find their wages cut down and their work taken away from them. *They* cannot understand that the paternal Government has gone the length of its functions, and has yet another army of laborers (and voters) to supply with labor tickets. They only know that they had a fascinating picture of easy times held out before them when they were asked to vote the Tammany ticket, and that Tammany has reduced their wages.

How the Democracy and the cheated laborers will settle this question, we do not pretend to know. The tax-payer is chiefly interested in the success or failure of an experiment on the capabilities of a republican form of government as a paternal one. The men who are severest in their criticisms of the "effete monarchies" seem to be the first to advocate the building of boulevards and other public works in the grand Napoleonic fashion, for the mere purpose of furnishing labor for the unemployed. This latest trial, which was designed to do great things for the Democratic party, has turned out just as might have been expected. Fortunately, the City Government does not have an unlimited power of taxation, or the experiment would have lasted longer; and it would have been more costly to the tax-payers. As it is, we are edified by the resentment of the laboring voters, who believed that a Democratic victory meant sudden riches for them all.

THE VALIDITY OF MARRIAGE.

Our entire respect for freedom of judgment and of criticism led us to give place a few days since to a temperate communication from "A Catholic Pastor," in which the writer undertook to set us right as to what he called "some incorrect statements" in our article upon "Marrying out of Church." That article was apropos of the recent case of alleged priestly slander in Boston, but was not confined to the consideration of that topic. In our judgment, our reverend correspondent failed to show any incorrectness in our assertions or in our opinions. On the contrary, all that he alleged went entirely to support the positions that we took upon this subject. He concedes what we set forth, that the Roman Catholic Church regards the parties themselves as the ministers of what that Church regards as the "sacrament" of marriage; and he makes the very important admission that "the priest's part is to bless those who *have married* themselves." As to the decree of the Council of Trent against clandestinity, to that we made reference, not only upon the occasion referred to, but previously. The purpose of that decree was doubtless good, at least we are quite willing to assume that it was so, its immediate object being to remedy the looseness of the old canon law, once universally prevalent, by which the mere consent of parties not only made valid marriage, but made legitimate all children of the parties born before the consent was acknowledged. It was also wise and considerate in the Council to provide that this decree, which declared all marriages not contracted before a priest of the Roman Catholic Church and two other witnesses invalid, should not be held to be in force in any country until thirty days after it had been published there.

On the other hand, however, it is a little difficult for the merely profane, lay, and logical mind to reconcile this declaration of the invalidity of a marriage not contracted in presence of a priest with the accepted doctrine that the parties to a marriage are its ministers, and that the priest's office is only to bless those who have married themselves. If, then, two parties, ministers of the sacrament, have contracted marriage in presence of a witness, it would seem that they are married, absolutely and positively, even according to the doctrine of our Roman Catholic friends. Their marriage then lacks nothing for its perfection as a contract or as a sacrament. All that can be added to it is the blessing of a priest upon "those who have already married themselves." Now, if they do without that blessing, they may be in the eyes of the slighted priest very sinful people; and he has the right to refuse them absolution, or any other "sacrament" than that of marriage. That is a matter of church discipline to which members of the Roman Catholic Church must submit so long as they remain members of that communion. But suppose they "who have married themselves" according to very Roman Catholic doctrine choose to do without the blessing, and to go, married but unblessed, about their business, and to submit to the church discipline, or to withdraw from the Roman Catholic communion—who has anything to say about the matter? No one, we take it. Certainly no minister of any church, Roman Catholic or other. The people are simply unblessed, and there is an end of the matter. They are none the less married. And if they choose to go unblessed, that is purely their own affair.

The trouble with our Roman Catholic friends in this matter is that they cannot rid themselves of the notion that their Church has some power—some other power than that of mere teaching—in regard to marriage. They forget that their councils, including the Council of Trent, had in view a community totally Roman Catholic; and not only so, but one in which there was such a union of Church and State that in all religious matters the decrees of the Church were the law of the land. But all that has changed, *joliment*, as French folk say. And this change they do not seem to acknowledge, or at least to feel. Our correspondent writes about this decree of the Council of Trent being "in force" in Rio Janeiro, because it had been published there, and that the parties to the marriage there should have known that a compliance with its conditions was "absolutely necessary," and that without such compliance their marriage would be "held void by the Roman Catholic Church," and (here comes the grievous part of the declaration) "hence the possibility of the Catholic party marrying again." How, indeed, was the decree of the Council of Trent "in force" within the bounds of a British Embassy, in Brazil, or anywhere else? How is it "in force" in the few places in which it has been published in the United States? It has no more force there than a decree of the Grand Llama has, or a blue edict of the Emperor of China, or an ordinance of "the Grand Panjandrum himself, with the little button at the top." The only laws in force in the United States, in England, in Germany, or in their embassies, are the civil laws of those countries. The fact whether a decree of the Council of Trent has or has not been promulgated there within thirty days, or within thirty years, is of no more "force" than whether a fish-horn has been blown there within the same time. The Roman Catholic hierarchy, bound up in its traditions, forgets this very important fact, and it sadly misleads those whom it has the right to teach in matters purely religious when it undertakes to say what is necessary to make a marriage valid. That is determined by civil law alone. The Roman Catholic Church may teach, if the Pope requires that it should do so, that all marriage is sinful; but that will not in the least affect the position of married women, or of their children, before the law. This assumption of the Roman Catholic hierarchy—which has of late been made in more cases than one, to which we could refer—that the validity of a marriage is in any way affected by the promulgation or non-promulgation of a decree of the Council of Trent, is simply insufferable, and should be set aside on the first occasion, and with emphasis.

SOOTHING SYRUPS.

We suppose it must be admitted that the present generation is more civilized than its predecessors. This is the general opinion, and probably no good is to be attained by disputing it. In many respects it cannot be disputed. Commerce is developed. Social comforts are more numerous and more complete. We have made great advances in science and the philosophy of thought. And, if this be a part of civilization, international wars are more cruel and less chivalric than formerly, crime is more highly cultivated, and religious belief is assuming a much more negative quality than it once had.

But there are some directions in which the advance is hard to recognize. Occasionally it almost appears that our progress has been in the other direction, but that may be simply a matter of opinion. A custom which has of late grown very prevalent, and which appears to be increasing in popularity among many people, suggests to us an illustration which bears upon this question for philosophic inquiry. Our ancestors were often in the habit of holding what we call the inferior animals criminally responsible for their offenses. In the old records are many reports of trials before legal authorities of animals that had been arrested for some serious faults. Once a sow and her small family of six were ceremoniously charged with homicide before a French court. The parent was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, while the little ones, in default of bail for their good behavior, were declared confiscated. The execution was carried out with all the dignity and form of law. Pigs have been great delinquents, and many suffered the extreme penalty for homicidal offenses in the olden times. Notices of their delinquencies and punishments may be found scattered in the old books over many centuries, and probably few people who read them now can do so without a smile of curious wonder, if not of contempt for the superstition or ignorance of the people who lived before us.

But we need not go back very far, not as far as many months, in our own history, to find numerous cases of animals being executed, not for an offense committed, but simply in response to the ignorant superstition of what they might possibly do, as it exists in the minds of some modern Aldermen. Another difference, too, is that in the Middle Ages animals were not executed for crime without trial and conviction, whereas in the nineteenth century they are killed on groundless suspicion without any pretense of a trial. This can scarcely be called an advance in the right direction. Nor does our progress look much more satisfactory when the subject is examined a little further. It is quite true that in former times people were put to death for very innocuous propensities—witchcraft, for example. But we are not aware that it was ever the custom to kill young children for crying. This is a modern innovation, one of the fruits of an advanced civilization.

We do not say that there has been any exceptional case of the kind brought to our notice. Worse than this, we refer to it as a feature of the time, very general in its operation and wide-spread in its evil consequences. "Soothing compounds" and "infants' cordials," and all things of a like kind are so many poisons kept and used for the injury or execution of babies who happen to be charged with the crime of being cross. The amount of narcotic drugs consumed every year in this country is far in excess of anything which their legitimate use can justify; while it is well known that the sale of such mixtures as we have mentioned is enormous. The death of infants occurring from their use is not the limitation of the evil. Many children who are dosed with them do not die, but they live on, impoverished in bodily and mental capacity, to swell the population of the unhealthy and dissolute which infests our cities.

This is a subject which Coroners, physicians, social reformers, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children may advantageously bring under their consideration. Coroners will find no lack of cases for their judicial treatment if only they take a very little trouble to look for them. "Opium" is an infantile disorder of very common occurrence, but it lies concealed under some more legitimate designation, and is only to be detected after special research. The indiscriminate sale of narcotic medicines, which are prepared especially for young children, should be checked. Many of them are proprietary, and those as a rule are the most dangerous. There is no equitable reason why the nurse or mother who administers them, the druggist who sells them, and the person who makes them, should not all be held responsible for their consequences. It is a poor testimony to our advanced civilization that the use of such things should go on unrestrained, that infants should be killed for no greater crime than ill-temper, itself often the result of ill-health, and that the constitutions of a large part of the coming generation should be enfeebled by a process which, if it had prevailed five hundred years ago, we should have regarded as dismal evidence of the barbarism of the age.

RURAL FRANCE.

One tendency of our great modern facilities for travel is to deprive us of anything like an adequate knowledge of the countries through which we pass. Our grandfathers, posting slowly to Paris from Calais, took in some feature of interest at every halt on the road. Nowadays, who knows aught of what lies between the coast and Paris? And yet, on this route are places rich, not merely in historic associations, but in actual objects of the highest interest. It is not, however, only the line between the coast and the capital of France for which facility has bred contempt. That great and splendid country, so happily termed a microcosm of Europe, has been far too much neglected, in favor of haunts and resorts less worthy of the time spent upon them. To the cultivated and thoughtful, France presents great attraction from a thousand points of view. The historian, the classical student, the politician, the archæologist, the lover of art and architecture, the manufacturer, the agriculturist, the breeder of horses, cattle, and sheep—all can find in her subjects of the highest interest; all can store their minds by a careful journey through her borders with material for valuable and enduring reflection. But this is not to be done by a rush through the country. The man who has a six weeks' holiday to give to France would do well to take up his abode for a week in three or four centres, and make excursions from them. The City of Blois, where the interesting fêtes lately described in our columns have been held, is just the place for such a sojourn. Ancient and picturesque, possessing a famous historic castle, within the last quarter of a century splendidly restored at a vast expense, abounding with association, tradition, and romance, it is in itself a place where several days might be agreeably whiled away. But the visitor is by no means dependent on the attractions immediately around. Within easy reach is venerable Vendôme and its ruined castle, besides divers other points of interest, while a short day's journey brings him to Bourges, with its magnificent and colossal cathedral and interesting town hall, of curious history.

Nowhere can the life of rural France be better studied. Bourges, the ancient capital of Berri, and now of the Department of the Cher, stands as nearly in the centre of France as Madrid in that of Spain. It is remarkable as being, more than perhaps any place in the land, the seat of a society of country gentlemen of ancient family, living on inherited estates. The town is full of mansions of the old Faubourg St. Germain pattern, belonging to families who have property in the surrounding country, and offers singular advantages for observing provincial life. This central district has been pre-eminently conspicuous for the intensely conservative character of its population. Here within a very few years the traveler might realize the life of rural France a century ago, and enough yet remains to enable him to vividly recall the scenes depicted by LA FONTAINE. If the wily wolf who plays so prominent and important a part in the famous fables is no longer a frequent marauder on the sheep-fold, it is but lately that he ceased to be so, and although each year brings more acres under cultivation, there yet remain on their outskirts coverts and thickets in which he may find a rarely-disturbed lair.

But here, as elsewhere, the past twenty years have wrought great changes. The march of agricultural improvement in France, long retarded by her political troubles at the end of the last and beginning of the present century, set in at length with remarkable vigor, stimulated largely by the facilities of transportation which railroads introduced, and when drainage, irrigation, and proper manures were brought to bear upon the soil, the results were beyond expectation. Agricultural improvement commenced in good earnest under LOUIS PHILIPPE, and has steadily, though in some districts very slowly, advanced. It was his attention to this subject, notably by a large grant in favor of country roads, that LOUIS NAPOLEON so greatly and permanently augmented the solid wealth of the country. Improvement is still retarded in many parts by the excessive subdivision of the soil, and the consequent inability of its holders to expend upon it the capital requisite to bring land up to the highest point of cultivation; and consequently the produce of France still remains enormously below what it might easily be. But it is not unlikely that as the holders of land in the districts where this subdivision proves most injurious become more enlightened, they may recognize the expediency of selling their farms to richer men, and placing the money in more remunerative investments.

OUR CASUAL WARDS.

Within a few years it has become a favorite aim of some of those who have the morals of the community at heart, to devise means for improving the condition of the criminals in our penitentiaries. They have formed organizations which are elaborate and well adapted for their purposes. To a certain extent their work is praiseworthy. Criminals have been provided with an abundance of reading-matter; their cells are kept clean and well-ventilated; their food is of a wholesome kind and sufficient for their wants, and so careful are the prison authorities to avoid inflicting excessive punishment that the error is more frequently on the side of lenity. Any one who inspects our penitentiaries will find them models of neatness, and the physical condition of the convicts far superior to that of a very large number of persons who never saw the inside of a court of justice. But what will be a curious circumstance to many, is the fact that the Wardens of all our penitentiaries can point out many men and women who, finding the battle of life too difficult to be carried on by them independently, have called in the assistance of the State by committing some crime for which they might be expeditiously sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to five years.

Those who have comfortable homes, and are surrounded by friends, seldom have reason to inquire into the nightly habits of the homeless and friendless. If their curiosity leads them to make inquiries on this subject, it is soon set at rest by the assurance that no person need wander the streets all night without a sleeping-place—accommodation can always be had at the Police-stations. A visit to these wards would be very instructive. It is the place where those seekers of alms who are not professional beggars obtain their night's lodging.

New-York has thirty-five Police precincts, in each of which there is a place for the detention of prisoners, and a ward where persons desiring lodging at night can be accommodated on application, providing any space is left. It is the comparison between the prisoners' cells and the lodging-house which is most likely to drive poverty-stricken wretches into crime. The prisoner is locked in an apartment with pure air, ample room, and, as a general thing, free from company. The man or woman who has not yet become a criminal is compelled to sleep with from fifty to a hundred and fifty other beings of his or her sex, in a room in which they are so crowded together that one body generally touches another. The foul air is breathed over and over again. The stench is intolerable to one who has not been accustomed to it. The place is infested with vermin, and any unfortunate man who goes there in a state of cleanliness loses it completely during his first night. It is needless to say that with cleanliness he soon loses all sense of shame. So great is the difference between the lodging-house and the prisoner's cell that the latter is regarded as a place of promotion. The Police authorities, in exceptional cases, sometimes, as an act of favor, lock the lodger in a cell, who, in that case, is envied by the less fortunate lodgers. This picture is by no means overdrawn. In some of the station-houses on the east side of the City the lodging-houses are underground, and every facility is provided for communicating loathsome diseases in these filthy habitations.

A few days ago it was announced that the Chairman of the Prison Reform Association had visited some of the station-houses and made suggestions for improving the apartments for the prisoners. Possibly the recommendations were wise in themselves; but the association must have had before them a spectacle which cried much more loudly for reform. It is the theory of our City authorities that, if the lodging-houses were made more attractive, the Police would be overrun with applicants for admission. But there ought to be persons familiar with such matters who are able to devise means of making these houses nearly self-sustaining. A man who demands a lodging ought to pay for it to the extent of his ability. There must be some kinds of employment in which these persons might be engaged under the supervision of the Police. If a man is entitled to a night's lodging, the community is entitled to an equivalent in work. On this theory the lodgers might be made to pay for much better quarters, and society would gain considerably in preventing many persons from falling into degrading associations and habits.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

By judicious pruning the drama called "The Donovans" has been brought within suitable limits, and, as a framework for an interesting variety performance, it can now be witnessed patiently, at all events. While "The Donovans" has been reduced, the "variety act," it should be said, has been increased in comprehensiveness. This week it is to include several new features, among which are noticeable three sketches in which Messrs. Harrigan and Hart have won great local celebrity, *i. e.*, "The Solid Man," "Old Uncle Pete," and "The Mulligan Guards."

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The representation of "Camille" last night brought the regular season at this theatre to a close. The house will be opened late in August, we believe, but we are afforded as yet no indications of the promise of the season. We have reason to think, however, that Mrs. Rousby will fill one of the earliest engagements under the management of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The season at the Union Square Theatre is to terminate with the present week. "The Two Orphans" is to be played until then, and its final performance, on Saturday next, will be marked by a liberal distribution of souvenirs among the audience. On August 16, Mr. John T. Raymond will appear at the Union Square, and late in September the Fall representations will be inaugurated by the production of "Rose Michel."

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Rignold will play *Amos Clark* at the Academy of Music, Thursday afternoon as well as Thursday evening. He is also to act in "The Bar Sinister" at the Brooklyn Academy on Friday, the New-York entertainments being given for the benefit of the Central Dispensary....Gilmore's Concert Garden and the Central Park Garden announce, as usual, concerts for to-day....Continued performances of "Giroflé-Girofla" are to be attended at Robinson Hall....At the Olympic Theatre variety representations still attract, *malgré* the heat....Mr. Frank Mordaunt begins an engagement to-morrow at the Bowery Theatre, in "Jack Cade."....The performance at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday, by which Messrs. Samuel Grau, Robert Finan, and Albert Kingsland benefited, was enjoyed by an immense audience—and was proportionally pleasant, of course, to the *bénéficiaires*....It is affirmed that Miss Clara Morris will next season resume her position as a member of Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre company. Mr. John Brougham also joins Mr. Daly's forces....The outgoing steam-ship Germanic bore away, yesterday, Mrs. Rousby, Mme. Van Zandt, Mr. Maurice Grau, Mr. C. A. Chizzola, and Mr. John T. Raymond. The Queen had among its passengers Miss Soldene, Miss Vesey, and several members of the English opera bouffe troupe. These managers and artists all return to us in the Fall.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. Poll da Silva, the well-known song-writer, is dead.

Herr Herbeck, on his retirement from the direction of the Imperial Opera of Vienna, has received several valuable testimonials.

Dr. Von Bulow will give no concert during his stay in Germany. He wants rest to prepare for his tour in America in the Autumn.

Signor Campobello and Mme. Sinico are organizing a troupe for operatic purposes in India during the Prince of Wales' visit next Winter.

Signor Rossi does not visit England until the Summer of 1876, for which period Signor Salvini is also engaged for London.

Miss Constance Loseby, who has recently been suffering from indisposition, intends to rest for a few months, in order, if possible, to re-establish her health.

The London *Era* makes an earnest appeal in behalf of Mrs. Stoker, *née* Miss Eliza Pitt, a contemporary of Macready and Charles Mathews, and now aged and destitute.

Handel's "Saul" has been given in grand style at the Royal Conservatory of Berlin, the chief parts being sung by Mme. Joachim and Herren Henschel, and Rusack.

Miss Kate Vaughan, who gained considerable reputation in her performance in the piece of "The Beauty and the Beast" during the past Winter season at the Princess' Theatre, in London, having just recovered from severe illness, has accepted the principal rôle at one of the leading Parisian theatres, and starts for the French capital forthwith.

The fifty-second Lower Rhine Musical Festival had been held at Dusseldorf, Herr Joachim conducting. Dr. Hiller, Herr Brahms, Mr. Goldschmidt, and Mr. George Grove were present.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new oratorio, "David and Jonathan," and the non-engagement of the three chief singers of England, will be the novelties at the forthcoming Norwich Musical Festival.

M. Ambroise Thomas has returned from Loo, where he has been the guest of the King of Holland. The Abbé Liszt and M. Wieniawski have been staying with him.

The interchange of visits between the troupes of the Paris and Viennese Theatres Opéra Comique in June next will not take place. No satisfactory arragements could be made.

Two opera concerts at the Alexandra Palace by Mr. Gye's troupe (including Mme. Patti and Mlle. Albani) will be given in July, and two concerts by Mr. Mapleson's troupe in June, (probably the 12th and 19th.)

Mme. Theo and Bonnet, accompanied by a lady whose name is not yet made public, intend making an operatic tour in Brittany during the Summer. They will perform "Pomme d'Api," "Bagatelle," and "Le Mouton Enragé," for the delectation of the Bretons.

At the Paris Theatre Beaumarchais a drama by M. Francois Llaunet, entitled "Les Orphelines de Sydenham," had been played for the first time. It is referred to as sufficiently interesting, very fairly put on the stage, and by no means badly interpreted.

Signor Campobello engaged Mlle. Stella Bonheur to sing in concerts in England for two months. Mlle. Bonheur fulfilled a portion of her two months' engagement, but did not fully carry it out, whence a suit and a verdict against the lady for £400 damages.

Miss Genevieve Ward is meeting with success in her provincial tour. At the Theatre Royal, Dundee, on the 17th ult., she was to have produced the new play entitled "Despite the World; or, Voltaire's Wager;" and on the 7th inst. she appears in the classical play written for her by W. G. Wills, and entitled "Sappho."

Mlle. Blanche Pierson leaves the Paris Gymnase, having accepted a three years' engagement at the Vaudeville. The rumors of the pretty actress's disaccord with Mlle. Tallandiera, the spoiled child at present of M. Montigny's company, were, it is said, well founded, and they will explain a departure which will be a decided loss to the Gymnase.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Era* writes May 8: "It is my painful duty to record the failure of the youngest and most elegant of our theatrical establishments, the Komische Oper, which closed on Monday last, with the concluding night of the Italian Opera season, the various attempts made by the manager, Bohrmann, to make the theatre pay having proved unsuccessful. One of the Italian opera performances was nearly rendered impossible in consequence of a threatened strike of the band, who refused to enter the orchestra until the Board of Directors had guaranteed them their month's salary. They were thus more fortunate than the members of the *corps dramatique*, who have been offered thirty per cent. of their due, but who have declined the offer and threaten to bring an action against the board. This did not prevent the Italian opera performance being, in an artistic point of view, most successful."

In Berlin Rubinstein received, immediately after the first representation of his "Makkabaer," the Order of the Crown from the Emperor William. A few days later the monarch presented to the first conductor of the Royal Orchestra, Herr Taubert, with the Order of the Red Eagle, on the occasion of the 300th classical concert given by the fine band under his command. The Empress contributed a richly adorned baton. "Tristan and Isolde," by Wagner, is in course of preparation at the Royal Opera, where "Der Waerwolf," by J. H. Franz, of which some scenes were successfully produced at the last concert of the Singakademie, will likewise be brought out next season. Following the example given by the court theatres of Munich, Dresden, Stuttgart, and Carlsruhe, there will henceforth be cheap classical nights offered by the management once a week. Wagner has given a concert for the first audition of fragments from his "Goetterdaemmerung." The tenor, Niemann, and Mme. Materna, from Vienna, were the vocalists.

Mr. Gye, lessee of the Royal Italian Opera, in London, in a letter just published, complains of the singular state of the law which permits any foreign authority to sue in that country, but gives the option to the foreigner of not appearing in the case of a cross action. Mr. Gye refers to his own experience in the case of "Faust," having purchased the exclusive right of performing that opera in England; but finding, after spending a large sum in the purchase, that his title was bad, Mr. Gye was unable to recover any portion of the money or damages. Some time after this the lessee of Covent Garden had engaged to pay a certain sum for the right of performing "Romeo and Juliet" There was £150 due, which he offered to pay if the solicitor on the opposite side would accept service in an action against them respecting "Faust." This they refused to do, and sued him for the whole claim upon "Romeo and Juliet," for, as the composer and authors resided abroad, he could take no effectual proceedings against them in that country.

THE BEECHER TRIAL—NO EXPENSE TO MR. BEECHER.

New-York Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Some of the papers have been anxious to find out how the Beecher people get money to meet the expenses of the trial, which are very heavy on the Beecher side. I presume that Beecher's church would meet all the expenses in a moment, if they were ten times greater than they are. It may be taken for granted that Beecher himself will never be allowed to pay a cent. Beecher has had a large income for twenty years, but he has never been able to take care of money, even with the aid of his watchful wife, and I doubt if all the property he has in the world, including his Peekskill farm and his Brooklyn house, would bring $50,000. Perhaps a hint on the subject may be got from Porter's speech. Porter spoke of the wealthy friends who had closed around Beecher, and mentioned several of them by name, including the great merchant, Claflin, who (said Porter) was ready to sacrifice half his fortune in defense of his friend Beecher. Now, when it is considered that Claflin is worth over $30,000,000, it is easy to see that it would not take a hundredth part of his fortune, much less a half of it, to meet all the expenses incurred in behalf of Beecher during the trial. I think I could name a dozen other men in Beecher's church, each of whom would be ready to put down $50,000 or $100,000 for their Pastor at this time. There will be no trouble about money on the Beecher side, and Beecher himself will not need to take the least trouble about it.

But on the Tilton side there has been a woful lack of means throughout. Tilton himself has little money to his name. By mortgaging his house and things he may have raised a few thousand dollars for his counsel; he has a small income from the publisher of his novel; perhaps one of his friends has helped him to the extent of a couple of thousand dollars, and perhaps one of his lawyers, Mr. Morris, may be out of pocket as much as $3,000 for expenses. When Moulton was on the stand he swore that he had not paid anything or promised to pay anything toward the trial or to Tilton's lawyers, and it may be safely affirmed that Moulton is not now likely to spend any money in that way. The Tilton side has been conducted economically, and has, in consequence, lost many advantages. His lawyers have worked very well, but they have not the spur that is enjoyed by the Beecher lawyers in their enormous remuneration. It is beyond doubt that Tilton's lawyers have sacrificed a great deal on account of the case, for both Beach and Fullerton are men that have a fat practice.

A CHINESE PUZZLE.

The following is a single sentence from Mr. Evarts' speech on Friday. It contains *forty-six lines* and *three hundred and sixty-eight* words. It is not the longest sentence which Mr. Evarts has turned out—the other day there was one in his speech which contained *four hundred and fifty-three* words; but the following is long enough for all practical purposes:

"She was a pious, devoted, earnest, honest believer in the Christian faith, and worker in all the good ways of the Church, a supporter of all its great teachings, and a lover of all its great helps to the conscience and the soul; the husband well-meaning enough, moral, if you please, but careless, indifferent to religion, having no sympathy—not with the Catholic opinions—but no sympathy with the piety and the orthodoxy of the wife; and the father confessor, in whose company and in whose purposes, and in whose faithful labors the wife sympathized, whose intellect she admired, whose rapt devotion she worshiped, and whose purity and power as a servant of God she set above the husband and his indifference and his coarse conduct came into such relations of mutual regard, mutual esteem, mutual appreciation, that this husband was led into controversy, and being like a great many people that, if they are not good Christians, are yet good Protestants, or good Catholics, or good Episcopalians, or good Methodists, or good Congregationalists, as the case may be, into antagonism between the churches and faiths, and having his feelings inflamed, not, to be sure, by the studied part of an *Iago*, not by the close attendance of some modern English *Sir Philip Sidney*, but under the impulses natural to the heart of man, in seeing the greater intellect and the greater piety, and greater aspirations, and the greater labors filling the wife's imagination and subtracting by degrees from the earthly and vulgar sympathies that belong to everyday life, gets finally into that heat of jealous passion which swears that the priest shall never darken the doors again, and she replying, not very politely, that the property was hers, and the holy priest *should* brighten the doors as often as he chose, began the course of discord and separation and destruction which finally ended in the profligacy of the husband, in the exposure of the actual purity and fidelity of the wife, in the restoration of the husband to her affections "himself redeemed from the stain of sin.""

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

PROCEEDINGS AT ITS SESSION YESTERDAY—REPORTS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES—ADOPTION OF A PLAN FOR A CO-OPERATIVE UNION WITH THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SOUTH—OTHER BUSINESS.

The Reformed Synod of America, now holding its sessions in the Grand Street Church, Jersey City, sat until noon yesterday, and then adjourned till to-morrow. The Committee on Overtures reported upon the proposition of the Classis of Ulster, suggesting the consolidation of all the boards in the interest of economy, that four years ago the Synod rejected a similar proposal, but that the subject deserved more attention than the Synod would be able to give it during the present sitting, and suggested that a committee be appointed to take the matter under advisement, and report at the next meeting of the Synod. Dr. Hoes said that the action of the Synod upon the proposition four years ago was distasteful to the Classis of Ulster, and, in fact, to the whole of the Particular Synod of Albany, and there was a growing feeling in that Synod that the expenses of the board were larger than they ought to be. Elder Bergen said that two gentlemen and one clerk would be able to do all the work now done by the four boards. Judge Lott's motion that the committee's recommendation be laid on the table was negatived, and it was finally decided to refer the whole matter to a committee, consisting of five elders and four ministers, to report to the next Synod. It was decided to hear the report of the Board of Foreign Missions read on Monday, at 3:30 P. M., and that of the Board of Education was set down for an hour later.

The Committee on Conference with the Reformed German Church and the Presbyterian Church South presented two reports, through Dr. Ganse, the Chairman. As a result of the conference with the Reformed German Church, it was discovered that both Churches agreed upon most doctrinal points; but, though this fact seemed to point to an ultimate union between the two Churches, no definite plan for the accomplishment of that design had been formed. The committee reported that they, and a similar committee from the Presbyterian Church South, had agreed upon a report recommending a partial union of the two Churches. The basis of union settled upon was that the publication houses of each denomination should be the agents and depositors for the sales of the publications of the other; the joint publication of a child's paper; a union of the Home and Foreign Missions, particularly designed to lead to the establishment of one native church in foreign parts; and the exchange of periodicals and reports by the Boards of Foreign Missions. The report was unanimously concurred in by the Synod.

Dr. Ganse also presented a third report from the Conference Committee, in which he stated the failure of the effort to secure a conference with a committee representing the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church North. The committee having failed to secure a consultation had addressed the General Assembly Committee in writing, but had received no response.

The Doctor understood, however, that the General Assembly had continued the committee. Dr. Chambers was in favor of disbanding the committee, but several of the delegates thought that, in view of the fact that the committee from the General Assembly had been continued, this would be an act of discourtesy to the General Assembly. President Scott explained that the General Assembly had appointed the Committee on Conference upon the understanding that the Synod contemplated an organic union, and that the committee having learned that merely a co-operative union was desired, they did not feel empowered to act on the matter. The Synod finally decided to continue Dr. Ganse's committee, and soon after noon adjourned.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW CHURCH.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION—ELECTION OF REV. CHAUNCEY GILES, OF NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT—DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF MISSIONARY ORGANIZATION—ADOPTION OF THE MEMORIAL OF THE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

The convention was called to order at 10 A. M. by the Chairman, pro tem., Hon. T. A. Plantz. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. W. H. Benadé, of Pittsburg. After the call of the roll Rev. T. F. Wright, of Bridgewater, Mass., was appointed Secretary pro tem., in the absence of Mr. F. A. Dowson, who was indisposed. The minutes of Friday's session were read, and the convention proceeded to the election of officers. Mr. Nathan Hobart and Mr. C. C. Colton were appointed tellers, and the two ballots for President resulted as follows.

Whole vote, 117; necessary to choice, 59.

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Rev. Chauncey Giles	43	64
Rev. J. R. Hibbard	21	25
Rev. Joseph Pettie	17	13
Hon T. A. Plantz	17	5
Rev. G. F. Dike	14	7
Rev. James Reid	2	..
Scattering	1	3

Rev. Mr. Giles was declared elected, and thereupon took the chair, making some appropriate remarks. Rev. W. H. Hinckley and Mr. F. A. Dewson were re-elected Secretaries, and Mr. Nathan Hobart, of New-York, Treasurer. A committee of one from each association was appointed to nominate members of the Ecclesiastical and Executive Committees.

The Trustees of the Iungerich Fund for free distribution of *True Christian Religion*, and other theological works of Emanuel Swedenborg, to clergymen of other denominations desiring them, made their report, embodying letters from several of the clergymen who had asked for the books showing the temper in which they had received them.

A recess for the collation was then taken.

On reassembling in the afternoon the memorial of the American Conference of New Church Ministers, presented on Friday, was taken up as the special order for the afternoon. The memorial was read and the debate continued through the afternoon session. The resolutions embodying the recommendations of the Conference were, in effect, that the several associations sustain their superintendent or presiding minister in the general work of the Church in such associations; if unable to support a superintendent that the adjoining associations aid them in supporting him; that general ministerial work in each district be placed in charge of its superintendent and the ministers residing in the district; that the superintendents constitute a General Board of Managers for raising and disbursing funds for the work in their several districts, and in the whole field outside the district.

Rev. Mr. Walton, of Richmond, Va., opposed the adoption of the resolutions, as the proposed plan would set back the cause of missions. He compared the missionary operations of the English New Church Conference with those of the convention, and said they were double the latter. They were based on a voluntary system, and for taking the missionary work out of the convention by the organization of missionary societies.

Rev. Theodore F. Wright, of Bridgewater, held similar views, and opposed a plan that would take the charge of the missionary work out of the hands of lay members. He regarded it as an attempt to set aside the lay element.

Rev. Mr. Ager, of Brooklyn, said the preceding speaker misunderstood the proposed plan. It was a plan to form a new Board of Missions, to consist of the presiding ministers of the associations, who should have charge of missions outside of the associations. The Board of Missions of last year consisted of four ministers and no laymen, but it was not ruined on that account. Lay co-operation was not excluded by that fact. It was contemplated that there should be local missionary societies. He disclaimed any idea of priestly domination in the proposed plan.

Rev. Mr. Dunham, a missionary, said the plan would not work. Perhaps the reason no missionary work had been done was the fact that only ministers were in the board. His plan would be to make the President of the convention a missionary who should visit all localities needing missionary labor, and deliver a course of lectures on the doctrines at least once a year in such localities.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Minnesota, said that was precisely what the proposed plan contemplated. There was nothing in it to interfere with lay work. He contended that a great deal more was done than was known, and this plan would supply reports and statistics of what is done.

Rev. Samuel M. Warren, of Massachusetts, now residing in England, spoke of the missionary work of the English New Church. There are two missionary societies, the London Missionary and Tract and the Manchester and Southford Societies, which are local in their work. Besides these, there is the National Missionary Association, which is connected with the Conference, and more general in its work. The circumstances in missionary work in England are different from those in the United States. The large population on small territory permits ministers of any locality to act as missionaries in any part of the Kingdom. The local missionary societies are somewhat similar to the local associations here. He held that what is done here is not known, no reports being made, while there everything done is reported. Speaking of the sacrifices made by ministers, he said that all the missionary work done in Illinois was done by the one man who is in the position of superintendent of that State and he suggested it as good thing to sink the jealousy of ministers that was apparent. They were men whose talents would make them wealthy in any other calling, and they habitually made sacrifices that no layman would make. Their office should be honored. Encouragement should be offered them, and not prejudice excited against them, as though no confidence was felt in them, a sentiment he believed no one present entertained toward them.

Mr. Oliver Dyer sympathized with Mr. Walton, the first speaker, who had said he had been a Baptist missionary, if he expected the same results as a missionary of the New Church. In addressing New Church-men he had to appeal to their reason and not to their feelings. He would not be moved to subscribe to foreign missions by the declaration that all the heathen children that die go to perdition, for he does not believe it; he holds that heathen children, when they die, go straight to Heaven. He advocated everyone being a missionary, and beginning his missionary work within himself.

Rev. James Reed, of Boston, said the plan was an honest endeavor to put the church on a good working footing. He explained the working of the Massachusetts Association, in which the presiding minister is a missionary without an individual pastoral charge, and the design was to extend the principle to the General Convention. There was no desire to establish ecclesiastical authority.

Rev. Frank Sewell, of Glendale, Ohio, advocated the plan, as furnishing a recognized body to receive and utilize subscriptions, the existence of which alone would stimulate contributions.

Rev. Mr. Hayden, Portland, Me., said a list of contributors was wanted, and whether they should be regarded as a simple list of subscribers or as members of a society was the question. The proposed board could organize voluntary missionary societies, and it would give more animation to the work to make contributors members of such societies.

Rev. Mr. Keyes, of Jersey City, sympathized strongly with those who wanted a voluntary organization. The money of laymen was wanted, and besides this, their practical business intelligence.

Rev. Chauncey Giles said the difficulty the convention would encounter in doing missionary work would be that while it is expected to do the work outside of the associations, the men who will enable it to do this work are within the associations. He urged the importance of aiding the efforts of some earnest missionaries who were working for the advancement of the Church almost wholly without remuneration.

Rev. Mr. Pettie spoke of the influence of the new Church as different from that of any other organization. It was more spiritual and less external. Where a man was a new churchman in heart and practice, in understanding and life, he was a power in the community greater and more important than any other, and where a church was of the same character it was greater and more important in proportion to the numbers composing it. Where there is a living New Church Society is where there is the greatest openness of mind and readiness to receive the doctrines of the New Church. Judge Parsons, of Boston, speaking of the implied illiberality of New Churchmen in money contributions, held they were the most liberal of any religious body in the United States. He instanced the Methodists, who number 2,500,000, or two hundred and fifty times the number of New Churchmen, setting it at 10,000, a larger estimate than had ever been claimed by them, and asked if they gave two hundred and fifty times as much for Church purposes. Some years ago, after an immense effort, a fund of $1,000,000 was raised by them. This was about forty cents each, which for the 10,000 New Churchmen would amount to $4,000. The Massachusetts Association alone contributed $5,000 for Church purposes last year.

The question was called on the resolutions and they were carried, the first two unanimously, and the third and fourth with some dissenting votes. The fifth resolution, proposing an enlargement of the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs, was referred to the Executive Committee, to report on at this convention. The convention then adjourned till Monday, at 10 A. M.

THE GRAIN-GRADING CONTEST.

IT IS ENDED BY ADOPTION OF THE NEW RULES BY THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—THEIR LEGALITY FAVORABLY PASSED UPON BY JUDGE FANCHER—TEXT OF THE RULES.

The members of the New-York Produce Exchange have long felt the need of a new and improved set of rules for the grading of grain. In January, 1874, the question first came up in an official form, and since that time it has constituted the principal topic of agitation in and out of the Exchange. Last Spring, when the committee that had been appointed for the purpose of framing the proposed new rules presented the result of their labors, a bitter fight was made on the issue, and those who favored the change were twice beaten at meetings of the Board of Managers, whose approval was necessary to give the new rules force. The opponents of the change claimed that certain provisions embodied in the new rules exceeded the legal powers of contracting parties, and that consequently no valid guarantee could be given under them. This, if true, would have rendered the rules practically void for all purposes of business, and, therefore, while so serious a doubt remained the Managers of the Exchange did not feel themselves justified in proceeding further in the matter without legal advice. They therefore submitted the question to Judge Fancher and Mr. Foster, the counsel of the Exchange, and the opinions of these two gentlemen, given on Wednesday, were so satisfactory that the Exchange took immediate action on the proposed new rules. On Thursday and Friday they were considered fully in the Committee of the Whole, and yesterday were reported to the Board of Managers, who passed them, with a single dissenting voice. The rules are as follows:

First—In order to facilitate deliveries of grain arriving by rail at the port of New-York, it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto, in consideration of the adoption and enforcement of the following rules by the said parties respectively, in the manner and to the extent hereinafter set forth, and also for other good and valuable considerations, as follows:

Second—The railroad companies, parties hereto, may put together in warehouses, boats, or other receptacles, provided by themselves for that purpose, grain of the same kind and grade, without regard to ownership, after the same has been inspected, graded, and weighed, in accordance with the rules of the Produce Exchange, as hereinafter set forth; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as depriving owners of the right of preserving the identity of grain consigned to this market, if they shall so elect, subject only to such conditions as may be made between themselves and the railroad companies for that purpose.

Third—It is hereby further agreed that all questions of difference between the New-York Produce Exchange, or any member thereof, and the railroad companies, or either of them, growing out of the inspection and delivery of grain, shall be settled by a private arbitration committee, consisting of three persons, one of whom shall be selected by the President of the New-York Produce Exchange, subject to the approval of the Committee on Grain, one by the railroad companies, or the company with which the controversy may arise, and these two select a third: and the decision of such committee shall be final as to the case presented.

Fourth—The New-York Produce Exchange agrees to adopt and enforce, as far as it legally may, the following rules, to be known as "Rules of the New-York Produce Exchange for Grading Grain:" Rule 1—The "Committee on Grain" of the Produce Exchange shall, upon the execution of this agreement, proceed to establish grades for all kinds of grain, and shall prepare and keep at the Produce Exchange standard samples of such grades; and for the proper maintenance of the grades of grain, as established under the provisions of this rule, the Committee on Grain shall appoint an Inspector in Chief, whose term of office and those of his appointees shall be subject to the pleasure of the said committee, and who shall perform the duties as set forth in the following rules. The Committee on Grain shall also do such other proper and needful things as shall from time to time be required for properly carrying out this system of grading grain. Rule 2 allows the Inspector in Chief to appoint deputies, to be paid by himself, to inspect grain arriving at the Hudson River terminus. Rule 3 prescribes the form of oath to be taken by the Inspector in Chief and his deputies, that they will faithfully perform their duties. Rule 4—It shall be the duty of the Inspector in Chief or his deputies to inspect and determine the grades of grain (subject to inspection) in the cars; to supervise the weighing of the cars, loaded and light, upon the railroad track scales, and to see that such scales are in correct working order when in use. He shall keep, or cause to be kept, in a book or books provided by him for that purpose, an accurate record of the number of each car; the kind, grade, and quantity of grain inspected and weighed therein; the date of such inspection and the name of the consignee. He shall also furnish to the railroad companies returns in duplicate of grain so inspected and weighed at the Hudson River termini of their respective lines, which returns shall be made upon the following:

FORM OF INSPECTOR'S RETURN.

NEW-YORK, ———, 18–.

This is to certify, that on the —— day of ——, 18–, I inspected ——— bushels of No. ———, consigned to ———, in car No. —, at the Hudson River terminus of the ——— Railroad at

———, Inspector in Chief,

Per ———, Deputy.

Rule 5.—The compensation for inspection shall be at a rate per car, to be determined and regulated by the Committee on Grain, and shall be payable weekly by the consignees to the Inspector in Chief. Rule 6.—On all sales of graded grain, the tender of guaranteed certificates, as described in rule 1 of the rules of the railroad companies, shall constitute a delivery of the grain as between sellers and buyers, except in the case provided in rule 7 of the railroad companies, when such certificates shall cease to be a valid delivery as between sellers and buyers. Such deliveries shall be made between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Deliveries shall be known as "regular" when three working days, including the day of tender, are allowed by sellers. When the term "fresh" is used, it shall be understood to mean four days, as above. Sellers shall deduct from their invoices the customary half weighing, elevation or cost of discharging boats, any accrued demurrage, and also, if necessary, sufficient unaccrued demurrage to give buyers "regular" time for delivery, as hereinbefore described, which charges shall then be assumed by buyers. On deliveries of grain from boats, buyers may call for a reinspection, and cause the same to be made before 10 o'clock on the day following tender. And if the grain tendered in buyers' certificate shall be found to differ from the grade named therein, then the seller shall bear the cost of such reinspection. Otherwise the cost of reinspection shall be borne by the buyer. Or any party presenting a certificate and asking for the delivery of the grain may call for a reinspection at his own expense. Rule 7.—Inspectors shall furnish samples of grain inspected on arrival as out of condition or unmerchantable, or for which no grades are established, before noon on the day such grain is ready for delivery. Rule 8.—Any grievances between members, growing out of the inspection of grain, shall be referred to the Committee on Grain of the New-York Produce Exchange for adjudication.

Fifth—The railroad companies parties hereto agree that they will, for the purpose of carrying out this agreement, adopt the following rules, to be known as "Rules of the railroad companies for graded grain at the port of New-York:" Rule 1.—The railroad companies parties hereto will severally issue guaranteed certificates for grain consolidated and graded under the provisions of this agreement, in the following form:

GUARANTEED CERTIFICATE FOR GRADED GRAIN.

No. ——

Office of the ——— Railroad Company.

New-York, ———, 18–.

These presents certify that the ——— Railroad Company has received at ——— in cars No. ———, and will deliver the below-mentioned grade and quantity of grain, in accordance with the rules of the New-York Produce Exchange and of the railroad companies, as the same have been agreed to by the said company. [Insert quantity and grade.] For account of ——— and deliverable to ——— or order, on payment of charges accrued subsequent to the date hereof.

(Signed) ———

The quantity of grain represented by each certificate shall not exceed 8,000 bushels, except of oats, for which the certificates shall not exceed 10,000 bushels each. These certificates shall be properly dated, and numbered consecutively, and shall state in detail the kind, grade, and quantity of the grain represented by them and the numbers of the cars from which it was transferred, and shall be furnished to the consignees before noon of the dates thereof, accompanied by the freight bills and inspection returns. The railroad companies shall, however, have the right to withhold such certificates until the freight (computed upon the track scale weights, as furnished by the Inspector) and all accrued charges upon the grain represented by such certificates shall have been paid. Rule 2.—Consignees shall be allowed to hold grain in boats four days, (exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays,) including the dates of the certificates, free of expense. After that time demurrage shall accrue at the rate of one-eighth of one cent per bushel per day—not to exceed, however, $10 per day on any one boat—whether orders for delivery have been given or not, which charge shall then continue until the demurrage charge accrues, as provided in rule 15. Rule 3.—Upon surrender of certificates to the railroad company issuing the same, with an order directing delivery of the grain, the said company shall give proper receipts for the said certificates, and shall promptly deliver the grade and quantity of grain specified therein at any customary place of delivery in the port of New-York, as directed. Rule 4.—The railroad companies shall not be required to place, free of towage, less than 4,000 bushels of one grade or kind of grain at any one point in the harbor. Rule 5.—After grain is ordered, consignees or owners shall be allowed three days, (exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays,) including that of its arrival at the specified point of destination, for unloading, and shall thereafter pay $10 demurrage for each twenty-four hours, or parts thereof, on each order for the delivery of 10,000 bushels, or less, of one grade of oats, or 8,000 bushels, or less, of one grade of any other kind of grain, until the same be discharged, whether such time be within the original four days or not. Rule 6.—The railroad companies shall be liable for the safety of said grain until delivered in accordance with these rules, as fully as though no transfer had been made from cars, but they shall have the right to terminate their liability in the manner provided in Rule 7. Rule 7.—If any certificate of graded grain be not surrendered to the railroad company issuing the same within five days from the date thereof, with an order directing the delivery of the grain, the said company may thereafter give not less than forty-eight hours' notice, on the bulletin of the New-York Produce Exchange, of their intention to store in grain warehouses the quantity of grain represented by such certificate, and if such certificate be not surrendered within the time specified in such notice, with an order directing some other disposition of the property, said company may thereafter so store the grain at the expense and risk of the owner thereof. Upon the surrender of the certificate for grain so stored, and the payment of the accrued charges, the railroad company shall furnish a proper warehouse receipt in exchange therefor. Rule 8.—All grain inspected on arrival as out of condition or unmerchantable, or for which no grades are established, shall be kept separate in boats or other receptacles, provided for that purpose, and shall be governed by the same rules as to deliveries and demurrages as graded grain. Rule 9.—In case it should be discovered that grain for which "guaranteed certificates" have been issued, as hereinbefore provided, is out of condition, the railroad company having possession of the same shall immediately cause a notice of the fact to be posted on the bulletin of the Produce Exchange, and shall state in such notice the kind and grade of grain, and as near as practicable its actual condition, and the name and location of the boat or boats in which it is contained; and shall also state in such notice the certificates outstanding upon which such grain will be delivered, giving the numbers and amounts and dates of each, which certificates shall be those of the oldest dates then in circulation or uncancelled.

The railroad companies have already agreed to the general principles of these rules, but it will be necessary to get them to formally ratify them. So far as they apply to the Produce Exchange, they will be in force after having been posted ten days. As the present Board of Managers go out of office next Thursday, it will devolve upon the new board, to be elected to-morrow, to appoint the inspectors, graders of grain, and other officials called for by the new rules.

COL. LONG IN AFRICA.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN SOLDIER—HIS EXPLORATIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA—HE RELATES HIS ADVENTURES TO HIS FATHER.

The following interesting extracts are from a private letter written to his father by Col. Long, the American soldier, who has recently become celebrated for his brilliant service rendered the Egyptian Government:

Again I have dared the inhospitable and deadly jungle that has proved a cemetery to so many, and am returned from the country Niam Niam, whose reputation as to its inhabitants, anthropophagi, a fiction, is now under the light of a lengthy and exhaustive report to my Government, exposing the fact of their man-eating propensities, *bien qu' au, même temps*, their customs, pursuits, and occupation of country by my soldiers in the name of the Khédive of Egypt, and all that the geographer or ethnographer may seek to know. It has not been effected without hardship and danger, for I've had to fight a warlike and savage tribe, whose poisoned arrows carry swift and certain death. Success here, as in a former expedition, attended all my movements. I am returned amid the felicitations of my chief, Col. Gordon, the Governor-General, and all the officers, with whom I have a reputation that few officers may have. My arrival at Ledo, near Goudacord, was celebrated with enthusiasm, and I there received my decoration and firman both from the Khédive and the Sultan, Abdul Aziz, at Constantinople, written in golden characters, both of which were read to the troops paraded in conformance with orders, &c. A letter in French transmitted these orders to Col. Gordon from Hussein Pasha, the Prime Minister of War. The translation is as follows:

MINISTRY OF WAR, CABINET OF MINISTERS,
LE CAIRO, 7th December, 1874.

COLONEL: The Khédive wishing to give to Lieut. Col. Long an expression of his satisfaction for the gallant conduct, courage, and firmness which that officer has shown in the engagement which took place at Keba Rega and M'Roole, on line of the equator, has conferred upon him the grade of Colonel, and the cross of the order of the 'Médjidiéh.'

I send you, inclosed, Colonel, the firman of the grade of Colonel, as well as the brevet and cross of third class of the 'Médjidiéh,' which I pray you to transmit to Col. Long, Bey, in addressing him my personal felicitations.

Receive, Colonel, expression of my warmest sentiment,

(Signed,) HUSSEIN.

M. Le Col. C. G. Gordon, C. B., Governor General, Provinces of the Equator, Ledo.

I write you all this, that you may know that I have not been idle, and that the aspirations that actuated me in my younger days are not chimera, but facts that have their realization to-day. Should I live to return to America, I shall tell you of the many strange, almost improbable, scenes in which I have been an actor during the one and a half years past—a period that seems to me about ten years. The results of my last expedition have completed my term of usefulness, and though Col. Gordon did me the honor to express his great regret, I asked to be relieved from service, and am now relieved from duty and en route to Khartoum, and from thence, via the Libyan Desert to Assouan Pass, Thebes, Karnak, Luxor, down the Nile, to Cairo. Old Cairo that I look upon as my future home, and for which I have the greatest attachment. You may imagine that after one and a half years' service here, continually en route in swamp, morass, deluge of rain, miasm, in fact the most accursed country, that I am greatly fatigued. On reaching Cairo I shall probably be sent to Europe, and if possible will go to America.

I have with me arms of savages, a girl of twenty-five years of age of the Liliput race, "Ticke-Ticke," or Akka, very small and yet immense around the body, and this; as well as a Monbatto "Goorah-Goorah," (of man eating propensities,) is intended as a present to his Highness the Khédive. I have several boys with me, and a boy and a girl that King M'Tse gave me in my former expedition.

"CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE."

Major Gen. James Edward Alexander writes to the London *Times*: "I have only just read in a letter from your correspondent in Egypt a paragraph to the effect that a gentleman had arrived in Alexandria with the intention of transporting to England the prostrate obelisk presented to the English by Mahomed Ali Pasha in 1820, and your correspondent adds that the expense of transport will be borne by this gentleman's private purse. As I am the gentleman referred to, I should be glad if you would allow me to correct an error into which your correspondent has unwittingly fallen. It is true that I have been to Alexandria at my own charges to consider the feasibility of transporting the obelisk in question to England, and I am glad to say that I found the monument, with its hieroglyphic superscription, in perfect preservation, and its transport a matter of comparatively small difficulty and expense. Skilled engineers have concurred in reporting that the obelisk can be safely conveyed to England and erected on the firm site already allotted to it by the Metropolitan Board of Works, on the Thames Embankment, at the cost of £10,000, just an eighth part of the sum expended by the French Government in the transport and erection of the obelisk now standing in the Place de la Concorde at Paris. But the further statement that I am prepared to bear the expense of transport is erroneous. While I have already given much time and trouble to the facilitating the removal of this beautiful monument, and am fully prepared to devote much more of my time to the accomplishment of this object, I am not prepared to bear the expense of it. Nor do I think that any private person, however rich, should be allowed to undertake what seems to me a national duty. The obelisk was presented to the nation as an acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered to Egypt in the beginning of the century. It is a work of art of a unique character, and its transport will, I trust, be the subject of a Parliamentary grant."

THE BLACK HILLS.

THE REPORTED EXISTENCE OF GOLD DENIED.

STATEMENT OF REV. MR. HINMAN, THE MISSIONARY—HE BELIEVES THAT GEN. CUSTER WAS DECEIVED—THE STORY OF HIS JOURNEY TO THE SIOUX COUNTRY—WHAT HE FOUND THERE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 5, 1875.

Since the publication of Gen. Custer's report of his observations in the Black Hills country, about a year ago, the stories of the great auriferous wealth of the Hills have invested them with a magnetic influence which promises to draw thousands of fortune-seekers to the supposed eldorado. The report has been supplemented by reports and stories from travelers and scouts, most of them of a confirmatory character, which have so increased the gold fever that no ordinary treatment can check it. The high character of Gen. Custer, the minuteness of detail, and the positive language of his report, accompanied as it was with specimens of gold said to have been found in the Hills by members of his party, are sufficient, in the view of most people, to establish beyond controversy the existence of gold in that country. No theory which contradicts the existence of gold in the Black Hills, however strongly fortified by geological facts and arguments, will serve to convince those afflicted with the gold fever that layers of gold and other precious metals do not seam the Black Hills. The golden nuggets brought out by Custer's party are hurled against all scientific theories, and the golden mountain of the Jesuit missionary, Father De Smet, rises up to confound those who will not be convinced by the report and accompanying evidences of the dashing cavalry officer.

Gentlemen who have been within sight of the Black Hills, and who are familiar with the surrounding country, have expressed doubts of the existence of gold in such quantities as are indicated by Gen. Custer's report, and some express the conviction that gold does not exist there at all. A witness now appears, who not only discredits Custer's report about the mineral wealth of the Black Hills, but who denies that they offer any advantages or inducements to farmers or "ranchers," and who razes down Father De Smet's fabulous mountain of gold by a few brief sentences. Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, a missionary of the Episcopal Church to the Sioux Indians, is the assailing witness who comes forward to throw some additional light into the mysteries of the Black Hills country. Mr. Hinman has spent many years among the Sioux, and is now here as a supervisory interpreter, pending the negotiation with the Indian chiefs. Last Summer, immediately following the return of the Custer expedition, Mr. Hinman, escorted by two companies of the Third United States Cavalry, and accompanied by the agent, guides, and employes from the Spotted Tail Agency, in pursuance of instructions from the Indian Department to make a reconnoissance of the Sioux country in search of a suitable location to which to remove the Spotted Tail Agency, penetrated the Black Hills where they remained several days exploring the passes and valleys. Before starting, Mr. Hinman's party, which numbered 104 men, had heard the stories of the wonderful mineral wealth of the Hills as described by the Custer expedition. These stories of course added great interest to the expedition and made all its members keenly observant. Mr. Hinman's party was absent from the Cheyenne Agency just one month, and the result of its observations and explorations is given in a report to the Interior Department made by Mr. Hinman, from which the following information is obtained:

AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

After leaving the South Fork of the Cheyenne River Mr. Hinman's party ascended by the Burntwood, a small stream flowing from the Hills, along which the country is much broken. The foot hills are formed of bad land or clay, and some of them are covered with pebbles and gypsum. Ascending higher the hills increase in size. In color they are almost vermilion, and underlying them is sandstone of the same color. Of the explorations made while in the Hills Mr. Hinman says in his report to Bishop Hare:

"We come to a beautiful valley having a running stream; along the stream are little parks, and the grass in them, though scanty, is fresh and green. The stream is dammed by rock or stopped by huge bowlders, and thus little pools and lakelets are formed, and they are full of bass and other fish. The water is pure, cold and abundant. On every side the hills tower above us. They are tall, sharp cones, covered with pine to their very tops. Their sides are rough and torn with rocks, and covered with fragments of every size and shape. It is impossible to proceed further with wagons, and from this pleasant resting-place we explore the hills in every direction. We found a trail, made by Gen. Custer's party, near our camp, and further on other and larger ones, leading in every direction, and many signs of their explorations in almost every valley and ravine. Our command was broken up into small parties for purposes of exploration, each taking such direction as seemed best to its leader, and we made a very thorough examination of the hills. We found that we were on the head waters of French Creek or Running Water. Part of our party traced it to the wild gorge where it breaks through into the foot-hills and bad land below, and part to its source to the rear of Harney Peak. I, with two others, went directly over the sharp range at our camp to that peak, arriving over against it just as the short day was drawing to a close. We found everywhere a country mountainous, rough, and ragged, cut up by deep valleys and steep ravines, and thickly covered with pine in various stages of growth. On the hills there is barley any soil, and it is a wonder how such great trees so firmly root themselves. In the valleys the soil is light and sandy and very thin, and it bears a very light and thin grass. At places there have been fires and windfalls, and here and there are little parks, very pretty to look upon, but too small for grazing or for farms. Surrounding this mountain, for such it really is, are only barren hills and broken slopes of bad land and clay. All about the central peaks are pine-clad cones and spurs. As the peaks lessen to hills toward the west the valleys and parks become larger, and the pine less in quantity and smaller in size, till the open plains are reached. In these valleys and parks the soil is very poor and thin, and where they are of any considerable size, it is very much broken up by the upheaval of irregular masses of conglomerate soil and rock. The rock, aside from the sandstone first found, is hard and rough granite and pebble stone. We found no seams of quartz, but fragments of white quartz are everywhere found on the hills. We had no one with us competent to pronounce upon the geology of the region, but I am sure that, aside from tinges of iron seen in the soil and sand and stone, we saw no evidence of the existence of any mineral wealth, and we found no signs of coal. Several members of our party, citizens and soldiers, were men experienced in mining in California and Colorado, and though they made frequent and faithful examination of the ledges and brook deposits and sands, they found no trace of gold or other precious metal."

Mr. Hinman says that if any gold does exist in the hills, which he does not believe, it will not be found in sufficient quantities to pay for working. He does not believe gold was found there by Custer's party, but thinks the specimens brought out were taken in by those who reported the discovery. Gen. Custer has no personal knowledge that gold was discovered in the Black Hills. He found none himself nor did he see others find any. The entire story of the gold discovery rests on the testimony of three men who have been on the frontiers for years, who were familiar with the Indian traditions about the great wealth of the country, and who accompanied the Custer expedition as guides or wagoners. Firmly believing the stories of the wealth of the Black Hills, and knowing the expedition would remain there but a brief period and have limited opportunities for prospecting, these men Mr. Hinman believes, took nuggets of gold with them, in order to manufacture evidence should none be discovered. Their motive was, according to this theory, to excite the public mind, create a wide-spread demand for further and more thorough explorations, and to induce large numbers of men to emigrate from the East. Even should no wealth be found in the hills, the tide of emigration will bring money to the people already on the frontier. This is Mr. Hinman's theory, based on his own observation and knowledge of the hills, and in support of it he points to the significant fact that the three men who are said to have discovered the gold are the only ones of Custer's large party who have made such discoveries, notwithstanding abundant and frequent evidences are reported by Gen. Custer of the existence of precious metals. He points to the additional fact that the discovery is reported to have been made in the middle of Custer Park, where the camp was located; that no others of the party made any discoveries at the time, although all were seeking gold; and that Gen. Custer's party did not know of the discovery of the three men until the entire party had left the Black Hills in their rear on the returning march. Mr. Hinman says the color and character of the soil and rocks of the Black Hills are calculated to mislead men whose minds have been previously impressed with the current stories of the great mineral wealth of the country. The soil is bright vermilion in color, filled with mica, which gives out a metallic lustre, and the rocks are studded with small cubes of yellow iron pyrites, which are sometimes mistaken by ignorant people for gold, but which are nothing more than the sulphuret of iron, mixed, perhaps, with the sulphuret of copper. Excited by the reported discoveries of Custer's expedition, Hinman's party made diligent search for gold among the hills, in the parks, and the beds of streams, but were unrewarded with the discovery of anything worthy of bringing away as gold-bearing specimens.

Search was made in pools formed by streams descending from the peaks, and though their beds were covered with vegetation, in which the precious metal would certainly find lodgment if it existed, nothing bearing evidence of gold was found. Pyrites were found everywhere in great abundance, and Mr. Hinman is convinced that the most careful geological survey will fail to discover anything more valuable than sulphuret of iron.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE BLACK HILLS.

Of the general character of the Black Hills, Mr. Hinman says in his report, before alluded to:

"The Black Hills we found to be a bleak and, except for its abundant growth of hard pine, a forbidding and sterile, mountain. Green from its springs and trees, it is a cool and pleasant retreat from the burning sun and baked soil of the desert plains around it, and only a garden spot when compared to and contrasted with the bad land and utter desolation that surround it. There may, indeed, be mineral wealth there, but, if so, we believe it to be yet undiscovered, and there are no evidences, either from location, or character of rock or soil or sand, to warrant any expectation that a more diligent search would be rewarded with success. As an agricultural or grazing country it is worthless. It is high, bleak, and cold, traversed by fearful storms in Winter and Spring, and in Summer-time almost truly said by the Indians to be inhabited by the thunder-gods, ever angry at, and jealous with hot displeasure of, intrusion upon their sanctuary and mountain home. The cold weather is long and severe, the Summers very short, and affording only time for a month or two of grazing in the parks and for the ripening of the smaller berries in the ravines. When civilization comes nearer and some railroad traverses these plains, the pine may be useful for rough lumber and for fuel; but now, and for a long time to come, its only use and value seem to be that known to the Indians—for poles to uphold their "teepees" on the prairie, or to make *travois* for their ponies when they journey."

Mr. Hinman knew Father De Smet intimately, and made frequent Summer trips with him up the Missouri River. Father De Smet was a missionary to the Flathead Indians, among whom he labored for many years. He did not speak the Sioux dialect, and was never in the Black Hills country. He once made a trip to Powder River, descending from the Missouri and Yellowstone, and reached a point about 150 miles distant from the Black Hills, which was the nearest approach he ever made to them. The Flatheads informed him of the existence of a mountain of gold, but, from their description, he supposed it to be cinnabar. They never informed him of its locality. Cinnabar is red sulphuret of mercury, or quicksilver, occurring native in brilliant red crystals, and also in irregular masses of different shades of red and brown. Father De Smet was a pleasant old French gentleman, and, in a spirit of fun, would relate the story of the mysterious mountain to the numerous inquirers who applied to him. Mr. Hinman has heard him relate the story many times, but never heard him describe the locality of the mountain. He told Hinman that the Indians said they would some time lead him to the mountain, he promising to give them one-half of what he might realize from it. It is needless to say that Father De Smet did not believe in the existence of a mountain of gold, and related the story with provoking mysteriousness for his own amusement. Once while ascending the Missouri from St. Louis he told the story with his usual naïvete to a Western adventurer, who became intensely excited over it, and begged the Father to name the locality of the mountain, promising that he would organize a company for its development, and give one-half the yield to the Indians, one-quarter to the Church, and be satisfied with the remaining quarter for his share of the profits. Of course Father De Smet could not give the desired information. But this adventurer obtained some specimens of gold, went back to Indiana, issued a flaming prospectus, exhibited his specimens, organized a company, from which he realized $200,000, and then fled to St. Paul, Minn., where he established a hotel on the proceeds of the swindle. He died in St. Paul a short time ago. This is the history of Father De Smet's fabulous mountain, which the Black Hills excitement has now converted into a mountain of solid gold. It is highly probable that the later glowing reports have, in the same manner, converted the base pyrities of the Black Hills into golden nuggets. Until these conflicting stories about the wealth of the Black Hills are reconciled by the geographical survey ordered by the Government, those affected with the gold fever had better nurse their malady at home. If Hinman's report be correct, those who go there will not find gold in the hills, nor substance in the valleys, and some of them will be fortunate if they escape with their lives from the Indian-guarded hills.

MEETING OF THE NEWARK COMMON COUNCIL.

The Newark Common Council met on Friday night and continued its session till 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Alderman E. H. Reynolds resigned his position, because, as he alleged, of the pressure of private business. George E. Gifford was appointed Tax Receiver in place of Receiver Cleaver; ex-Judge Herman Ise Special Police Justice, in place of Justice Lambert, and John Newton Superintendent of the City Alms-house. The sum of $2,500 was appropriated to be expended in the observance of Independence Day. The City Clerk was directed to notify the Newark and New-York Railroad Company to place gates at the Mulberry street crossing, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to remove all cars from the tracks between Market and Mulberry streets.

SUBSTANTIAL LUXURY.

There is no luxury comparable to the elegant Russian Vapor Baths at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, by far the finest in the country.—*Commercial.*

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY has commenced work in preparing for the foundations of its great Industrial Palace. For more than a week over a hundred men have been at work on the preparatory work for the foundations. They have cleared away so much earth that the blasting will begin on Monday morning. It is the intention of the company to have the necessary excavations for building completed within four months. To this end a contract has been made with Messrs. Richardson, Ambrose & Mills, who promise to have the ground ready in time. The work is being done on the Fourth avenue front, extending from Ninety-eighth to One Hundred and Second street. An additional force will be employed on the Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Second street sides and on the Third avenue front in about fifteen days.—*World.*

The first thing to be considered in buying a collar is the fit. The Elmwood and Warwick fit better than any others.—*Exchange.*

ASTONISHING.—The progress made by the WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Inventive skill has been taxed to its utmost, and the result is the most perfect and desirable machine for general and family use yet produced. It is simple and easy to operate, is not liable to get out of repair; its work is the best, as was shown by the first premiums awarded it at the Universal Exposition in Vienna, 1873, and it is sold at a less price than any other machine of its standard excellence.

It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; No. 4 Newark av., Jersey City; No. 764 8th av., and at Macy's, New-York.

This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

To the Public.

We are prepared to take orders for Mourning Goods at the residences of purchasers, or at our place of business, and guarantee entire satisfaction in every particular. Our large experience in the business enables us to place before you the largest and best selected stock of Mourning Goods in the market.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

—*Advertisement.*

Patronize LORD for Cleaning and Dyeing. Send by express or otherwise. Principal store No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street. Branches, No. 630 Broadway and No. 111 Eighth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

64. No Cure No Pay. 64.

Contracts made for cleaning hotels, ships, and private houses of bedbugs, roaches, and all other insects.

Send for circulars and sample bottles at fifty cents a piece.

B. ISAACSEN,
No. 64 Fulton st., New-York.

"Outfits for the Country."

Go to BROOKS, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50, children's shoes very cheap. Gents' pumps and low shoes a specialty. The largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City, at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

The All-gone Sensation

In dyspepsia is nothing to the all-gone feeling of the individual who has not a sound tooth in his head. To prevent such a contingency, brush in the FRAGRANT SOZODONT every morning.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. Twelve years' practical experience. The new Post Office is being furnished with 25 of our electric ANNUNCIATORS. Look out for cheap improvements.

Espenscheid's Leading Styles for the Summer—"Alaska Beaver," the most chaste and elegant specimen of a gentleman's dress HAT we have yet seen. Call and judge for yourselves at No. 118 Nassau st.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
The best dentrifice for travelers.

Dyspepsia, debility, and female weaknesses are cured by taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

For the Best Elastic Stockings and Supporting Belts, go to POMEROY'S, 744 Broadway, N. Y.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

KENT—STEWART.—On Thursday, June 3, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., assisted by Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., JAMES KENT, JR., to LOUISA MORRIS, daughter of the late William Pinkney Stewart.

MOTT—SMITH.—On Thursday, June 3, at St. James' Church, Smithtown, Long Island, by Rev. James Lee, ALEXANDER B. MOTT, M. D., of the City of New-York, to MINNIE M. SMITH, daughter of Edmund T. Smith, of Nissiquogue, Long Island.

DIED.

BEAN.—In this City, June 4, MARY CURTIS, wife of Dudley Bean.

Funeral services at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 12:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

COLES.—June 5, 1875, of typhoid fever, CATHARINE SCHUCHARDT, wife of Isaac U. Coles, and daughter of the late Henry R. Remsen.

The funeral will take place on Monday, June 7, at 9:30 o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

DUCK.—At Corpus Christi, Texas, on the 18th of May, of typhoid fever, LOUIS A. DUCK, (formerly of Brooklyn,) in the 31st year of his age.

GOSSLER.—On Saturday, the 5th inst., EMILIE MATHILDE, wife of G. H. Gossler, in her 29th year.

Funeral on Monday from her residence, No. 149 West 21st st. Time to be specified on Monday.

HADDOCK.—In Port Chester, N. Y., June 4, 1875, JOSEPHINE, wife of Stephen R. Haddock, and eldest child of Charles Ferris, in the 29th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Port Chester, N. Y., on Monday, June 7, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

HERTZEL.—On Saturday, June 5, of consumption, C. FREDERICA HERTZEL, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, June 8, at – P. M.

HURRY.—At his residence, near Tom's River, N. J., June 4, after a short illness, EDMUND HURRY.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison av. and 35th st., Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

KAY.—On the 4th inst., MARY, widow of the late David Kay, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 346 West 19th st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

KELLEY.—On Friday, June 4, LOUISE DOMINICK, daughter of Harrison and Mary S. Kelley.

Funeral at residence of parents, No. 154 Clinton av., corner Myrtle, Brooklyn, Sunday, 3 P. M.

PATTERSON.—Thursday, June 3, EMMA W., wife of Luke Patterson, in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 370 West 35th st., Sunday, June 6, at 3 P. M.

PORTER.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 67 East 130th st., Harlem, JOHN H., eldest son of Galen T. Porter, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, June 8, at 10 A. M., from the First Baptist Church, 125th st. and Lexington av.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

STILLMAN.—At the residence of his son-in-law, James M. Armstrong, Morrisania, N. Y., June 5, 1875, JAMES STILLMAN, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Congregational Church, Washington av., between 165th and 166th sts., on Monday, June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRASK.—In New-Orleans, June 4, GEORGE L. TRASK, of New-York City.

VAN COTT.—On Wednesday, June 2, 1875, ELLA SALLADA VAN COTT, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 49 Clinton place, 8th st., on Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On Thursday evening, June 3, in the 38th year of her age, ELIZA CORNING, daughter of William and Caroline L. Walker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 55th st., on Monday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WILSON.—On Friday evening, 4th inst., ALEXANDER WILSON, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 249 Jersey av., Jersey City, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LINCOLN CLUB, SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the club, held on Saturday evening, June 5, the members resolved to meet at the Club-rooms, No. 12 University place, on Sunday, June 6, at 12 M., to attend the funeral of the sister of our esteemed President, from her late residence, No. 49 Clinton place, at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REMOVE TARTAR FROM THE TEETH—Use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST WHAT IS THE best punisher of worms, and the easiest taken, and he will reply, BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges. Every one engaged in selling drugs knows this fact. For children, and even adults, who are sometimes troubled with worms, these comfits are just the thing.

IF ANY ONE SHOULD UNFORTUNATELY suffer from a bruise, the most certain relief from the pain and the speediest remedy for the removal of evil results is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It sets the blood in active circulation, the coagulation is broken up, and discoloration removed.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER,
NO. 37 NASSAU ST.
ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
CARPETS—AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, VELVET, AND BRUSSELS.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE BY BEST CITY MAKERS.

Superb rosewood etageres, centre tables, statuary marble tops, costly parlor suits, card tables, lounges, arm-chairs, music cabinets satin, silk, and brocatel curtains, two rich gilt mantel mirrors, superb bedroom suits, rosewood, armure, and glaze buffets, extension tables, book cases, &c. basement and kitchen furniture, &c. Also, two superb mantel mirrors, 72x90.

FURNITURE BARGAINS,
newest styles, at No. 277 Canal st., one door from Broadway, and Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., near Greenwich st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. LEE.

WHEN THE BREATH IS VITIATED FROM sour stomach, MILK OF MAGNESIA sweetens it, by overcoming the acidity which caused the contamination. Dyspepsia and all its harassing symptoms are speedily relieved by this admirable corrective. All druggists sell it.

DR. WAIT, Sr., DENTIST.—AT THE OLD stand, No. 45 East 23d st., having recovered his health, will continue the business as usual in all its branches. A good set of rubber teeth at $15. Extracting under pure fresh gas without extra charge.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

PICTURESQUE AMERICA.—PERSONS DESIRING to dispose of their parts of the above work will find a ready purchaser by addressing W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

A Hand-book for Travelers. A Guide to the Chief Cities, Coasts, and Islands of the Maritime Provinces of Canada; also, Newfoundland and the Labrador Coast. With Maps and Plans. Uniform with Osgood's "Middle States" and "New-England," which are beyond question the fullest, most accurate, and most serviceable American Guide Books yet produced. Price, $2.

AN IDYL OF WORK.

A Story in Verse. By LUCY LARCOM. $1 50.

This noble and beautiful poem—a story of New-England mill-life thirty years ago.—*Literary World.*

ONE SUMMER.

A Novel. Saunterer's Series. $1 50.

EUROPE FOR $2 A DAY.

By M. F. SWEETSER. Paper, 25 cents.

A very valuable little book, full of practical hints for those who, without much money, wish to travel through Europe pleasantly and profitably.

BUNKER HILL MEMORIAL.

A unique souvenir of Bunker Hill Battle, containing a superb poem, written expressly for this Memorial, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES; an accurate and spirited narrative of the Battle, by JAMES M. BUGBEE; and numerous illustrations. Paper, 25 cents.

*.*For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
BOSTON.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"TWO ORPHANS" waltz, 75c.; "Red Cross" march, (Masonic,) 75c.; "Girofle-Girofla," Wels. 75c.; waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Awfully Jolly," galop, Arouson, 40c.; "Letter in the Candie," 30c.; "Wait till the Moonlight falls," 30c.; "Palm Branches," 40c. Copies mailed. Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT NO. 62 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, ROOM No. 4.—Granite monuments of any design cut from the best Quincy granite; cemetery lots inclosed with granite posts, chains, &c.; satisfaction guaranteed. Estimates and plans for the same furnished.
L. C. HILDRETH.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—HON. Mark M. (Brick) Pomeroy will deliver an address at De Garmo Hall, 14th st. and 5th av., Sunday, June 6, at 3 P. M. All are welcome. J. B. GIBBS, President.
L. C. COLE, Secretary.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, June 6th, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats all free in the evening. Communion immediately after morning sermon.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A.M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning. Evening prayer at 4.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing st. The pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach to-morrow at 10:45 o'clock A. M., Rev. H. R. Nye, of Brooklyn, will preach in the evening at 7:45. The public is cordially invited.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The best of living story-writers.—*New-York Independent.*

GEORGE MACDONALD'S
Forthcoming Serial Story,
ST. GEORGE AND ST. MICHAEL:
A Tale of
THE CIVIL WARS OF ENGLAND.

George MacDonald's new story—his latest and best—commenced in the *Christian Union*, in the issue of April 14. The publishers of the *Christian Union* feel that in securing for its readers the exclusive privilege of enjoying this freshest fruit of MacDonald's genius they are assured of one more claim for the paper upon the cordial welcome and hearty friendship of its subscribers. MacDonald is known as a writer of most fascinating and delightful style—original, strong, rich in humor, tender in feeling, a master of portrayal of the human heart, both in its earthly passions and its longings and aspirations for "the things of the Spirit."

Nearly all of his novels, as well as his poems, are Scotch in scene and characters; but in the coming story he takes up the English civil wars, and gives vivid pictures of the stirring and romantic scenes of that turbulent period. The opportunity is improved to the full by this ingenious and masterly novelist.

SOME CRITICAL OPINIONS.

The charms and value of Mr. MacDonald's work need not be sought. They present themselves unasked for in the tender beauty of his descriptions, whether of nature or of life and character, in his almost superhuman insight into the workings of the human heart, and in his unceasing fertility of thought and happy exactitude of illustration.—*Pall Mall Gazette, (London.)*

Emerson says that honest men make the earth wholesome. MacDonald does more; he makes the earth a bit heavenly.—*Edward Eggleston.*

There is a freshness and a beauty in his style which would make his writing delightful reading, even were his stories not so remarkable for compact construction and well-sustained interest.—*Inquirer, (Philadelphia.)*

He has the greatest delicacy of fancy with the greatest vigor of imagination. He is a dramatist, too, who can give the most vivid individuality to characters conceived with the rarest originality. But all his powers of mind and heart are consecrated to the service of humanity.—*Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.*

After all, the supreme interest of MacDonald's novels is found * * * in the personality of the writer revealed everywhere in lofty or subtle thought, in noble sentiment, and in lovely feeling.—*Daily Transcript, (Boston.)*

Mr. MacDonald's quality is genius, and genius sees what others think about. In his intuitions, in his deep religiousness, and more than all in his sublime moral sense, George MacDonald is nearer to being a prophet than any man of our time. * * * It is MacDonald's insight into the spiritual struggle of the human heart, it is his revelation of the hidden secrets of souls striving after God, that make his stories so powerful for good.—*Independent, (New-York.)*

The Librarian of the New-York Mercantile Library reports a marked increase in the popularity of George MacDonald's stories. He is compelled constantly to replace worn-out volumes; and, notwithstanding fresh copies are constantly placed upon the shelves, it is impossible to supply the demand.—*Daily Union, (Brooklyn.)*

He looks at life wholly from within, and no writer ever saw the inner life with a clearer vision. He is the master of the school of seers. In this we must put him in a higher category than the school of Dickens, who see life only without. To Dickens the outer form of life is everything—he has no other symbols for psychological facts, when he perceives them at all, than their expression in manner and appearance. We must put Dickens first in his class, and MacDonald first in his class.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THE NEW STORY

Will be issued exclusively in the *Christian Union*. It commenced April 14—the Monthly Illustrated Number. Back numbers of this charming story will be sent to new subscribers for a short time only. Renewals and subscriptions should therefore be sent in promptly, that there may be no delay or dissatisfaction in receipt of papers after the story commences. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3. Twenty cents must also be included for United States legal postage. Remit in check, draft on New-York, or postal money order. Currency mailed is at the sender's risk!

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
No. 27 Park place, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS.—OSCAR HUGO preaches Sunday evening in Lexington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 52d st.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER Henry and Oliver sts.—Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, will preach on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats all free.

B. C. WETMORE, ESQ., WILL SPEAK TO young men this evening at 7:30 o'clock in Association Hall.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING at 11,
"The Good News of God."
EVENING at 7:45,
"A Healthful Spirit."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
MADISON AV. AND 42D ST.
Hours of service, 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
CLEMENT M. BUTLER, D. D.,
Professor in the Divinity College
at Philadelphia,
will preach.
All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.
(Protestant Episcopal.)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:45 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DICIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth. Morning, "Christ, the Prophet." Evening, a Bible Reading on the word "Covenant." Social singing class Thursday evening. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3. Prayer Service Friday evening.

COME TO MOUNT ZION!—THE MESSENGER of Christ will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Duty and Interest of All Christians to Rally Around the Standard of God."

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, morning at 10:30, with holy communion; afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—Every Sunday at 7, 10, 10:45, (High Celebration,) and 4, (Vespers.) Every day at 7 A. M., Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Watchers of Men, or a Universal Police."

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH AV. and 35th st.—Morning, prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 10:30. Evening, prayer and sermon, 8.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH PROPERTY WANTED, WITH seating capacity for 1,200 to 1,500. Address, stating price, &c., Z., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Sunday, June 6, divine service 10.30 A. M., 8 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28TH ST., NEAR Broadway.—Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk, the Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. You are invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.
All cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school meeting at 7:45 o'clock evening. Interesting services; addresses by J. D. Reid, Esq., and others.

MRS. F. O. HYSER, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M., at their Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. Picnic for the children at Christ's Park, 133d st. and 3d av., on Wednesday, 9th inst.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av. on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Fighting with Shadows."

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday 9:30 A. M. A quartet, composed of Russian gentlemen on their way to the West, will sing during the service. The chapel is open to the public.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. All welcome.

REV. C. C. TIFFANY WILL PREACH IN ST. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening, at 7:45 o'clock.

SUMMER HOLIDAY AT THE HOUSE OF the Good Shepherd, Rockland County, N. Y., Tuesday, June 8, 1875. Ferry meets trains at Peekskill, N. Y.; also conveyances meet 8 o'clock A. M. train at Stony Point Station, over New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. —Services, celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, at 9; Litany and celebration, (choral,) at 10:30; children's, at 3 P. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) at 8, with sermon. Strangers cordially invited and seated.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George P. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:45. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Children's Singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5th av.—Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.; other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of the Home for Incurables will be held at the Home, Fordham, N. Y., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 3 P. M. The anniversary exercises, consisting of the reading of the annual reports and interesting addresses will commence at 3:30 P. M. Friends of the institution are cordially invited to attend.

BENJAMIN H. FIELD, President.
H. M. McLAREN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

KINZEY

CLEARING SALE.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Large Stock of French and English Chip Bonnets.
Round Hats of every style.
Boys' and Misses' Hats.
Rustic and Sun Hats.
Bathing Hats.
RICH FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
Half-price to close.
Leghorn Hats, new shapes.
Misses' School Hats, low.
FRENCH FLOWERS, LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

CLEARING SALE.

HAT SCARFS.

2,000 Brocade Hat Scarfs, 50c.;
over 100 different styles and variety Hat Scarfs.

SILK TIES.

Great Bargains in Silk Ties and Scarfs.
Five-inch Silk Windsor Ties, 15c.
Five-inch Grenadine Ties, 15c.
Fine Grenadine Ties, 19c.
Very rich Brocade Ties, 25c.
Six-inch imported Brocade, 39c.
Six-inch Ties, with Lace, 31c.
5,000 rich Lace Ties, 25c. up.
Colored Lace Ties, 50c. up.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Millinery Silks in every shade.
Damasse Silks, every color.
Plain Trimming and Lining Silks.
Turquois Silks, 50c. per yard up.
Corded Silks, 50c. per yard up.
Black Silks from 75c. up.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

Worsted Fringes from 15c. up.
Silk Fringes, every color.
Black Silk Fringes, very low.
Linen and Tape Fringes.
5,000 Passementerie Gimps, with and without Beads, closing low.

RIBBONS.

Great bargains in Ribbons.
Bought before the advance in prices.
Heavy all Silk Ribbons, four inches wide, new shades, 25c.
Narrow Silk Ribbons, 3c. to 6c. yard.
No. 9, all silk, 10c. to 15c. yard.
Damasse Ribbons, 15c. to 50c.
Brocade Ribbons, 8c. to 25c.
No. 30 all Silk Ribbons, 19c. yard.
No. 12 all Silk Ribbons, 15c. yard.

SASH RIBBONS.

Seven-inch Sash Ribbons, 19c. yard.
Rich Fancy do. at 25c. yard.
Extra quality at 38c. yard.
Two-dollar Sash Ribbons at 75c.
All our rich Sash Ribbons closing.
Rich Embroidered Sashes, $2 29.

CLEARING SALE.

BARGAINS IN LACES.

Yak Laces, 14c. to 50c. yard.
Rich Beaded Laces, 25c. yard.
Special bargains in real Guipure Laces from auction.
Real Guipure Laces, 15c. to $3.
Colored Linen Laces closing.
Colored Cluny Laces, 5c. to 25c.
Point Applique Laces, 15c. yard.
Real Valenciennes Laces, 15c. yard up.
Rich Cluny Laces, 3c. to 15c.
Italian Valenciennes Laces, 3c. to 75c. yard.
English Thread Laces low.

CLEARING SALE.

$1 50 Hamburg Nets reduced to 75c.
$2 Hamburg Nets reduced to $1.
Spanish and Guipure Nets.
Thread and Brussels Nets.
Bargains in black silk Laces.
Spanish Scarf Laces, 75c. up.

LACE GOODS.

Llama Lace Sacques, $3 75 up.
Llama Lace Shawls, $3 75 up.
Lace Shawls, 75c. up.
Spanish Lace Scarfs, $1 up.
Real Pusher Lace Barbes, 69c. up.
Pusher Lace Coiffures, $1.
Cluny Lace Ties, 25c. each.
Sewing Silk Veils, 25c. each.
Real Lace Collars, 25c.
Thread and Point Barbes.
Colored Lace Ties, low.
Fine Linen Sets, 25c.
Valenciennes Lace Ties, 25c. up.
Bargains in real Lace Goods.

WHITE GOODS.

The Stock of White Goods, Jaconets, Swisses, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Piques, Tucked Muslins, &c., closing out low.
Extra fine Dimity, 15c. a yard.
Yard-wide tucked Muslins, 25c.
10,000 extra large Satin Damask Towels, reduced to 20c.
Extra heavy Huck Towels, 12½c.
10,000 yards all linen Toweling, 8c.
Bargains in Napkins, to close.
Bargains in Linen Damasks.
Closing out all our Piques And Marseilles very low.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

12,000 yards fine Hamburgs, from Auction, from 3c. to 25c. yard. KINZEY
10,000 yards fine Hamburgs, from Auction, from 28c. to 50c. yard. KINZEY
8,000 yards very wide Hamburgs, From auction, 56c. to $1 25 yard. KINZEY
Remnants of Embroideries, low.
Fine French Bands Double, 25c. KINZEY
Antique Lace Squares, for tidies.
Embroidery Trimmings, 19c. piece up. KINZEY
Linen Tape Trimmings, 19c. piece.
Pique Trimmings, 5c. to 25c. piece. KINZEY
Ruffings and Puffings, low.
Tuckings, closing out.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

500 dozen ladies' all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10c. to 15c.
500 dozen ladies' all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 16c. to 25c.
750 dozen all linen, colored borders, fast colors, 25c.
300 dozen all linen Mourning Handkerchiefs, 25c. to 75c.
600 dozen gents' all linen hemmed Handkerchiefs, 15c. to 25c.
600 dozen gents' all linen, colored borders, 25c. to 42c.
100 dozen Valenciennes lace Handkerchiefs, 50c. to $1.

Clearing sale. KINZEY
Clearing sale. KINZEY
Clearing sale. KINZEY
Examine our Silverware Department. KINZEY
Examine our Swiss Department. KINZEY
Examine our Stationery Department. KINZEY
Examine our Parian and Bronze Department. KINZEY
Examine our Toilet Department. KINZEY
Examine our Jewelry Department. KINZEY
Examine our Fan Department. KINZEY
Examine our Russia Leather Department. KINZEY
Examine our Doll Department. KINZEY
Examine our Fancy Goods Department. KINZEY
Examine our Parasol Department. KINZEY
Examine our Hosiery Department. KINZEY
Examine our Gents' Furnishing Department. KINZEY
Examine our Notion Department. KINZEY
Examine our Silk Department. KINZEY
Examine our Trimming Department. KINZEY
Examine our Glove Department. KINZEY
Examine our Ribbon Department. KINZEY
Examine our Millinery Department. KINZEY
Examine our Flower Department. KINZEY
Examine our Lace Department. KINZEY
Examine our Underwear Department. KINZEY
Examine our Embroidery Department. KINZEY
Examine our Handkerchief Department. KINZEY
Examine our other departments. KINZEY
You will find bargains in all of them.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING SALE.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

PARASOLS.

KINZEY. Every size in plain silk Sun Umbrellas at low prices.
KINZEY. Every size in twilled silk Sun Umbrellas at low prices.
KINZEY. Fine Paragon Frames with Silver gilt, ebony, ivory, Cornelian, or Nickel Handles.
KINZEY. Large assortment of Misses' Parasols low.
Closing out many styles of Parasols below cost.

FAN DEPARTMENT.

20,000 Fans, left from last season, in satin and silk, plain, painted, and spangled, gilt, ivory, and ebony handles, worth from $1 to $3, closing at 25c. each. KINZEY
Linen Fans, polished handles, 10c.
Silk Vienna Fans, 10c. KINZEY
Large painted Fans, 25c. up.
Japanese Fans, 3c. up. KINZEY
Bargains in fine Fans, in pearl, ivory, gilt, ebony, and sandal-wood mountings. KINZEY
Satin, point lace, thread lace, and fine painted Fans low. KINZEY
The largest stock and lowest prices in Fans in the City. KINZEY
Our novelty, the Fortune-telling Fan. Look at them. KINZEY
20,000 fine Japanese Fans, in fine colors, 3c. each. KINZEY.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Opening 500 dozens new Spring colors in two-button kid Gloves. Worth $1, at 50c. pair.
Our genuine Nilsson two-button Kids, warranted, at 75c.
Ladies' traveling and driving Gloves, 50c. up.
25,000 pairs ladies' and misses' fine English Berlin Gloves, 11c. a pair.
English Berlin Gloves, two to four-button, all the new shades.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Bargains in ladies', gents', misses', and infants' Hosiery.
Ladies' extra long full regular made Balbriggans, 39c a pair.
Gentlemen's Hosiery at popular prices.
Gentlemen's Neckties, Bows, &c.
Collars, Cuffs, and Shirts.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Pique Bonnets, Lace Caps, Cloaks, Shawls, Rubber Goods.
Robes, Dresses, Bibs, Slips, Skirts, &c., at low prices.

MISSES' DEPARTMENT.

Misses' Underwear of all kinds.
Walking Suits, &c. Popular prices.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Special bargains in this department this week.
Chemise, Skirts, Drawers.
Nightdresses, Sacques, &c.
We have from the lowest to the finest goods made.
Skirts, Bustles, every style.
Chemise and Drawers, 39c. up.
Tucked Skirts, 56c. up.
Fine whalebone Corsets, 39c.
French woven Corsets, 50c.
Fine hand-made Corsets, 75c.
Misses' Corsets, low.
2,000 extra fine French embroidered Corsets, worth $2 50, for $1 50.
2,000 silk elastic Belts, 25c.
2,000 silk velvet elastic, 25c.
2,000 silk Elastic Beaded, 25c.
2,000 velvet Elastic Beaded, 25c.

COMBS, NEW DESIGNS.

over 110 varieties of French back Combs, new styles.

TOILET DEPARTMENT.

In this department we keep none but genuine goods.
Everything warranted.
Atkinson's genuine Extracts, all the different odors, 50c. bottle.
Lubin's Extracts, Powders, Waters, Soaps, &c.
English and French Soaps.
Colgate's Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Powders, Soaps, &c.
Tooth Powders, Washes, &c.
Pomades, Cosmetics, Creams, &c.
Toilet Vinegar, Bay Rum.
Florida Water, &c., &c.
Allcock's Porous Plasters, 10c.
Radway's Relief, Pond's Extracts.
Winslow's Syrup, Tarrant's Seltzer.
Sozodont, Insect Powders, &c.
Hair, Nail, Flesh, Tooth, Clothes, Bath, and Hat Brushes.
Traveling Companions, Sponges, Puff Boxes, Dressing Cases, &c.
A full assortment of the best Colognes made.
Real Hair Goods, popular prices.
Foreign and domestic Soaps of every kind at popular prices.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

Large variety of Novelties.
In this department
2,000 imported Fan Chatelaines, Worth $1 to $2, at 25c. each.
10,000 pairs fancy and plain Ear Drops, from 15c. to 25c. pair.
5,000 fine imported Sets From 25c. to $1 set.
Full assortment of fine English Garnet Goods.
Fine painted Porcelains In Pins, Sets, Earrings, Sleeve Buttons, Chatelaines, &c.
6,000 12-row cut Jet Lucca Necklace, closing at 25c.
Floral Jewelry in Sets, Pins, Crosses, Eardrops, Hair Pins, &c., very low.
Rubber and Whitby Jet Lockets, Necklaces, Bracelets, Crosses, Medallions, &c., &c.
Rubber Bracelets, 25c. up.
Large assortment of fancy Hair Pins and Hair Ornaments,
Plated Lockets, Sleeve Buttons, Necklaces, Studs, Sets, &c.

FRAMES.

Large variety of velvet, gilt, Swiss, carved and ebony Photograph Frames at very low prices. KINZEY
Traveling and Shopping Bags.
Shawl and Parcel Straps. KINZEY
Swiss Goods, Salad Sets, Bouquet Holders, Match Safes, Frames, &c.
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN CHOICE SYRUPS.
Portemonnaies, Cigar and Card Cases.

It will pay you to visit the store every day, as during this clearing sale there will be reductions in prices every day.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

50-yard Machine Silk, 2c. spool.
Good Sewing Cotton, 9c. dozen.
Pins, 14 rows, 2c. paper.
English Hairpins, 2c. bundle.
Twilled Tapes, 1c. and 2c. piece.
Crochet Cotton, 3c. spool.
Sewing-machine Needles.
Corset Laces, 10c. dozen.
Linen Floss, 3c. spool.
Perforated Mottoes, 9c. each.
Pearl Buttons, 6c. dozen up.
Large Pearl Buttons, 25c. dozen.
Dress Elevators, 25c.
Darning Cottons, 7c. ball.
Shoe Polish, 13c. bottle.
12,000 cakes fine toilet Soaps, Glycerine, Windsor, honey, bath, rose, and almond at 5c. cake.

Bargains in every department during this clearing sale.

LOTS OF GOODS CLOSING OUT.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY,
CORNER NINTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, JUNE 7, STILL
FURTHER REDUCTIONS
IN THE PRICES OF THE LATEST PARIS AND LYONS NOVELTIES IN
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
FOR STREET, CARRIAGE, AND PROMENADE COSTUMES. ON
THE CENTRE COUNTER OF ROTUNDA
THEY WILL EXHIBIT
200 PIECES OF FANCY, COLORED, STRIPED AND PLAID GRISAILLE SILKS, at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of $1 per yard; well worth $1 50.
100 PIECES OF FANCY, COLORED SILKS, at 75c. per yard; cheap at $1.

They will LARGELY REPLENISH all their POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS at the RETAIL STORE with NEW and FRESH GOODS at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

MOURNING DRESS FABRICS.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS, consisting of
HENRIETTA CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINO,
CASHMERES, CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, &c.,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

DRESSMAKING
UNDER SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT, executed equal in STYLE AND FINISH to VERY BEST PARISIAN MAKES.

MOURNING ORDERS
EXECUTED IN FROM TWELVE TO TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

JUST RECEIVED, ONE CASE OF
PARIS-TRIMMED HATS,
SOME VERY STYLISH, FROM VIROT and OTHER CELEBRATED PARISIAN MODISTES, prices ranging from $22 to $45 each.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
IN EVERY SIZE AND QUALITY.

SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c.
1 CASE OF EMBROIDERED SILK SACQUES, UNMADE AND VERY HANDSOME.
1 CASE OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, PLAIN CENTRES, suitable for the present season. Prices, $25 each, upward.
STRIPED DECCA SHAWLS, $18 each, upward. VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

A FRESH INVOICE of
LACES AND LACE GOODS
INCLUDING VALENCIENNES, CLUNY, GAZE, GUIPURE, APPLIQUE, LAMA AND CHANTILLY LACES AND LACE GOODS IN
SETTS, BARBES, CAPES,
SCARFS, SACQUES,
FLOUNCES, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINTS, PLAIN AND BEADED YAK LACES, TRIMMING LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THEY WILL ALSO EXHIBIT NOVELTIES IN
CARPETS AND CARPETINGS
IN ONE PIECE, among which are some MAGNIFICENT SMYRNA CARPETS and RUGS at EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

LARGE ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THEIR STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
including EVERY VARIETY and DESCRIPTION of BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, at DECIDED REDUCTIONS in PRICES.

Their friends, customers, and residents of neighboring cities are respectfully INVITED TO PAY THEM A VISIT.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, June 9
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, June 12
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 10
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, June 24
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

TRAVELERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT the Hamburg Line, also the White Star Line of steamers are supplied with "Edson's Recording Steam Gauges," by which passengers are secured against disaster from carelessness of engineers in charge of steam. Abundant notice is given when steam pressure exceeds prescribed limits, and the tracings on the charts show what steam has been carried from hour to hour, night and day. These gauges are sold by M. B. EDSON, No. 91 Liberty st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 28th day of January, A. D., 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL GODCHAUD and ISIDOR HIRSCH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of June, A. D., 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES for the safe keeping of valuables and all kinds of goods.
We manufacture a moth-destroyer which is "sure death" to moths and a good protection.
Principal office, No. 384 3d av. Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

Batiste des Indes

AND

Madras Plaids,

FOR DRESSES.

The Novelty of the Season,

AT

Arnold, Constable & Co.'s,

Broadway, Corner 19th st.

SUMMER SHAWLS,

THE LATEST STYLES,
ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, Corner 19th st.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS'

YACHTING SUITS,

BATHING SUITS,
GENTS' CAMEL'S HAIR SMOKING-JACKETS and ROBES.
GENTS' IMPROVED DRESS SHIRTS, ready made and to order.
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE NECK WEAR, of every style.
DAMASSE SASH RIBBONS,
and the best makes of
FRENCH, ENGLISH, and GERMAN

Hosiery and Underwear

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, Corner 19th st.

Lace-Trimmed Parasols,
Guipuire Lace Parasols,
Carriage Parasolettes,

AND

Sun and Rain Umbrellas,

In all the leading styles.
N. B.—LACE MOUNTING to order in best manner.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, Corner 19th st.

Holland Shades,

(all colors,)
GOLD-BORDERED SHADES,

Lace Curtains and Draperies,

Together with an extensive stock of every description of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

At the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, Corner 19th st.

CARPETINGS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

ARE OFFERING
BARGAINS IN

Tapestry Brussels Carpets,

$1 10 per Yard.

5 Frame English Brussels,

$1 75 per Yard.

Canton Mattings,
Oil-cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
Druggets.

ALSO,
The LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK of
WOVEN ENTIRE CARPETS
on exhibition in the City, of the various celebrated makers.

Broadway, Corner 19th st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling, $15; writing, $3, monthly.—Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses should attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF PHONOGRAPHY.—Twenty per cent. off regular terms during June, July, and August; instruction thorough; system the best. No. 33 Park row.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—BY A PARISIAN GENtleman. Thirty lessons, $25; at pupil's, $36. Address PARISIAN, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWENTY LESSONS FOR $6.—FRENCH, GERman, and Italian, by an experienced French lady teacher. Call at or address No. 107 West 23d st., corner 6th av.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE.—Reduced terms in Summer.
Prof. FARRAIN, No. 48 West 11th st.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

A CULTIVATED LADY AND EXPERIENCED teacher of music, (pupil of William Mason,) will give lessons in exchange for a home in a pleasant family in New-York during the coming Fall and Winter. Best references given. Address "Teacher," Hall's music store, No. 814 Broadway.

A LADY HAVING EXCELLENT REFERENCES wishes to make engagements for the Fall as visiting governess. Address Miss L. R., Box No. 290, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON. THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE. WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1875.
We have associated ourselves this day as partners for the the transaction of a Banking and Stock Brokerage Commission Business, under the firm name of CHASE & ATKINS.
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of CARLE & STRONG, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD STRONG retires from the firm. JOHN CARLE, JR., EDWARD H. CARLE, and JOHN J. CARLE will continue the business at the old stand, No. 153 Water st., corner of Maiden lane, under the firm name of JOHN CARLE & SONS, and they are solely authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.
JOHN CARLE, JR., EDWARD H. CARLE,
EDWARD STRONG, JOHN J. CARLE.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1875.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, ON 31ST st., between 7th av. and Broadway, a lady's GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH AND LOCKET, attached to gentleman's guard chain; valued as a keepsake; a suitable reward will be paid on returning same to W. W. SHARPE & CO., No. 25 Park row.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES of Mr. MUNN, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., a YOUNG DEER. The above reward will be paid on its return to the owner.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

6TH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.
MONDAY MORNING,
ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE LINES OF

Ladies' Summer Garments

AT
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. WE WILL DISPLAY MONDAY A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' LINEN SUITS, LADIES' BATISTE SUITS, LADIES' LAWN SUITS, LADIES' CAMBRIC SUITS, EMBROIDERED LINEN GARMENTS, EMBROIDERED BATISTE GARMENTS, EMBROIDERED LAWN GARMENTS.
in the latest and most desirable styles, at
DECIDED BARGAINS.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS—Skirt, overskirt, and basque, fine linen and nicely trimmed, from $4 62 upward.
LADIES' CAMBRIC SUITS, in all colors, at $2 50.
LADIES' LAWN SUITS—Skirt, overskirt, and basque, splendid finish and very desirable, at $5 50.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED LINEN SUITS, very elegant and richly trimmed, at $10 50.
WE ARE OFFERING THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE CITY.
LINEN OVERSKIRT AND BASQUE, from $3 50 upward.
LAWN OVERSKIRT AND BASQUE, from $3 50 upward.
BATISTE OVERSKIRTS AND BASQUE, from $7 50 upward.
Our very attractive stock of
CHILDREN'S PIQUE GARMENTS,
in all sizes and styles, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Special and seasonable bargains,
LADIES' PERCALE MORNING ROBES, splendidly made and all colors, at $1 25.
LADIES' LINEN TRAVELING DUSTERS, in all sizes and fine linen, at $2 95.

Our large stock of

Ladies' and Children's

UNDERGARMENTS,

AT THE SAME LOW PRICES OF THE PAST WEEK.
LADIES PREPARING TO LEAVE THE CITY WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO INSPECT OUR EXTREMELY LARGE LINE OF GARMENTS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND MOST SUPERIOR IN QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP, AT GREAT DEAL LESS THAN THEY CAN BE MADE FOR AT HOME.

SUN UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

CONTINUED REDUCTION OF PRICES.
Our entire stock marked down fully 20 per cent.
We have still on hand a magnificent assortment of
PLAIN AND CHANGEABLE SILK AND SERGE SUN UMBRELLAS,
with the choicest of
CORNELIAN, PEARL, IVORY, WOOD, AND OXYDIZED HANDLES,
which we are closing out
UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Attractions in

LACE DEPARTMENT.

HAMBURG, GUIPURE AND SPANISH NETS, WITH EDGINGS TO MATCH.
FINEST FRENCH BLONDE LACES, in all widths, now very desirable.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
REAL CLUNY LACES.
ITALIAN VALENCIENNES LACES.
REAL YAK LACES.
REAL GUIPURE AND YAK INSERTIONS.
Extremely cheap.
A magnificent assortment of HAND-MADE LACE GOODS.
SILK AND LACE TIES, SLEEVELESS JACKETS, LACE STREAMERS, FANCY BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, ECRU LACE TIES, AND MANY OTHER NOVELTIES OF OUR OWN DESIGNS AND MANUFACTURE.

TOILET ARTICLES.

A large and complete stock of
LUBIN'S, ATKINSON'S, AND CROWN PERFUMES.
FINEST FRENCH SOAPS.
COLGATE'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
FLORIDA WATER.
HAIR, TOOTH, AND NAIL BRUSHES, in all qualities.
And many other desirable articles, too numerous to mention.
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Special bargains in
RUSSIA AND VIENNA LEATHER GOODS, our own importation.
PORTEMONNAIES,
TRAVELING AND HAND SATCHELS,
SHAWL STAPS,
in great variety.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D ST.

BARGAINS!

FOR THE
SEASIDE and the COUNTRY.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH ST.

MARKED DOWN!!

PIQUE, LAWN, NAINSOOK, AND CAMBRIC ROBES AND SUITS, JACKETS, AND OVERSKIRTS.
This lot, mostly of last season's make, comprises the Greatest Bargains we have ever offered, and are suited for morning and garden wear. Also,
LINEN, LAWN, AND BATISTE COSTUMES AND SUITS
for traveling, made late last season, and now offered at one-third their value.
Ladies going away for the season will do well to look at these bargains.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH ST.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,
As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.
Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.
Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅓ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
6 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.
B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.
DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
100 pieces more of our $1 50 and $1 75 striped and checked

SUMMER SILKS

Will be marked down to the ruinous price of $1 per yard. Figured Foulards, 50c.—reduced from $1 25.

REDUCTIONS.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

25-inch, $2 50 and $3 grades reduced to $2, with a view of diminishing stock previous to extensions in the silk department during the Summer months. We will offer unparalleled bargains for the next thirty days.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
BLACK SILKS,
"STANDARD MAKES,"
WARRANTED TO WEAR.
Strangers visiting the City wishing a thoroughly reliable Silk, guaranteed to give satisfaction, will do well to see our
CACHEMERE SUBLIME DE NOVI
BLACK SILK.
Positively sole agents in the United States.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
GREAT POPULAR SALE OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS.
We are now offering an immense stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
comprising a choice and elegant assortment of NIGHT-DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, CAMISOLES, CORSET COVERS, &c., &c., at prices much below the cost of manufacture; and, for the convenience of customers, have placed them on a separate counter on the Broadway and Eleventh Street Section, first floor.
New styles in Batiste, Grenadine, and Cashmere TABLIERS and JACKETS.
Also, a splendid variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's CLOAKS and JACKETS.
Pique, Victoria Lawn, Swiss, and Cambric SUITS, in new designs at attractive prices.
Orders for dress-making executed in a prompt and superior manner at reasonable prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Will offer on MONDAY, June 7, a magnificent assortment of Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques at less than one-half their value. Llama Lace Sacques from $5; Llama Lace Shawls from $3 50. Also a full line of Spring and Summer Shawls at very attractive prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 7, their entire stock of elegantly-embroidered unmade
POLONAISE, TABLIER, &c.,
in CASHMERE, DRAP D'ETE
GRENADINE, BATISTE, &c.,
at a reduction of SIXTY PER CENT.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
will offer on MONDAY, June 7, a splendid stock of
Black Guipure and French TRIMMING LACE and INSERTIONS, White and Ecru Cluny LACE and INSERTION.
Black Thread and Guipure PARASOL COVERS; Valenciennes EDGINGS, LACES, and INSERTIONS; Point, Point Applique, Duchesse, and Valenciennes LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, SCARFS, TIES, BOWS, RUFFLES, and SACQUES; Black Guipure and Insertion SACQUES; Hamburg EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, and BANDS.
Pique Embroidered EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, Linen COLLARS and CUFFS, Crêpe Lisse RUFFLINGS, Applique and Nottingham TIDIES.
Also, a large stock of
Ladies', Misses', and Gents' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, in hemmed, hem-stitched, and colored borders.
Ladies' and Misses' PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, in pearl, French horn and agate handles, in all the leading colors.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

THE MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT
OF BROOKLYN,
NOS. 289 AND 291 FULTON ST.,
NOS. 14 AND 16 TILLARY ST.,
NO. 264 WASHINGTON ST.

TRADE L MARK.

Beg leave to inform the ladies of New-York and suburbs that they offer special inducements to purchasers of first-class goods from their enormous and unsurpassed stocks of

Black Silks,
Grenadines, Hernanis,
Housekeeping Goods,
Millinery Goods,
Straw Goods,
Fine Gloves,
Ladies' Furnishing Goods,
Suits, Cloaks, Shawls, Corsets,
Dress Trimmings,
Fine Laces, and
Lace Goods,
Checked and Striped Silks,
Mourning Goods,
White Goods,
Fine Ribbons,
Trimmed Hats,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Babies' Outfittings,
Picture Frames,
Handkerchiefs,
Hamburg Edgings,
Children's Shoes.

PLEASE NOTICE.
It is no further from New-York to Brooklyn than from Brooklyn to New-York, and it will pay you to give us a call.
Ladies can always find scarce and desirable goods in our establishment.
We keep none but first-class goods, import direct, and are satisfied with a small advance on first cost.
We make out-of-town orders a specialty.
We send goods free of charge to any part of the United States, provided the order is accompanied by a draft on New-York or Brooklyn, or by a Post Office order, for the amount.
We pay no charges on parcels sent C. O. D.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN.
Our FASHION LIGHT, published monthly, will be mailed free to any address on application.

SELLING OFF

TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN THE

Finest English, French, and German Goods.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, KID GLOVES, FANS, FANCY GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, SMALL WARES,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c.
FIXTURES AND LEASE OF STORE FOR SALE.

Friend Pitts, No. 863 Broadway.

N. B.—Referring to the above announcement, I beg to inform my friends that after an experience of more than twenty years in my present business, I propose to sell out, at whatever cost or loss.
This will afford an opportunity seldom offered of buying really fine goods at extraordinary low prices.
FRIEND PITTS.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES, STORES, AND restaurants to let, furnished, at reduced prices, by WM. LANE, Agent, Long Branch.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand St.,

Corner Chrystie St.,

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR VERY SUPERIOR LINE OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
which is replete with everything requisite for the outfitting of Ladies, Children, and Infants. In the
LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be found
CHEMISES, nothing to equal them for the price, at 50c., 60c., 65c., 78c., 87c., 97c., $1 05, $1 25, $1 65, and upward.
DRAWERS, 42c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 83c., 90c., $1, and upward.
NIGHT-DRESSES, 95c., $1 15, $1 25, $1 40, $1 92
Also a very handsome line of SKIRTS,
PLAIN TUCKED, 50c., 75c., 88c., $1, $1 45, $1 65.
RUFFLE AND TUCK, $1 50, $1 83, $2, $2 25.
TRAIN SKIRTS, $2, $2 50, $3, up to $14.
INSERTION AND TUCK, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, and upward.
A very fine assortment of CORSET COVERS at 60c., 65c., 80c., 85c., to $1 50.
PLAITED WAISTS, Percale and Lawn.
APRONS from 25c. upward.
PILLOW SHAMS at $1 75, $2 50, $3 50 per pair and upward. In the
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT they offer
LONG SLIPS at 72c., $1, $1 28, $1 75, $2 06, $2 37.
SHORT SLIPS at $1, $1 15, $1 53, $2 10, $2 25, $2 50.
INFANT'S SHIRTS at 30c., 50c., 65c., 75c., $1.
EMBROIDERED FLANNEL AND MERINO SHAWLS, $1 25, $2 25, $3, $3 75.
HOODS AND SUNDOWNS, 25c., 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
PIQUE LONG AND SHORT CLOAKS, COATS, AND CAPES, $2 50, $2 85, $3 12, $3 45 to $6 75.
LACE CAPS, BOYS' AND GIRLS', $1 15, $1 25, $1 50, $2 40, $2 75.
WORSTED CLOAKS, HAND-MADE, $3 40.
BOOTEES, LUBIN'S POWDER, PUFF-BOXES, COMBS AND BRUSHES.
CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, 40c., 50c., 55c., 75c.
CHILDREN'S CHEMISES, 45c., 60c., 75c., 83c., 92c.
CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, 73c., 80c., 90c., $1 06.
CHILDREN'S APRONS, 20c., 25c., 29c., 45c., and upward.

CORSETS.

Splendid fitting CORSETS at 38c., 50c., 75c., $1 15, $1 25, $1 38.
Best French woven CORSETS.
Thompson's Glove-fitting CORSETS, in the different grades.
Children's CORSETS and CORSET WAISTS, a special feature in this department at 60c., 80c., 85c., $1.
CORSETS made to order from measure.
BUSTLES, HOOP SKIRTS, VENTILATING PADS, and all the requisites for ladies' wear.
Polite and attentive sales-women always in attendance.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Grand and Chrystie Sts.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, 261 Grand st.,

Corner Chrystie,

having reduced the prices of their entire stock of

LADIES' SACQUES AND SUITS,

invite the attention of purchasers to the

GREAT BARGAINS

they are now offering in these goods:
LACE POINTS, $2 and upward.
LACE SACQUES, $3 45 and upward.
CASHMERE SACQUES, $2 and upward.
Black, colored, and striped Silk Suits very cheap. Also, Suits in Black Cashmere, Alpacas, Mohairs, Crape Cloths, colored Mohairs, Poplins De Beges, Linen, Batiste, plain, braided, and embroidered, in the latest styles and at the lowest prices. A full assortment of Costumes in Linen, Batiste, Mohairs, Camel's Hair, and Hamburg Lace. Wrappers from $1 upward.
We would call special attention to our department for

CHILDREN'S SUITS,

In which can be found the latest novelties, and every variety of style and size, in MARSEILLES, (plain and elegantly embroidered,) SWISS, LINEN, CAMBRIC, SILK, POPLIN, LUSTRE, SERGES, MOHAIRS, and PLAIDS.
Also, FLANNEL SEA-SIDE SUITS, in all sizes.
Careful attention given to the execution of orders.
Suits warranted to fit, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Samples and goods sent to all parts of the United States free of expense.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S,

Nos. 267 and 269 Grand st.,

CORNER FORSYTH ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY next the following

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS.

300 pieces Silk and Wool Pongee Dress Goods at 50c., worth 75c.
400 pieces Black, Plain, and Striped Grenadines at 25c., worth 45c.
235 pieces Black Silks at $1 per yard, worth $1 40.
240 pieces Striped Silks, full boiled, at 75c., worth $1 10.
500 pieces Black Alpacas at 25c., worth 40c.
Also, 120 cases of

STANDARD PRINTS

AT 6c. PER YARD,
WARRANTED FAST COLORS.

OUR NEW DEPARTMENTS,

viz., LACES, CORSETS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR of every description, KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, HAMBURG EDGINGS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., are filled with
FRESH AND CHOICE GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS!
400 pair REAL LACE CURTAINS, $12, worth $16.
500 pieces NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from 20 cents per yard upward.
CORNICES, CURTAIN HOLSTERS, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.

500 SUITS

OF THE LATEST STYLES NOW ON EXHIBITION.
GREAT DISPLAY
OF
CASHMERE JACKETS, LACE JACKETS, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c.
GRAND OPENING OF
LINEN AND BATISTE SUITS
FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.
A call is respectfully solicited.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.,
Corner Forsyth st.

MACY'S

SUMMER SUITS

AND SUITINGS.

PARASOLS Batiste Plain and Embroidered Linens,
PARASOLS Lawns, Swisses, and Cambrics.
PARASOLS Complete line of the best makes.
FLOWERS Daily receiving new lines of Hosiery.
FLOWERS TRAVELER'S Outfitting complete.
FLOWERS FISHERMEN'S Outfitting complete.
HATS HOUSEKEEPERS' Outfitting complete.
HATS PICKNICKING Outfits—Picknicking made easy.
HATS Of China, Majolica, Parian, and Glass ware, we
GLOVES have the best and cheapest line in America.
GLOVES GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS SHOE, at $1 99
GLOVES LA FORGE KID GLOVE, warranted.
GLOVES R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th av.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED.
PATTERNS with CLOTH MODELS now ready.
"Sea-Shore," "Baltic," "Croquet," and "Don't Care," TOILETS,
Very desirable for these days.

MORTUARY REFORMATION.

COFFINS AND HUMAN INTERMENT VIEWED SCIENTIFICALLY.

OPEN OR WICKER BURIAL CASES VS. CLOSED AND AIR-TIGHT CASKETS—FUNCTION OF COMMON EARTH IN THE DISINTEGRATION OF ORGANIC MATTER AND THE PREVENTION OF CONTAGION—WHAT THE FUNERAL OF THE FUTURE MAY BE EXPECTED TO BE—A REMARKABLE LETTER.

Suggestions of reform in the burial of the dead will be regarded by many as a mixture of hardihood and indecency, so much that is genuinely tender and holy being mingled with the morbid feeling and false notions of propriety that mark our funereal customs. The prevailing modes of showing respect to the dead are, however, beginning to shock sensitive and refined persons, and now an advocate of change, on the powerful plea of sanitary considerations, appears and argues with all the force to be derived from scientific research to sustain him, for less ostentation and more common sense in restoring the worn-out human body to the earth. Under the heading of "Earth to Earth," Mr. F. Seymour Haden writes to the London *Times* in support of a previously-announced plan of burial in a receptacle that will permit contact of the earth with the body, and a wicker coffin or basket is suggested. He refers thus to his former communication:

"I ventured to propound a principle and to affirm a fact: the principle, that, in the order and economy of nature, it is the office of the earth to remove from our sight and turn to our advantage every form of organic decay accruing to its surface—decay that would otherwise overwhelm us; the fact, that we virtually, though no doubt quite innocently, ignore that principle when we fail to perceive and profit by the signal benefits which its application confers upon us, and when we seek to exempt from the friendly operation of the earth the decaying bodies of our dead. Pleading for the dead, and for their right to participate in these benefits—a right of which, without due consideration as it seems to me, we deprive them—I contrasted the offensive putrefaction of buried and of imperfectly buried animal matter with its comparatively benign disintegration when simply committed to the ground. * * * Continuing, too, the argument in the spirit of an absolute belief in the sufficiency and perfection of all natural processes, and in the danger that must attend any systematic attempt to contravene them, I pointed out that, by our contrivances for preventing the necessary and salutary action of the earth upon the bodies of the dead, we had brought upon ourselves a penalty, the onerous nature of which we were already abundantly sensible of, but which in time would certainly, as far as this and other populous cities were concerned, acquire the proportions and consequences of a plague."

He then announces the form of his subsequent argument; that natural burial in the earth does not poison the earth and the springs rising from it; that the means of observing and verifying the signs of death will reassure those who fear a change from the present practice of deferred burial; and an explanation of the treatment the body should receive after death to remove apprehension of the spread of infection from the disuse of close coffins, and an account of the mode of burial the writer would substitute for the present unnatural plan.

ACTION OF THE EARTH ON DECAYING ORGANIC MATTER.

On the first point Mr. Haden says:

"It has been well observed that since the excreta of animals during life and their bodies after death must all pass through a process of decay, and in new forms re-enter the atmosphere, some provision must exist in the world by which such a vast mass of corruption as they represent may do so innocuously. That provision, I have said, exists in the earth. Two distinct forms of decay do, in fact, occur in nature—putrefaction, which is a change set up between the particles of unburied matter by the air and by water, (both more or less impure,) to which it is exposed, and by minute organisms which float in the air, and which obtain direct access to it; and *erimacausis*, which is the scientific name for the effect brought about by the indirect access to the buried body through porous soils of the same air and the same water, but winnowed of their putrescent elements by filtration, and chemically transformed by the force which is known as surface affinity—the first of these forms giving rise to compounds offensive to the senses and pernicious to the health, the last to carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, the food of plants, and, through the agency of those plants, the ultimate purifiers of the air. Our aim should therefore be, by the burial of the body, to imitate this *erimacausis*—to promote and not to oppose it; and the more since it can be easily shown, by a comparison of the waste of matter in the excretions with the known volume of the soft parts of the living body, that transformation proceeds so rapidly that the whole of those soft parts are dissipated and renewed, not every seven years, as is traditionally supposed, but every six weeks; so that that which is our body to-day, and which we are so sedulous to preserve, was not our body six weeks ago, and would not be our body six weeks hence. To desire to preserve such a body at all I have ventured to call an unreasoning sentiment; to preserve it for an indefinite time in a poisonous and putrescent state may, I think, be stigmatized, without extravagance or impropriety, as an offense against society. Nor, contrary to popular belief, does the decaying body itself, when buried in a sufficient quantity of earth to resolve it, impart any impurity whatever to the adjacent soil or to the other elements around it, a fact which any one may ascertain for himself by digging down upon the body of an animal which has been buried, it matters not how long or how short a time, and finding (as he will do if he proceed cautiously) that the soil in contact with it has only been affected by it to about the eighth of an inch, and that, until this very last film of enveloping earth has been reached and removed, no smell whatever has been emitted from the excavation he is making. There have now been standing in my garden since January last three open flower-pots containing tainted meat—the first with a mere sprinkling, the second with an inch, and the third with about two inches of earth covering the meat. From none of these pots, not even the first, have I or others been able, at any time, to detect the slightest smell, though the cats in the neighborhood (on whose independent testimony I counted) have, owing to a heavy shower which displaced the covering film of earth, at last found out the meat in the first pot and removed it.

Nor, again, is the effect of the earth upon fluids in a state of putrescence at all less remarkable than upon solids—filtration through a few feet of common earth being sufficient to deprive the foulest water of any amount of animal or other putrid matter contained in it."

SIGNS OF DEATH.

The writer manifests entire skepticism on the possibility of mistaking the signs of death. "'I saw in a moment he was dead,'" he says, "is the natural and spontaneous declaration of even inexperienced persons in the presence of unexpected death," and after presenting the common evidences of death and admitting that its presence should be verified by those competent to pronounce with certainty upon the fact, and declaring that this with other matters pertaining to the disposal of the dead, in his opinion, should be the subject of Police regulation, he proceeds to give a scientific test of the presence of death in these words:

"Apart, however, from purposes of mere utility or propriety, it is our kind and reasonable to treat with the utmost consideration the doubts of those the disorder of whose moral rather than of whose physical perceptions renders them at such a moment unable or unwilling to persuade themselves of a truth which is only too apparent to every one else, and who naturally desire some sign by which they may be sure that the existence they have hung upon has ceased forever. Is there any such sign, any such certainty? Undoubtedly there is. As long as life lasts, as long as a spark of vitality remains, two functions must be going on—two great functions which cannot, even for a few minutes, be in abeyance—the functions of circulation and of respiration. With our present means of investigation is it possible that one or other of these functions should be in operation and we not know it, or so suppressed as to baffle our recognition? That is the question; and the answer to it may be given with the utmost confidence in the one word, impossible; that, whatever may have been the case with the imperfect appliances and information of a past age, such ignorance of the phenomena essential to vitality is impossible now. If this were the place in which I could usefully discuss in detail a matter which, in the event of a doubt arising, would necessarily be referred to medical experience, I would discuss it. If any good could come of a popular description of that science of auscultation which we now employ with so much effect every day, but which was unknown when the horrifying events of which we read are said to have occurred, and when the apparent absence of sensation and motion were the accepted signs of death—I would describe it. If I might hope to render intelligible to those who have not made physiology their study the use of the stethoscope, and the action of the sphygmograph, and of those recent instruments of Marey which count, measure, and register the movements of respiration and of the circulation as surely and as accurately as the anemometer measures and records the force and velocity of the wind—I would attempt it. Plainly, however, any such attempt would be as out of place as it would be useless. Far better than any assurances of mine must be the important declaration which, by the consideration of six of our most distinguished living physicians and surgeons, I am permitted to append to this letter. I invite the most timid reader to weigh well and consider every word of that declaration, and to ask himself if the eminent and honorable men who have placed their names at the foot of it would have done so if the least shadow of a doubt of what they were attesting had rested on their minds. But, it may be said, since we may not always be within reach of medical aid, can you give us no single and simple sign by which we ourselves may judge of the fact of death? Certainly. Most of us know that under the ordinary conditions of diffused heat, inanimate objects, whatever their substance or nature, acquire what is called an equilibrium of temperature, while animate objects have and maintain a temperature of their own—*i. e.*, that every piece of furniture in a given room in which there is no fire, and which derives its heat from the general warmth of the air, acquires the temperature of the air of that room; that a thermometer suspended from the ceiling, or placed on the mantel-piece the table, the chair, or the bed, would register the same number of degrees of heat. Well, then, this being so, suppose a human body in that room and on that bed which, for twenty-four hours, has presented the usual characteristics of death, but in respect of which it is desired to make assurance doubly sure. Can it be done? Yes. If that body be alive it will not be subject to the law just described, but will have a temperature of its own—higher or lower, it may be, than that of the furniture about it, but still a temperature of its own. If dead it will be subject to the physical laws which govern the inert and inanimate objects around it—the bed on which it lies and the table which is beside it—and a thermometer placed on one or the other will be found to stand, and to remain at, the same point."

Mr. Haden adds to his communication the reply of George Burrows, M. D., President of the Royal College of Physicians; William Fergusson, William W. Gull, M. D., William Jenner, M. D., James Paget, Thomas Watson, M. D.—names familiar to every student of medical science throughout the world—to his inquiry whether, as hospital surgeons of extended experience, they had ever seen a case of suspended animation that could be mistaken for death, or whether such a case is possible in their opinion; to which they reply that they have never seen such a case, and that the dread of the possible occurrence of such a case is without support in the medical experience of their country, adding, further, "that the signs of death are as certain after a few hours' suspension of the vital functions as they can be after many days." They also add this indorsement to Mr. Haden's suggested improvement: "It would, we feel, be a matter of regret, and an indication of a low state of public intelligence, if the groundless fears to which our attention has been directed by Mr. Seymour Haden should hinder for a moment the adoption of an improvement in our social system the importance of which cannot be overrated."

THE FUNERAL OF THE FUTURE.

Satisfied of the presence of death, he puts the inquiry how we are to prepare the body for burial, and proceeds to answer it thus:

"The body, as soon after death as may be, is to be sponged, the eyes are to be closed, the chin supported, the limbs composed, and the hands crossed upon the breast. Superfluous bedclothes, together with the impedimenta and rejectamenta of the sick-room, are to be removed, and a window is to be opened a few inches both at the top and at the bottom. The papers of the deceased may then be examined, and, if these contain nothing to forbid it, the first preparations for the funeral may be made in the following way. As a part of the ordinary stock in trade of every turner, brush-maker, or basket-maker will be found, nested one within the other, and of every form and dimensions, the necessary covering or coffin; at every herbalist's or florist's, its garniture. Both being light and portable may be delivered at the house in an hour or two, and the body may be at once laid in it and strewn (except the face and hands, which should be left exposed) with its evergreen covering. All this may be done by the nurses or older servants or members of the family, and no stranger need be admitted. There is now ample time to consider arrangements—for the visit of the physician or surgeon charged to verify the fact of death, to telegraph to friends, and to make final preparations for the interment. In these, instead of passing the interval in the fretful tedium of an enforced idleness, each member of the family will take a part; the men in effecting and completing the out-door formalities; the women in those gentler offices about the dead that more naturally devolve upon them. The gloomy room which, rendered hideous by the paraphernalia supplied by the undertaker, they instinctively avoided before, they will now freely enter. If it be Winter, fires may be lighted in it, light let in, and its comfort and habitability fully maintained. Let us not intrude on its privacy. The men are away on the business of the dead—on the duties which, for that day and the next, devolve upon them—the women are left; the mother, the wife, the daughter, the stranger, even, that is within their gates. The dead is in their keeping. Simple flowers and pleasant memories suggest the grateful nature of their task. Who that knows them will doubt their pious employment? The morrow come, and everything prepared inside and out, the necessary agents for the interment will enter the house for the first time and the last, and remove the body in a suitable carriage, either by railway or by water, to its resting-place outside the city, one of the male representatives of the family in every case accompanying it. There will be no procession through the streets, no opportunity for display, nothing to elicit either the sympathy or the criticism of the neighborhood, (both on such an occasion equally out of place,) but, arrived at the cemetery, the body will wait in the mortuary chapel attached to it those who are to be present at its interment. These, having been informed of the death, will go and return, as their desires, affections, or respect for the dead impel them. The assembly will be in the chapel and at the graveside only, where the mourners, men and women (for since there is to be no public display, both may go) will find the trellissed coffin on its bier—garnished and beautified by loving hands—awaiting them. Not a word of our beautiful burial service will be omitted, though more may be said in the chapel and less at the graveside, and then all will be over. There will be no reunion at the house of death. The conventional feast will not be spread. The formal reading of the will will be at the office of the legal adviser of the family on a day appointed for the purpose; and the inmates of the house of mourning will return to it and be allowed to remain undisturbed. Next day every one will 'to his business.'"

OPEN AND CLOSED COFFINS AS DIFFUSERS OF CONTAGION.

On this subject Mr. Haden says:

"But now," writes a very eminent physician, "would you deal with the body in the case of death from any disease of which the contagious poison is strong, subtle, and diffusive? I presume that you would have it inclosed as soon as possible after death, and that some expedient might be contrived for opening the box or coffin and allowing the access of earth to the body when it has been lowered to its final resting-place." Not so. It is an interesting and instructive fact—a fact strongly corroborative of the propriety of open interment—that such an inclosure of the infected body would neither be necessary nor right. In such a case the wicker basket, instead of herbs, would simply be filled with rather finely divided charcoal. Charcoal has the property of absorbing and retaining in the multiplicity of its cells a large quantity—a magazine, in fact, of oxygen. Nothing from within—no mephitic vapors, poisons, or *contagia* of any kind—can pass through those cells into the outer air without being encountered, and, in chemical language, burned up by the oxygen within them. One thing, and but one thing, could render the proceeding abortive, and that would be to conduct the operation in a closed box or coffin; then everything would fail. The porous charcoal, imprisoned and cut off from its constant supply of oxygen from without, would become saturated by the mephitic gases from within, and the coffin would soon become as much a source of infection as if the charcoal had not been placed in it at all.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following additional contributions have been received for the building fund of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild:

G. K. Lansing, Treasurer of the Lady Washington Reception, $5,500; Hugh Auchincloss, $50; Dan Talmadge Sons, $50; Oswald Ottendorfer, $200; William H. Wiley, $100; John L. Brewer, $50; D. B. Eaton, $10; L. K., $5. Cash, $685. From New-York Produce Exchange through Benjamin W. Floyd—C. Smith, $25; E. Dougherty, $25; C. Luling & Co., $25; W. Toel, $25; B. W. Floyd, $26; Walter Brush, $10; James Flint, $10; H. C. Ward, $10; J. S. Ward, $10; C. White, $10; E. G. Toel, $10; C. Rose, $10; Watts, Parker & Co., $5; Beadsley & Co., $5; John Cooper, $5; J. Bonnett, $5; C. Stoepp, $5; A. Harmann, $5; C. Meday, $5; F. Miller, $5; P. Halstead, $5; A. W. Stevens, $5; J. Thorn, $5; C. Tietjen, $5; E. T. B., $1; J. Dierl, $5; W. R. Foster, $5; R. Sugar, $3; W. F. Wasser, $5; A. Churchman, $5; F. Bechstein, $5. From New York Produce Exchange, through Charles Spear—A. V. Stout, $100; Ewell Stout & Co., $25; Clark & Seaman, $25; Sawyer, Wallace & Co., $25; C. S. Bayliss, $25; L. Hazeltine, $20; Charles Spear, $50; J. C. Seager, $5; J. Lowery, $5; J. Hazeltine, $5; A. Bonnell, $5; A. S. Spaulding, $5; E. Hyatt, $5; H. Stutzer, $5; E. M. Vantassell, $5; cash, $10. From New-York Produce Exchange, through James M. Redua—From various parties, $250. Through John H. Kemp—Phelps, Dodge & Co., $100; T. Matlock Cheeseman, M. D., $10. From New-York Stock Exchange, through Jenkins Van Schaick—J. Van Schaick and friends, $87 55. Through Andrew W. Leggat—Acker, Merrall & Condit, $50; T. P. Howell & Co., $125; a friend, $25. Through Rev. Alvah Wiswall—Eugene M. Earle, $100; Mrs. Laura E. Buel, $25; Fred Butterfield & Co., $25; total, $7,289 40; previously acknowledged, $1,300; grand total, $8,589 40. Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to my office, No. 63 Wall street.

WILLIAM H. GUION,
Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Following is a record of the business transacted before Hon. William D. Veeder, in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week: Wills Proved—Sarah Gilbert and Cornelia Brooks, both of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Louis Silber, of the city of Chicago, Ill.; Sarah A. Whitney, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Jesse Gilbert, Nathaniel Walker, Ann Mockler, Adelia E. Swayze, Mary Whiteside, Adam Schepper, Adolph Dohling, Tunis T. Cowenhoven, and John Beatty, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the estate of John A. Lingener were granted to Charles L. Francis in place of Charles Schad, removed; of Charles T. Cowenhoven to Elizabeth Cowenhoven; of Jane Patterson, formerly Jane McBurney, to Frederick A. Patterson; of John J. Beatty to Robert J. Stygall; of Sophie M. Brown and James Brown to Sophie D. Brown; of William L. Peet to Robert B. Peet, all of the County of Kings.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Drum Majors' Association will hold its annual clam-bake at Rockaway on June 27.

Capt. John S. Loomis has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Twenty-second Regiment.

Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve and Lieut. Col. C. B. Mitchell, of the First Division staff, have been granted leave of absence for four months.

Private W. G. Mitchell, of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, has requested transferral to Company C, Seventh Regiment.

Major Henry Fulton, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Brigade, has been granted leave of absence for four months from June 1.

Surgeon L. DeForrest Woodruff, of the First Brigade staff, has been granted leave of absence for three months from May 15.

Col. Roehr, commanding the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, has appointed Otto Schneelock Ordnance Sergeant.

The Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps will have a clam-bake at Rockaway on Friday, July 16, proceeding thither by the steamer Americus at 8 A. M.

Leave of absence for four months has been granted to Major Gen. Dakin and Major Henry Arthur, of his staff.

Major Robert Lenox Belknap, Inspector of the First Brigade, has been detailed to assist Inspector Gen. Woodward in the several inspections of the First Division.

Battery B, First Division, Capt. John Keim commanding, will proceed with its guns to Cozzens' Farm, East New-York, on Monday at 3 P. M., and on the following day will practice at the targets.

Battery K, Capt. John N. Heubner commanding, will practice at the targets with its howitzers at Cozzens' Farm, East New-York, on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

During the absence of Col. Gildersleeve, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, and Lieut. Col. Mitchell, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Division, Col. Carl Jussen and Major Henry H. Parker will fill those offices, respectively.

After the application for a commission by Major John N. Partridge had been forwarded to head-quarters, it was discovered that the resignation of the present incumbent, Edward N. Norton, had never been received.

Corp. F. D. Haggart and Private Robert Devlin, of the Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps, have been presented with handsome gold medals by Drum Major George W. Brown, for proficiency in their profession.

At the conclusion of the inspection of the Twenty-second Regiment, in Tompkins square, next Wednesday, the command will parade down Broadway to Canal street, thence by different routes to its armory.

The Inspectors of Rifle Practice of the National Guard competed for "marksmen's badges" at Creedmoor on Friday. The members who qualified by making a score of twenty-five were Capt. James Douglas, Lieut. Hofele, Col. Wingate, Lieut. Gee, Major Wylie, and Col. Scott.

Private A. S. Ferris has been appointed Ordnance Sergeant in the Twenty-second Regiment. Thomas R. White has received the appointment of Quartermaster Sergeant in the same command. Private Henry J. Charlton, of Company B, has requested a transfer to Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment. A regimental court-martial will convene at the armory on Monday, June 28. Detail for the court, Major W. J. A. McGrath.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at Prospect Park, on Thursday, June 10, at 1 P. M. The Regimental Quartermaster will provide transportation to and from the parade ground. Those members who may desire to perfect themselves in the science of rifle practice at Creedmoor, to enable them to enter matches during the coming annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, have been directed to report at regimental head-quarters to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

The First Battalion Infantry, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Bourke commanding, was ordered to assemble at its armory last Tuesday afternoon, preparatory to parading for inspection by Gen. Woodward, in Tompkins square. Major Belknap inspected the books and papers in the armory, and as there were only about thirty men in uniform and eighty men in citizen's dress, Gen. Woodward dismissed the command. It is said that this command will soon be disbanded. Lieut. Col. Bourke, on his way home, fell on the armory stairs and broke his leg.

A court-martial for the trial of delinquencies in the Seventy-first Regiment will convene at the armory on Monday, the 21st inst. Detail for the court, Capt. Theodore V. Smith, of Company F. Samuel E. Perry, of Company I, has passed the Brigade Examining Board. In compliance with orders from Brigade Head-quarters, this regiment has been directed to parade in fatigue uniform, with white gloves, knapsacks, and overcoats, for inspection and muster in Tompkins square next Tuesday afternoon. Col. Vose in issuing the order says:

"It is imperatively necessary that company commanders should use the greatest exertions to parade full ranks, and to see that each company is recruited to its minimum strength at least; this fact cannot be too seriously estimated. The equipments of the men must be in perfect order—belts and brasses thoroughly cleaned. The Seventh Regiment having accepted the escort tendered to them upon their return from Boston, this regiment will parade on that occasion in full uniform, bear-skin hats, white trousers, and gloves. As the parade will be very early in the morning and of short duration, every member of the regiment is expected to report. Those who have not procured the bear-skin hat will do so at once. They are to be had of the Quartermaster, at Vose, Dinsmore & Co.'s, No. 32 Warren street."

The military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States held a special meeting at the Hotel Brunswick last Wednesday evening. The following officers, elected May 5, for the ensuing year, were invested: Commander, Commodore Henry Eagle, United States Navy; (retired;) Senior Vice Commander, Brevet Major Gen. George H. Sharpe, United States Volunteers; Junior Vice Commander, Brevet Major Gen. James McQuade, United States Volunteers; Recorder, Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles A. Carleton, United States Volunteers, No. 98 Broadway, New-York; Register, Brevet Brig. Gen. John J. Milhau, Surgeon, United States Army, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor; Treasurer, Brevet Major Henry C. Lockwood, United States Volunteers, No. 128 Broadway, New-York; Chancellor, Brevet Lieut. Col. Morris H. Alberger, United States Volunteers, No. 71 Broadway, New-York; Chaplain, Chaplain William H. Thomas, United States Volunteers; Council, Brig. Gen. John Cochrane, United States Volunteers, President; Brevet Brig. Gen. Jacob Sharpe, United States Volunteers; Surgeon Henry M. Wells, United States Navy; Brevet Col. Horatio C. King, United States Volunteers; Major Ivan Tailof, United States Volunteers.

On Saturday, the 26th inst., an inter-State match will be contested between Company D, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of this City, and the "Sumner Guard," California State National Guard. Each team will shoot at its own range, and the result will be announced by telegraph on the completion of the match. The challenge was issued by the Sumner Guard early last Fall, and since that time the latter has been in constant practice. Owing to the lateness of the season when the challenge was received, Company D was unable to practice last Fall, before the rainy season, and the unusual severity of the Winter prevented them from shooting until after the Spring rains. The mild temperature of California has permitted the Sumner Guard to practice during the Winter, and thus they obtained an advantage over their Eastern brothers. Following are some of the scores made by the twelve highest marksmen in the Sumner Guard:

Oct. 17, 1874	286	Feb. 7, 1875	303
Dec. 24, 1874	313	Feb. 23, 1875	314

On three later occasions, of which the dates were not recorded, scores of 326, 343, and 340 were made. Company D has had four matches, and the aggregate scores of the twelve men standing highest were as follows:

May 14, 1875	301	May 27, 1875	343
May 21, 1875	321	June 4, 1875	463

It will thus be seen that the scores of Company D exceed by several points those made by the California company.

The proceedings, findings, and sentences of the First Brigade Court Martial, convened by General Orders No. 3 for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies of officers in this brigade during the year 1874, of which Col. Richard Vose, commander of the Seventy-first Infantry, was President, have been approved by Gen. Ward, excepting the following cases: First Lieut. William R. Davies, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieut. Robert J. Anderton, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles E. Pering, Twelfth Infantry, as to absences from battalion drills of March 2 and 25, and April 29; First Lieut. Henry O. Storms, Twelfth Infantry, as to absence from battalion drill of January 28; Capt. Stephen Curtis, Seventy-first Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles Sanderson, Seventy-ninth Infantry. These officers were excused on the plea of sickness, and without presenting surgeon's certificates. This action is irregular. A surgeon's certificate, or the testimony of witnesses as to the actual condition of the delinquent's health at the time of absence, should in all cases be required. The proceedings and findings of the court in the foregoing cases are therefore disapproved. In the cases of Second Lieut. Charles E. Brown and First Lieut. William Milne, Seventy-first Infantry, excused on the ground of absence from the City, the findings of the Court are disapproved, it appearing that leave of absence was not obtained, and that there was both time and opportunity for making application for the same. The sentence in the case Surgeon William O'Meagher, Sixty-ninth Infantry, is approved, but for the good of the service the fine is remitted. The evidence shows that the accused was not to blame, he having tendered the resignation of his office to the commanding officer of his regiment, Col. James Cavanagh, more than one year ago, who retained instead of forwarding it to General Head-quarters for action.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, paid a visit to Newark, in response to the invitation of Major Hermann Schalk, of that city, last Thursday. The troop, numbering forty-five men, in full uniform and mounted, left this City at 8 A. M., and arrived at Schalk's Brewery at 10 o'clock. A short rest was taken for the purpose of recruiting the horses, while the men partook of a collation which had been thoughtfully provided by Major Schalk. The troop then proceeded to the Newark Schuetzen Park, where a large company was found assembled to greet them, among whom were the Common Council, Chief of Police Wambold, and the members of the Schuetzen Corps. After dinner had been served, the troop practiced with carbines at 200 yards distance for the space of an hour, after which a grand concert was listened to. The marksmen who made the highest scores, by a system of marking not readily described, were Corp. Ebble, Quartermaster Sergt. Miller, and Private Dillenburg. During the dinner an address of welcome was delivered by Major Hermann Schalk, which was responded to by Capt. Klein. Happy addresses were also made by Chief Wambold and others. The troop returned home the same evening, greatly pleased with the reception they had met with from Major Schalk.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, paraded for inspection and muster at Tompkins square last Thursday afternoon. The command was in full uniform and was accompanied by a band of music. The Colonel commanding first attempted to exercise his command in a few battalion movements, but this was found to be impracticable, as the officers were not sufficiently drilled to handle their companies properly. Had the Colonel confined himself to simple movements better results might have been obtained. After the arrival of Gen. Vilmar the regiment formed for review, after which a passage in review was made. The regiment next formed on the east side of the square and opened ranks for inspection. The following table indicates the strength of the command:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Roll.
Field and Staff	12	0	12
A	17	4	21
B	34	2	36
C	30	7	37
D	37	4	41
E	18	17	35
F	23	11	34
G	15	3	18
H	24	1	25
I	40	4	44
K	20	8	28
Total	270	61	331

Special orders from Division head-quarters provide for rifle practice by the infantry and cavalry organizations in the First Division as follows: The several commands will leave Hunter's Point by the Central Railroad of Long Island at 9:30 A. M. on the days assigned them, returning as soon as is practicable after the completion of their scores. Transportation, ammunition, and scoring tickets will be duly provided by the Ordnance Department upon application. The officers and members of the Third Brigade will practice for the "marksman's badge" on the 18th and 25th inst. at 3:30 P. M., to be supervised by the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice. Any officer or member whose name has been presented as a competitor to the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice on or before the day of practice will be permitted to compete for the trophy without preliminary practice. Two companies of each of the regiments of the Third Brigade will practice on each of the following dates: Monday, 14th; Thursday, 17th; Friday, 18th; Monday, 21st, and Thursday, 24th inst. The days for practice by the First and Second Brigade will be hereafter announced. The Seventh Regiment has been excused from complying with these orders on the 17th and 18th inst. Three troops of the Third Regiment Cavalry will practice on the 17th and 18th inst. The remaining troops of that command and the Washington Grey Troop and Separate Troop Cavalry will practice on Friday, the 25th inst.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, with white belts, for battalion drill, in Tompkins square next Thursday at 4:30 P. M. The regiment will assemble in its armory in full uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, on Wednesday, the 16th, at 2 P. M., and will proceed to Boston to participate in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Capt. William H. Kipp has been detailed officer of the day; First Lieut. Charles F. Robbins, senior officer of the guard, and Second Lieut. Thomas Barrington, junior officer of the guard. The officers of this command will wear gold belts when in full uniform on after the 16th inst. Col. Clark has issued the following circular to his command, in addition to the foregoing order:

This regiment will leave New-York on Wednesday, June 16, by steamer Newport, of the Fall River Line, foot of Murray street, at 4 o'clock P. M., and arrive at Boston at 6 o'clock A. M., June 17. The Mayor and Common Council have been invited to review the regiment at the City Hall at 3 o'clock P. M., June 16. His Honor Mayor Wickham will be a guest of the City of Boston on the 17th inst., and has accepted the escort of this regiment to and from that city. The regiment will be quartered at Boston at the Revere, Tremont, American, and United States Hotels. On Thursday, the 17th of June, this regiment will participate in the centennial parade, under escort of the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Col. Peach, with which regiment it was so intimately and honorably associated in the famous march from Annapolis to Washington, in April, 1861. On the afternoon of Friday, June 18, this regiment, under the escort of the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Lieut. Col. Edmands, will be reviewed by his Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts, accompanied by his Honor the Mayor of Boston. At 6 o'clock P. M. the regiment will leave Boston for New-York, and will be received on Saturday morning, June 19, by the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Vose, and escorted to the armory. Each member will provide himself with at least two pairs of white trousers and gloves, and with the necessary changes of underclothing, which will be packed in the knapsack, together with fatigue jacket and cap, paste for cleaning belts, &c. No baggage will be received or transported, except a valise or small trunk for each commissioned officer and the necessary baggage of the band and drum corps. Each package must be plainly marked with the name and address of the owner, and must be delivered to the Quartermaster Sergeant at the armory on Wednesday, June 16, before 12:30 o'clock P. M. One servant will be allowed to each company, and one servant to the officers of each company and the necessary number to the field and staff. All servants must report to the Quartermaster at 8 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, June 15, at the armory with written evidence that they have been duly employed, and will receive their tickets for transportation. Attention is called to the fact that on no occasion in the history of this regiment has it been more important that its reputation for military discipline and for the gentlemanly and orderly conduct of its members should be strictly maintained. The *élite* of the military of several States will be at Boston on the 17th inst., and this regiment will be subjected to critical comparison with regiments of great and well-deserved distinction. While not upon parade the carriage and general conduct of the members of this regiment will also be the subject of observation and remark, and any deviation on the part of a single individual from the most soldierly and gentlemanly deportment will reflect upon the character of the regiment. During the passage to and from Boston the same good order will be observed, not only for the purpose of promoting the pleasure and comfort of all the officers and members, but from respect due to the Chief Magistrate of the City, who honors the regiment with his presence. Tattoo will be sounded at 10 o'clock P. M., after which hour the officer of the guard will see that those who wish to sleep are not disturbed. In case the men are ordered to fall in for meals or any other purpose, they will at once repair to that part of the steamer assigned to each company for parade and roll-call, where they will form and await orders. No smoking will be allowed in the state-rooms or saloons of the steamer. While in Boston general orders will be posted at the hotels where the several companies are quartered, and the strictest punctuality will be required from officers and members in order to avoid any delay in the movements of the regiment. Officers will, during this excursion as well as on all occasions, spare no effort to preserve the health of their men, and, when medical attendance is necessary, promptly summon the surgeons of the regiment. The use of thick and wide-soled shoes or boots should be required. The men should wear their hair short, as long hair is always unsoldierly, and at this season of the year particularly uncomfortable. Collars, when worn, will be of the straight and standing pattern, not turned down, and should not extend more than three-eighths of an inch above the coat collar. The attention of non-commissioned officers and privates is particularly called to the military propriety of saluting commissioned officers of this and of every military organization whenever they meet them in uniform, as nothing is more indicative of military knowledge and discipline than the uniform attention to this duty. Commissioned officers should never fail to acknowledge the salute of a subordinate. Attention is also called to the gross impropriety of turning the head while at parade to gaze at people in the street or in the adjacent buildings, and of recognizing, by word or sign, any friend or acquaintance. While at parade-rest or attention officers and men should be motionless, as the carelessness and inattention of one man impairs the appearance of the whole regiment.

The non-commissioned staff of this command on Tuesday evening last presented to Adjt. Fitzgerald a regulation sword and belt.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1875.

Col. Emmons Clark, Commanding Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.:

MY DEAR COLONEL: I have the honor respectfully to state that the Board of Officers of my command at a recent meeting unanimously resolved to tender the services of this regiment to your command as an escort on the occasion of the return of the latter from Boston, June 19, 1875.

It gives me great pleasure to communicate this to you, as it is a personal gratification to extend this courtesy to the regiment in which I was first instructed in the duties set forth in the "School of the Soldier."

I am, Colonel, with great respect, truly yours,
RICHARD VOSE,
Colonel Commanding Seventy-first Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

Col. Richard Vose, Commanding Seventy-first Infantry:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 17th inst., tendering your distinguished regiment as an escort to the Seventh Regiment on its return from Boston on June 19.

It is with great pleasure that I accept this military courtesy, and I assure you that the friendly sentiments of the officers and members of your command are heartily reciprocated by those I represent.

With great respect, yours truly,
EMMONS CLARK,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2800 Western Union.. 76	200 Lake Shore....... 62¼
1000 do.........s3. 76	1000 do........ 62⅛
700 do......... 75⅞	2000 do........ 62
400 do......... 75¾	1000 do........ 61⅞
100 do......... 75⅝	1000 do........ 61¾
500 do......... 75½	600 do........ 61⅝
2000 do.......c. 75⅝	800 do........ 61½
200 do......... 75¾	1100 do........ 61⅜
1500 do.......c. 75⅝	200 do.......c. 61⅜
3500 do......... 75⅝	3500 do........ 61¼
200 do.......s3. 75½	300 do......s3. 61⅛
700 do......... 75½	500 do........ 61⅛
600 do......... 75⅜	1200 do........ 61
200 do......... 75¼	100 do......s3. 61
700 do......... 75⅛	100 do......s5. 60⅞
800 do......... 75¼	400 do........ 60⅞
200 Erie Railway..... 18¼	600 do........ 61
100 do......... 18⅛	500 do........ 61⅛
200 do.......s5. 18	1400 do.......c. 61⅛
1100 do......... 18⅛	1800 do........ 61
500 Ohio and Miss.... 23⅜	900 do........ 60⅞
100 do.......s3. 23¼	100 do......s15. 60⅝
3500 Pacific Mail..... 34½	200 Pittsburg........ 88
2000 do......... 34⅜	800 Union Pacific..... 72¾
3400 do......... 34¼	700 do........ 72⅞
1700 do......... 34⅛	2700 do........ 73
900 do......... 34	600 do........ 72⅞
2800 do......... 33⅞	200 do........ 72¾
1300 do......... 33¾	100 do......s3. 72½
1000 do......... 33⅝	300 do........ 72½
1600 do......... 33½	250 do........ 72⅜
300 do......... 33⅜	200 do........ 72¼
600 do......... 33¼	1000 do........ 72
100 do.......b3. 33⅜	100 do......b3. 72
3000 do......... 33⅜	500 do........ 71⅞
800 do.......b3. 33½	400 do........ 71¾
300 North-western... 39⅞	500 do........ 71⅝
100 do......... 39¾	500 do........ 71½
100 do.......c. 39⅝	500 do........ 71⅝
700 do......... 39⅜	700 do........ 71¾
100 do.......s3. 39¼	100 do......s3. 71⅞
200 do.......b3. 39⅜	16 Pitts. Ft. W.....c. 97½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 103¾	100 St. L. & K. C....... 8
500 Rock Island...... 102⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........124½	$5,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.125⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s '81, R. 12........118	25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......b.c.119
10,000 U. S. 5s '81, C. 12........118⅛	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........12.125

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Va. 6s, Def..... 83¾	100 U. S. Ex..b. c.s30. 42
5,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 74	150 do........ 42½
1,000 B..C.R.&M.1st. 30½	150 do........ 43
3,000 Chi. & A. 1st..113	50 Amer. Ex...b. c. 63¼
2,000 C., R. I. & P.7s 111¼	20 Adams Ex...b. c.100
5,000 do........111	50 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.103¼
11,000 C. & N. W. C. cou. G. bds.... 82⅝	200 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.......b. c. 38½
1,000 do........ 82¾	500 Erie Railway.b. c. 18⅛
12,000 do......b. c. 83	800 do........ 18¼
1,000 Mor. & Es.Con.102	1000 do......s30. 17¾
6,000 Erie 3d........ 94	300 do........ 18¼
3,000 C., B.& Q.C.7s.108¼	400 do........ 18⅜
1,000 H.& St Jo.8s,C. 83	100 T., W. & W.b. c.c. 9⅛
2,000 O. & M. Cons.. 96½	100 do........ 9¼
2,000 do......b. c. 96¾	100 Chi. & N. W.b. c. 39⅜
2,000 L. Sh. Div. bs.100	700 do........ 39½
1,000 N.Y. C.7s, '83.100¾	100 do......c. 39½
26,000 C. Pac. G. bs..104	100 do.....b10. 39½
7,000 do.....b. c.103⅞	100 do........ 39⅝
10,000 U. Pac. 1st.b3.103	200 do........ 39¾
8,000 U. P. 7s. L. Gt. 97⅛	400 do........ 39⅞
5,000 Un Pac. S. F.. 92	600 do........ 40
5,000 do......b3. 92	300 do........ 40⅛
2,000 do.....b. c. 91⅞	700 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 61
10,000 Pac.of Mo. 1st. 95	500 do.......c. 61⅛
5,000 T. & W.2d.b.c. 56¾	1000 do.......c. 61
5,000 do......... 57	100 do........ 61
4,000 D., M. & T. 1st, b. c.....101¾	600 do........ 60⅞ 100 do......s3. 60¾
100 Canton Co....... 65½	100 do.......c. 60⅞
10 Cle. & Pitts. G'd.. 88	900 do........ 61
200 do......... 87⅝	2200 do........ 61⅛
200 Quick. Pref..b. c. 23½	2800 do........ 61¼
500 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 75⅜	1500 do........ 61⅛
1100 do.......c. 75⅜	900 do........ 61
200 do......b3. 75½	3200 do........ 60⅞
1600 do......... 75½	600 do........ 60¾
700 do......... 75⅜	100 do......s30. 60½
100 do......s3. 75¼	100 do........ 60⅞
300 do......... 75⅛	700 do........ 61
1700 do......... 75¼	700 do........ 61⅛
500 do......... 75⅜	800 do......s3. 61¼
100 do......... 75½	1900 do........ 61⅜
900 do......... 75⅝	2000 do........ 61½
900 do......... 75¾	1800 do........ 61⅝
2100 do......... 75⅞	100 do......b4. 61⅝
100 do.......c. 75⅞	3500 do........ 61¾
900 do......... 76	15 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.145
800 do......... 76⅛	100 Un. Pac...b. c.s3. 72
100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.103	100 do........ 72¼
100 do......... 103⅛	300 do........ 72
100 Pac. Mail....b. c. 33½	100 do........ 71⅞
10 do......... 33⅞	100 do........ 72⅛
900 do......... 33½	400 do........ 72
100 do......... 33⅝	400 do.......c. 72
200 do......... 33¾	900 do......s3. 72¼
300 do......b3. 33¾	100 do........ 72⅜
500 do......... 33⅝	700 do........ 72½
1200 do......... 33⅝	200 do........ 72⅝
1000 do......... 33⅝	100 do........ 72½
400 do......... 33¾	500 do......s3. 72½
100 do......... 33⅞	200 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 21¾
400 do......... 34	100 do......b. c. 21¾
500 do......s3. 34⅛	22 Alb. & Susq..b. c. 103
1600 do......b3. 34¼	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 4¾
800 do......s3. 34⅛	400 O. & Miss....b. c. 23⅜
500 do......... 34	400 do........ 23½
1100 do......... 34⅛	100 do.......c. 23½
500 do......b3. 34¼	100 do........ 23⅝
200 do......... 34⅛	500 Quick. Mining.... 17
1400 do......... 34¼	200 do......b. c. 16¾
20 do......... 34	600 do........ 17½
200 do......... 34¼	200 do........ 17¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 A. & P. Tel....b.c. 23¼	1000 West. Union..... 76¼
200 Quicksilver....... 17¼	2800 do........ 76⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. ..103½	200 do......s3 76
100 Erie Railway...... 18⅜	400 do......s3. 75⅞
100 do......s3. 18¼	1100 do........ 76
400 Pacific Mail...... 34¼	700 do........ 75⅞
400 do......b3. 34⅛	100 do......b3. 76
600 do......... 34¼	1400 do........ 76⅛
300 do......b3. 34⅜	500 Union Pacific..... 72⅜
100 do......... 34⅜	60 N. J. Central......108¼
800 do......... 34¼	1800 Lake Shore........ 61¾
100 do......... 34⅛	1800 do........ 61½
600 do......... 34	1800 do........ 61⅜
300 do......... 33⅞	200 do........ 61½
800 do......... 33¾	200 do........ 61¾
100 do.......c. 33⅞	300 do........ 61⅞
300 do......... 34	600 do........ 61¾
1800 do......... 34⅛	100 do......s3. 61⅝
400 do......... 34¼	100 do........ 61½
500 do......... 34⅜	100 do......s3. 61½
300 do......s3. 34¼	500 do........ 61¾
500 do......... 34⅜	100 Han. & St. Jos.... 22
400 do......... 34¼	100 St. L. & Kan. C..... 7¾
200 do......... 34⅛	300 North-western... 40
200 do......s3. 34	100 do........ 39¾
200 do......b3. 34⅛	100 do........ 39⅞
100 do......b60. 34¼	200 do........ 40
900 do......b60. 34⅜	100 do........ 39⅞
200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 23⅜	200 St. Paul........ 33½
300 do......... 23⅝	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.....b.c.125⅛	300 Pacific Mail...b.c. 34⅛
5,000 S. C. 6s, n., A. & O.........33½	300 do........ 34¼
5,000 U. Pac.S.F.b.c. 91¾	400 do........ 34⅜
1,000 C.P.1st,C. & O. b.c.........94	200 do.......c. 34⅜
1,000 S. P. bds.of Mo. b.c........ 80	100 do......b3. 34¼
5,000 Har. 1st 7s C. b.c.........110	100 N. Y. C. & H .b.c.104
5,000 do.........110¼	500 Erie R'y...b.c.b3. 18⅜
1,000 N. Mo. 1st. b.c. 91	100 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 61¾
1,000 C. & P.4th.b.c.100½	2300 do........ 61⅞
67 D. & H. Canal.b.c.119½	1200 do......b3. 62
100 Atlan. & P.T..b.c. 23½	800 do........ 62
700 West. Union..b.c. 76⅛	2500 do........ 62⅛
2310 do......... 76¼	3840 do........ 62
700 do.......b3. 76⅜	700 do......s3. 62⅛
1100 do......... 76½	300 Union Pacific.b.c. 72⅜
1100 do......... 76⅜	100 Clev. & P. G..b.c. 87⅛
1700 do......... 76½	100 Chi. & N. W..b.c. 40
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 80½	200 do........ 40⅛
100 do......... 80¼	300 Chic. & R. I..b.c.103¼
100 do......... 80	100 do........ 103½
100 do......b.c. 80	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 33⅞
310 U. S. Ex......... 42	50 Chic. & Alton....102¾
	100 O. & Miss.b.c.b3. 23¾
	600 do........ 24
	100 Han. & St. Jos.b.c. 22
	100 do........ 22¼
	50 Rens. & Sara.b.c.114

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 L. S. Div. bds.100	400 Lake Shore....... 62¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st...102⅞	100 do........ 62⅛
2,000 do.........103	2000 do........ 62¼
4,000 Erie 3d......... 94½	1200 do........ 62
10,000 L. S. Reg. 1st. 98	600 do........ 61⅞
10,000 do......... 98½	400 do........ 62
100 Quicksilver...... 17	200 do........ 62⅛
700 Western Union... 76½	3000 do........ 62
600 do......... 76⅜	200 do........ 61⅞
900 do......... 76¼	1200 do........ 62
300 do......b3. 76¼	2200 do........ 62¼
1300 do......... 76⅜	1200 do........ 62⅜
25 do......... 76⅛	1000 do........ 62½
1100 do......... 76½	100 Harlem.........134
12 U. S. Express..... 43½	400 Union Pacific..... 72⅛
20 American Exp..... 63¾	100 Pittsburg........ 87⅛
100 Erie Railway..... 18⅜	100 North-west..b10. 40⅛
100 do......s3. 18¼	100 do........ 40
500 do......... 18⅜	200 do........ 40⅛
500 do......... 18¼	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...104
400 Pacific Mail...... 34⅜	200 St. Paul........ 34
800 do......s3. 34¼	400 do........ 33⅞
100 do......... 34¼	100 Toledo & Wab.... 9⅛
900 do......... 34⅛	100 do........ 9⅜
400 do......... 34¼	200 Ohio & Miss...... 23⅞
100 do......... 34⅜	100 do......s3. 23¾
500 do....u. r. c. 34⅝	100 Morris & Essex..102¾
200 do......... 34⅜	100 Kansas Pacific.... 17
100 do......b3. 34½	100 do........ 18
100 do......s3. 34⅜	

SATURDAY, June 5—P. M.

The Bank return shows a gain of $1,260,400 legal tenders, $533,200 deposits, and $4,700 loans, and a loss of $827,400 specie and $130,300 circulation. An analysis of the figures shows a gain of $299,700 in the reserve, and the excess above legal requirements has been increased to $16,931,475. The statement may be called a favorable one, from the increase in legal tenders, and also in the reserve.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with the last:

	May 29.	June 5.	Differences.
Loans	$281,396,500	$281,401,200	Inc.. $4,700
Specie	11,482,600	10,655,200	Dec. 827,400
Legal tenders	63,371,900	64,632,300	Inc..1,260,400
Deposits	232,890,900	233,424,100	Inc.. 533,200
Circulation	19,921,100	19,970,800	Dec. 130,300

The volume of business at the Stock Exchange was considerably smaller than yesterday, the absence of brokers and speculators at the Jerome Park races having contributed to this result. The temper of speculation, notwithstanding the falling off in business, was firmer than of late, and the closing quotations to-night show a general improvement over those of yesterday. The leading features were Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Western Union, and North-west Common, in which the bulk of the transactions were made. In the early dealings a decline of ½ to 1⅜ Ꝑ cent. took place, but this was subsequently recovered, the improvement being stimulated by a dispatch from Washington announcing that Messrs. Scott and Garrett were likely to come to terms, and thus bring to an end the damaging strife between the trunk lines. The buying appeared more confident after the promulgation of this report, although nothing definite was learned on the subject. Lake Shore, which opened at 62⅛, against 61⅝ at the close yesterday, fell off to 60¾ and closed at 62½, the highest point of the day. Pacific Mail declined to 33¼ before the first call, but afterward advanced to 34⅝, and closed at 34⅜. Union Pacific advanced to 73, fell off to 71⅝, and finally sold at 72⅛@72¼. Western Union declined from 76 to 75⅛, and rose later to 76½, at which it closed. North-west Common receded from 39⅞ to 39¼, and afterward advanced to 40⅛. New-York Central and Rock Island were firm, the former advancing to 104, and the latter to 103½. St. Paul advanced to 33⅞, and the preferred to 55½@56. Ohio and Mississippi rose from 23¼ to 23⅞. Michigan Central closed at 67¼ to 68½, without sale. Pittsburg was weak, and declined from 88 to 87⅛. Quicksilver advanced to 17½, and the preferred to 23½. Among the Express stocks, Wells, Fargo & Co. declined to 80, and United States to 42, the lowest prices for some time past.

The money market was easy at 2@2½ Ꝑ cent. throughout the day. Discounts were unchanged.

The foreign advices reported a gain of bullion by the Bank of England of £18,000 sterling, and the market for Consols and American securities closed steady as follows: Consols for money, 92½; do. account, 92⅝@92¾; 1865s, old, 106¾; 1867s, 109¼@109½; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 103, and Erie 15¾@16. The cable reported another failure at London, but the particulars were not given. The sterling exchange market was dull, as usual on Saturdays, at $4 86¾@$4 87 for bankers, 60 day's, and $4 90 for demand bills, the nominal rates remaining as last quoted. Gold declined from 117⅛ to 116⅞, and the market became weak after the shipments of specie, which amounted to $2,490,000, mostly gold coin. The closing sales were at 117. Cash gold was easy at 1 to 2 Ꝑ cent. for use, and 3 Ꝑ cent. for carrying, loans finally having been made flat.

The market for Government bonds displayed great strength, the demand having been unusually active for the close of the week. There was a general advance of ⅛@¼ Ꝑ cent., and the market closed with few offerings. Railroad bonds were quiet. Erie third advanced 2 Ꝑ cent., selling at 94@94½, and the remainder of the list was firm, with slight changes. State bonds were dull and steady.

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

June 1—Steamer City of Merida, Havana—Spanish gold coin	$46,400 00
June 2—Steamer Bothnia, Liverpool—American gold bars and coin	480,624 80
June 3—Schooner S. L. Mott, Bremen—American silver coin	1,000 00
June 3—Steamer Phuringia, Hamburg—American gold coin and bars	1,365,443 72
June 4—Steamer City of Vera Cruz, Havana—American gold coin	14,955 00
June 4—Schooner Northern Home, Puerto Cabello—American gold coin	10,500 00
June 5—Steamer Mosel, Southampton—American gold coin	650,000 00
June 5—Steamer Germania, Liverpool—American gold coin and bars	890,000 00
June 5—Steamer City of Chester, Liverpool, American gold coin	850,000 00
Total	$4,418,423 54

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1875.

Gold receipts	$240,952 29
Gold payments	1,586,323 20
Gold balance	50,991,672 13
Currency receipts	830,593 86
Currency payments	757,719 88
Currency balance	47,440,042 35
Customs	220,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 5.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup	118¼	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	124⅞	125⅜
American Gold	117⅛	117
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	103⅛	104
Chicago and Rock Island	103	103½
Pacific Mail	34	34⅜
St. Paul Common	33¼	33⅞
St. Paul Preferred	55	55
Western Union	75⅞	76½
Union Pacific	72¾	72⅛
Lake Shore	61⅝	62½
Wabash and Toledo	9½	9¼
North-western Common	39⅞	40⅛
North-western Preferred	54⅛	54⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	118⅛	118⅛
New-Jersey Central	108⅛	108⅛
Panama	131	131
Erie	18½	18¼
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅜	23⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	134	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	104	103½	450
Harlem	134	134	100
Erie	18⅜	18⅛	7,100
Lake Shore	62½	60¾	70,000
Wabash	9⅜	9¼	300
North-western	40⅛	39¼	5,600
Rock Island	103½	102⅞	1,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33⅞	33½	900
Pittsburg	88	87⅛	510
Morris and Essex	102¾	102¾	100
Michigan Central	67	67	200
Union Pacific	73	71⅝	17,200
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22¼	21¾	400
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞	23¼	2,600
Western Union	76½	75⅛	47,200
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	23½	23¼	300
Pacific Mail	34⅝	33¼	52,200
Quicksilver	17½	16¾	1,700
Quicksilver Preferred	23½	23½	200
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	80	80	100
Kansas Pacific	18	17	200
United States Express	43	42	710
St. L., K. C. & N.	8⅞	7⅞	200
St. L., K. C. & N. Pref	38½	38½	200
Total sales			209,670

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅜	122⅝	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	123⅞	124⅛
6s, 1881, r.	120⅞	121¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	120½	120¾
6s, 1881, c.	125¾	126	5-20s, 1867, c.	125¼	125½
5-20s, 1862, r.	118⅜	...	5-20s, 1868, r.	120½	121
5-20s, 1862, c.	118⅛	118⅜	5-20s, 1868, c.	124⅛	125
5-20s, 1864, r.	118⅛	118¾	10-40s, r.	118	118¼
5-20s, 1864, c.	118⅞	119	10-40s, c.	119⅛	119⅜
5-20s, 1865, r.	120¾	121¼	5s, 1881, r.	118	118⅛
5-20s, 1865, c.	122⅛	123	5s, 1881, c.	118	118¼
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120⅜	120¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $26,000 for interest and $1,538,000 for bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$59,593,000
Gold balances	1,352,744
Currency balances	2,063,535

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$87,901,413
Currency balances	3,805,529
Gold exchanges	3,283,526
Gold balances	1,028,681

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$482,022,124
Currency balances	21,112,318
Gold exchanges	29,072,276
Gold balances	5,149,515

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 8s, '86	35	N.Y.6sCanalL'n1878	114
Alabama 8s, '88	35	N Y.6sGoldR'd 1887	120
Ark. 6s, Funded	35	N.Y.6sGold c'p 1887	121
Ark. 7s,L.R.&F.S.is.	12	N.Y.6sGold L'n1891	122
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.	12	N.Y.5sGold L'n1875	115
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	12	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20
A.7s,Miss.O.& R.Riv.	12	N. C. 6s, April&Oct.	20
Connecticut 6s	107	N.C.N.C.R., J. & J.	50
Georgia 6s	89	N.C.N.C.R. Ap. & O.	50
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J&J.	38
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	93	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O.	38
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	93	N.C.Fund'g Act 1866	12
Indiana 5s	101	N.C.Fund'g Act 1868	11½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	102	N.C.newbonds,J.&J.	11
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	102	N.C.newbonds,A.&O	10
Illinois War Loan	102½	N.C.Spl. Tax class 2.	3½
Kentucky 6s	102½	N.C.Spl. Tax class 3.	3¾
Louisiana 6s	36	Ohio 6s, 1875	102
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	35	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
La.6s, n. Float'g Dbt.	35	Ohio 6s, 1886	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	36	Rhode Island 6s	107
La. 6s, Levee bds.	36	South Carolina 6s	33
La. 8s, Levee bds.	36	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	32¾
La. 7s, Lev.bds.of '75.	37	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	33
Michigan 6s, '83	101	S. C. Fund'g Act1866.	32
Mo. 6s, due in '75	102⅝	S.C.L.C.1889 J. & J.	32⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '76	102¾	S. C. L. C. 1889 A.&O.	32
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102	S. C. 7s of 1888	33⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '78	102	S. C. non-f. bonds	6
Mo. 6s, due in '79	102	Tennessee 6s, old	53
Mo. 6s, due in '80	102	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	53
F'd'g bs., due 1894-5	102¼	Tenn. 6s, new series.	52
L. bs., due'81to'91,in.	102½	Texas 10s of 1876	102
As. or Unv., due '92	102¼	Virginia 6s, old	35
H. & St. Jo., due '75	102½	Virginia 6s,n.b. 1866.	35
H. & St. Jo., due '76	102½	Virginia 6s,n.b. 1867.	35
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Ln'	108½	Virginia 6s, c. bds.	64
N. Y.Coup. B'ty L'n	108½	Virginia 6s,ex mat.c.	58
N.Y.6sCanalL'n1875	112¼	Virginia 6s, c. 2d ser.	44¾
N.Y.6sCanalL'n1877	113	Dis. of Col. 3-65s 1924.	74

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	111	Det., M. & Tol. bds.	101¾
Alb. & Susq. 2d	104	Lake Shore Div.bds.	100
Alb. & Susq. 3d	100½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	102½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	25½	M. Cen. Con.7s, 1902.	103½
B., H. & E., guarn'd.	25½	M.Cen.1st 8s, '82,S.F.	110
B.,C.R.& M. 1st 7s, g.	30	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101½
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	40	N. Y. Cent. 6s. '83	100⅞
Chic. & Alton 1st	113	N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87	102
C. & Alton Income	102	N. Y. Cent. 6s,R. Es.	100
C.,B. & Q. 8 Ꝑ ct. 1st.	116½	N. Y. Cent. 6s, Sub.	98
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	108	N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76	103½
Chic.,R. I. & Pacific	110	N. Y. C. & H.1st. C.	117½
C.R.of N. J. 1st, new.	111½	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F.,'85	111½
C. R.of N. J. 1st Con.	105½	Harlem 1st 7s coup.	109¾
C.R.of N.J.Con.Conv	105¼	Harlem 1st 7s reg'd.	109½
Am. Dock & Imp. bs.	100⅝	North Missouri 1st.	90½
M.& St.P.1st, 8s P D.	110	O. & M. Cons. S. F.	96½
M.&St.P.1st,7s g.RD	83	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	96½
M.& St.P.1st.La C.D.	89¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	74
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D.	80	O. & M. 1st Sp. Div.	80
M. & St. P. 1st Con.	74½	Cen. Pac. Gold B.	103⅞
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104	Cen. Pac. San J. B'h.	92½
Chi. & N. W. C. bds.	93	Cen.Pac.,Cal & O.1st.	93½
Chi. & N. W.Ex.bds.	90	West. Pac. Bonds	97
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100⅝	Union Pac. 1st	102⅞
Chi. & N.W.C.G.bds.	82¾	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	97⅛
Gal. & Chi. Ex	106	Union Pac. S. F.	91¾
Peninsula 1st, Con.	96½	At. & Pac. L. G.	42
Chi. & Mil. 1st	98½	Pac. of Mo. 1st	94⅞
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	111	Pac. of Mo. 2d	80⅛
Morris & Essex 1st.	110¼	Pac. 7s, g'd by Mo.	103
Morris & Essex 2d	107	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	112
Morris & Essex Con.	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	106
Mor. & Es. 1st, C. G.	101¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	101⅛
Erie 1st Extended	101	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	105
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	96	Clev. & P. 4th, S. F.	100½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	94	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.	48¾
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	88½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.	15
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	87	R., W. & O. Con. 1st.	9.
Long Dock Bonds	99⅜	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	88
Han. & St. J. L'd G.	106	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	50
Han. & St. J. 8s,Con.	83	Alton & T. H. 1st.	104
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	101	Alton & T.H. 2d Pf.	89
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	28	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	64½
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	100⅝	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	80½
Mich. So. N.I.S.F.7s.	105	Tol.& W.1st, St.L. D.	55
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	107½	Tol. & W. 2d	54
Cleve. & Tol. N. bds.	103½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	78
Cl., P. & Ash. o. b.	105	Gt. West. 2d, '93	56
Cl., P. & Ash. n. b.	103	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	62

And the following for City Bank shares:

Chemical	1600	Market	120
City	300	Metropolitan	133
Continental	101¼	New-York	134
First National	200	North America	104½
Fourth National	100½	Park	150
Fulton	156	People's	140
Gallatin National	125	Phenix	101
German American	95	State of New-York	112
Impor. & Traders'	202	Tradesmen's	146¼
Irving	130	Union	136
Manhattan	152		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	106¼	106½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130½
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	50½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	53⅞	54
Lehigh Valley	63½	63¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42	42½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21	21½
Northern Central Railroad	37¼	..
Lehigh Navigation	49⅝	49¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	103	..

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 5—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92½@92⅝; for the account, 92⅝@92¾. Erie Railway shares, 16.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £18,000.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 72½c.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and depressed; sales, 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7 15-16d. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 7⅝d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 7¾d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary deliverable June and July, at 7 9 16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7 13 16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard 61s. @ 2s. Ꝑ cwt.

3:0 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 2,[illegible]00 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7 11-16d.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 6d.@25s. Ꝑ cwt.

LONDON, June 5.—Tallow, 43s. 6d.@43s. 9d. Ꝑ cwt.

DEATH OF GEORGE O. EVANS, OF PHILADELPHIA.

George O. Evans, who gained much notoriety in connection with the collection of Pennsylvania's war claims against the General Government, died in West Philadelphia on Thursday, at the age of fifty-four years. The history of his connection with the war claims is thus told by a Philadelphia paper: "In 1867 Mr. Evans was appointed by Gov. Geary a special agent, in pursuance of an act of Assembly, 'to collect disallowed and suspended claims against the United States.' He went to work quietly, and several years elapsed before the matter was called to the attention of the public. In 1871, however, the whole case was suddenly made public, the information being furnished the press by Mr. J. M. McClure, the Deputy Attorney General. By the documents then unearthed, it appeared that the Special Agent claimed to have collected an aggregate of over $3,000,000, on which he had retained the maximum commission, ten per cent., allowed by the act under which he was appointed. But nearly the whole of this sum had been allowed by the General Government to the State several years before Mr. Evans had been appointed a special agent to collect such claims, and it was claimed that he was entitled to a commission only on the amount which he actually collected, $332,000. The State instituted a suit against Mr. Evans for the recovery of $360,000, before Judge Pearson, at Harrisburg, and on March 6, 1873, obtained a verdict for $149,726, coupled with the finding, in obedience to the instructions of the court, that Evans was not a public officer, and that there was no evidence of fraud on his part. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, by which the rulings and instructions of Judge Pearson were reversed, and a new trial was ordered. This came off in January, 1874, and on the 31st of that month a verdict for $185,663 in favor of the State was rendered. In a subsequent proceeding Judge Pearson decided that Mr. Evans must put the full amount of this second verdict into the State Treasury. Mr. Evans was soon after arrested, but in March of last year, his health being very poor, he was released on $25,000 bail for his appearance to take the benefit of the State Insolvent act. In September last his discharge under this law was refused, on the ground that the act did not extend to debts due the Commonwealth, and that he could not be discharged, as he had received the money as the agent of the State. A continuation of the application was granted, however, and the matter has not yet been finally disposed of. The friends of Mr. Evans claimed that such of the money as was wrongfully retained, if any of it were so retained, went into the pockets of men who made Mr. Evans their dupe and tool, and that he profited so little by the collection of the claims as to be dependent upon others for support."

SOUTH CAROLINA STRAWBERRIES.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* gives some interesting information concerning the production of strawberries in that vicinity for the New-York market. It says: "In three years the area planted in berries in the suburbs of Charleston has been tripled and the yield increased in proportion. The following statement of the planting operations of a gentleman of this city, who kept a careful record of the net proceeds of his crop every year, will give an idea of the growth of this important industry:

1872.—Area planted, one-quarter of an acre, which produced 700 quarts of berries; average net price, thirty cents a quart. Net profits on the quarter-acre field, $210.

1873.—Area planted, one acre; 12,000 plants; yield, 2,000 quarts; average net price, thirty cents per quart. Net profit on the one acre field, $600.

1874.—Area planted, three acres; 30,000 plants; yield, 6,000 quarts; average price, 30 cents. Profit of the field, $1,800.

1875.—Area planted, three and a half acres; 40,000 plants; yield up to May 29, 8,200 quarts; probable further yield, 1,000 quarts; price per quart, 30 cents; net profit on 8,200 quarts, $2,460; 1,000 quarts additional at 15 cents, $150. Total profit on the field, $2,610.

This season it is estimated that at least 100 acres have been planted in berries. A fair estimate of the yield would be from 3,000 to 3,500 quarts to the acre. So that the yield of berries this Spring may be moderately estimated at from 300,000 to 350,000 quarts. It is estimated that from 250,000 to 300,000 quarts are shipped, the home consumption being limited to from 50,000 to 100,000 quarts. It is estimated that the late frosts this season reduced the yield fully fifty per cent., and with the increase in acreage that has marked each year, it is not extravagant to say that the strawberry crop of 1876 will aggregate 600,000 quarts."

DINNER TO SECRETARY BRISTOW.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "It is proposed by some of the leading merchants of Boston to tender a complimentary dinner to the Secretary of the Treasury during his forthcoming visit to Massachusetts. The dinner will be given at Parker's on the evening of the 15th inst., if this arrangement should meet Mr. Bristow's wishes. It will not be in any respect a political demonstration; but it is offered to the Secretary on the occasion of his first visit to this State as a mark of respect for him personally and of their appreciation of the distinguished service he is rendering at the head of the most important department of the Government. Mr. Bristow will attend the celebration of the 17th of June, and his family sail for Europe soon afterward."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN MADISON AVENUE.

As Mrs. Susan P. Hays, of Elizabeth, N. J., was walking down Madison avenue, near Thirty first street, on Friday afternoon, she was attacked by a thief, who snatched her pocket-book and escaped. The lady gave Officer Maugan a description of the highwayman, and the officer arrested a man who answered the description, and who was fully identified by Mrs. Hays as her assailant. He gave his name as Victor Clawson, of St. Louis. He was brought before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, where he acknowledged that hunger had driven him to commit the robbery. He was held in $3,000 bail to answer

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

A FEW OF ITS CURIOSITIES AND ODDITIES.

THE FIRST WOMAN JUDGE—MOSES A LAWYER—HOW THE LAW WAS ADMINISTERED IN THE EAST—ITS FORMS IN ROME—NUMEROUS LEGAL INCIDENTS.

All men, we are told, have their trials; but it is only the lawyers that may be said to have any liking for them. These gentlemen regard every human question as a subject for trial—as Marshal Blucher thought London a noble city to be "looted." Over in Brooklyn they expand their minds to the dimensions of the great scandal case, and take in the whole country, and even the older Continent. "Everybody has been trying everybody," said Mr. Evarts, handling the matter as if he loved it. "Europe has been trying America; New-York has been trying Brooklyn; the Catholic Church has been trying Protestantism; the Congregationalists have been trying Plymouth Church." Shakespeare says "All the world's a stage;" and Mr. Evarts thinks all the world's a court-house. Both have reason. As for the law, it has been occupying men's minds from the beginning of the world, the great guide and modifier of human society. Some think the priests exercised an earlier influence than the lawyers. But it could be easily shown that the first tribe of men began to counsel, cross-examine, and or rebut one another, long before they got the idea of worshiping a deity. So that when D'Aguesseau, the French Chancellor, says, "Lawyership is as old as the magistracy, and as necessary as justice," one finds it easier to admit his evidence than to "rule it out."

The order of the lawyers is certainly old enough to be good. Moses was a lawyer; for in his day, and long subsequently in every country, the law-maker and law expounder was one and the same person. The rulers of the Israelites were first called "Judges"—one of them (Deborah) being a woman, who expounded the law, like some Roman ladies of a later age. In the East the law was administered singly by kings and priests. In Europe, the people took it into their own hands, so to speak. The Greek courts were "powder-footed." Athens had a body of 6,000 Judges, chosen by lot, from the population. These were jurymen, in effect. The 6,000 were apportioned in groups of *dikasts*, who sat to hear causes in court for about ten cents a day, having at their head a *hegemon* or president to keep order and receive the vote or verdict of his sixty or seventy Judges—be the same more or less. That Anglo-Saxon custom of a "jury" is really of classic and popular origin. In those Greek courts of eighty or a hundred Judges each, there were also *synegoroi*, who helped the citizen Judges at a pinch, and also pleaded for slaves and aliens who could not plead for themselves. These *synegoroi* were the precursors of our lawyers. They were at first very much in the background; for the *dikasts* generally liked to decide on the general merits of a case in a loose, common-sense, and arbitrating kind of way. They loved that work of trying people, and some of them made it the business of their lives. Aristophanes gives a very comic idea of their sayings and doings in his curious farce named "Sphekes," (the "Wasps," as people render it,) which word, by the by, has for the last 2,000 years worn the unsuspected mask of a *pun*—the most universal figure of speech in all ancient literature. He set the Athenians laughing at those "jabbering" groups of Judges, and other writers have noted the wild logic that sometimes passed with them for law. A lawyer named Hyperides, defending the beautiful Phryne, bared the bosom of the accused, and implored them, as Greeks and gentlemen, to remember her sex. And they did. The great Eschines would often plead the "common report," quoting Homer and Hesiod to show that *Rumor* was one of the goddesses, and that, in fact, what everybody said must be true. In another of his harangues (against Demosthenes) he made a point that told very well in court. He said his opponent had no estate but what he carried under his hat—meaning his brain. But Demosthenes could be even with him, and, in one of his speeches before the *dikasts*, called out, "Is not Eschines a hireling?" The audience was the critical Athenian audience that required the proper pronunciation of all Attic words; and the orator purposely mispronounced the Greek word for "hireling." The answer was a general shout of "a hireling!" uttered in the proper way. "You see," exclaimed Demosthenes, with great satisfaction, "they all know it as well as myself!" Like other Greek jurists, Demosthenes argued that slaves should be tortured to make them testify truly. The exact letter of the law was liberally overlooked in those days. Themistocles, when he ran for some office, said in public, "God forbid I should ever sit as presiding Judge in a court where my friends should not receive more favor than strangers." He was elected, of course.

In Rome the law orators resembled those of Greece, as was natural, since the Greeks helped them to compose the law of the Twelve Tables. The priests of the Pontifical College were the first lawyers, and in time all public men learned law as part of their education. All the great Roman orators were lawyers, and Caius Julius Cæsar pleaded causes at the bar before he marched with the Tenth Legion. The Roman "forums" were inclosures where groups of Judges, (or jurymen,) after the Greek fashion, were presided over by a *Prætor*, and these *judices* were chosen from a city panel called the *Album Judicum*—a list which was itself made up from the senatorial and equestrian orders. The first advocates who pleaded in court before those Judges were great men speaking in defense of their followers or clients; and the result was, that for centuries those patrician lawyers always came to court with a train of friends and satellites, and had street ovations when they won a cause, after the manner of so many others in much later times. The Scotch Lord Erskine, who defended Tom Paine, Hardy, Thelwall, and other social malcontents, had his followings and chairings, and so had Daniel O'Connell and other popular lawyers. The Roman style of trial was as free as the Greek. The lawyers or jurisconsults would travel out of the record, jest, rhapsodize, and appeal to the feelings of their group of Judges. Cicero, who was nothing if not an orator, gave way to these propensities, like so many others. When he defended the Prætor Fonteius, who had fleeced the poor Gauls, he showed the mother and sister of the prisoner clinging to him in court, and pointed out the fact that the younger of these was a vestal virgin, exclaiming as he did so, "Beware of the danger that would threaten us all, and Rome itself, after the rejection of her entreaty!" Those Roman judges, not being sacrilegious, let the Prætor go. Cicero would also ridicule his opponents—tell Sulpicius he had too many quips and quiddities, and Cato that he was employing very absurd paradoxes. The other lawyers had a free and easy habit of "chaffing" one another in court. Torquatus told Hortensius, one of the ablest and best-dressed lawyers of his day, that he looked as nice and trim as the danseuse, Dionysia. "Better be Dionysia than a clumsy clown like you," retorted Hortensius; and the Prætor was obliged to use his gavel for silence in court. To make himself a perfect lawyer, Cicero tried to make himself a perfect orator. He carefully wrote out all his speeches; but sometimes—as Mr. Evarts has mentioned—he lost his presence of mind and could not speak freely. His splendid oration for Milo was such a failure, and Milo was banished. But the speech was subsequently published and sent to the exile, who said, discontentedly, "If he had only spoken in court what is set down here, I should not now be eating figs in Marseilles!"

Cicero suffered another signal discomfiture. He wrote out his famous orations against Verres, the Warren Hastings of Sicily. But of these, five or six in number, only one was ever uttered in court. Verres, knowing Cicero's manner, and that he had several orations ready to be spoken against him, took his revenge accordingly. After the opening oration he submitted and went away into exile. This was a severe blow for Cicero, who in some of the other orations had apostrophes addressed to the wicked Prætor standing before his judges with such an air of effrontery! But the orator could not throw aside those unspoken speeches. He copied them out and put them among the others for posterity to read. In their addresses to the court in criminal cases the Roman lawyers could be very vehement and dramatic. When Pliny was once pleading against the Proconsul Marius Priscus, he inflamed himself so much that the Emperor, who was present, sent a freedman round to request he would speak less vehemently.

In Rome, at this time, and subsequently, there were lady lawyers and orators. Hortensia, daughter of Hortensius, addressed a law argument to the Senate against a certain tax on Roman matrons proposed by the Triumvirs Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. Another lady, Amæsia Sentia, defended herself in court, and spoke so cleverly that her opponents called her Androgyne, the "mannish madam"—a law point that damaged her course somewhat. That fashion of the women-pleaders must have continued during a long period, for in Ulpian's Code was a law forbidding them to appear in court except as advocates for their parents. After the Augustan age the Roman lawyers lost their grand eloquence, and looked more to the letter of the law and its subtleties. They were nothing but lawyers, and the greater number of them were adepts in all sorts of chicanery. Pliny says they had their *claqueurs* in court, and he mentions with disgust the *ululatus* or yell with which they applauded the clever points of their patrons.

Turning from the classic lands toward the West, we find that men of law and literature flourished there also and helped the progress of society in the middle ages. These men had various names, derived from their intellectual position, only one of which shall be mentioned here—that mentioned by Cæsar and other writers when they speak of the *Druids* of Gaul and Britain. These Druids were the men of *law*, as may be seen in their name, *Droict*, a word which is still good French and may be read in most old law books. The term was literary as well as legal, and the Druids were really a very practical and very enlightened set of people. In the earliest Christian centuries the lawyers were of the priestly class, and they had a proverb, *nemo causidicus nisi clericus*. They were called *clamatores*, and gave counsel in courts presided over by kings and chiefs, receiving fees for their services. It is a notable fact that one of those clerical lawyers was afterward Pope Clement IV.; and still more notable that another of them was canonized for his goodness and learning. The lawyers have, in fact, a saint of their own order in the Calendar; and if they should think of a "centennial" in their profession, they would do well to examine the date of Ivo, the Breton, whose name has been preserved in a little "leonine" of the middle age. In this it is declared that he was of Brittany, and, though a lawyer, not at all a rogue—a fact for all people to wonder at:

> "Sanctus Ivo erat Brito,
> Advocatus, sed non latro—
> Res miranda populo."

In time the Church made reforms, and clerics and "lawmen," or laymen, became distinct classes. Still, the law kept the early flavor of the priesthood, using illustrations from Scripture, as the Greeks and Romans used their mythologies. Fragments of old pleas show how old lawyers tried to impress their Judges or "juries." Monstrellet tells us how the Burgundian lawyer, John Petit, argued the case of the Duke of Burgundy who had assassinated the Duke of Orleans. He showed how Moses killed an Egyptian, how good men assassinated the Anti-Christian Emperor Julian, and how St. Michael killed Satan. The Orleanist lawyer in reply (for the Duchess) tried to explain away those instances, and ended by contending that the devil was not killed at all, but still alive and going about like a roaring lion! Bartolus, the French lawyer, published several imaginary law cases, one of which was the case of Lucifer against the Virgin Mary; and another, the case of that same devil against Jesus Christ, before King Solomon as Judge. The subtleties of the law were brought to bear on many other questions and conditions of life. A bull was tried before a jury at Valois, in France, for having gored a man to death. All proper forms of law were observed, and the animal, being found guilty, was executed. In England, at a later period, the clever dog of a sheep-stealer was sentenced along with his master, and both were hanged. The logic of law was brought into the gay controversies of love, and lovers were solemnly tried for snatching kisses. This legal extravagance was so much in fashion in the age of Louis XIV. that the poet Racine published his lively farce of "Les Plaideurs" to ridicule it. One of the lawyers in the play begins to argue his case with the words: "In the beginning of the world," whereupon Dandin, the lawyer on the other side, who wishes to save time, begs him to come at once to the Deluge.

In England the trial by jury, as has been said, did not originate among the rude Anglo-Saxons. It was the old classic and common-sense fashion of getting a crowd of Judges to put their heads together in order to find out the *droict* or truth of any case coming before them. Over 300 years ago the English lawyers had a much narrower field of action and passion than they have at present. Then all persons accused of treason, felony, murder, rape, and other capital offenses, including sorcery, appeared in court without counsel, and were obliged to defend themselves as best they could. In 1695, the law allowed "traitors" to have an advocate, and by degrees that privilege was extended to other criminals—but grudgingly, and against a world of good argument, showing that no professor of the law should seem to sustain the cause of a bad man. The English law courts were no better than any other law courts of the period. The Czar Peter, when he resided in John Evelyn's house, at Deptford, would sometimes go to Westminster Hall, to hear the trials, with the help of an interpreter; and being on one occasion asked his opinion of the proceedings, answered savagely: "I have only two lawyers in my dominions, and when I get home I will reduce the number by hanging one of them!" He was not of Berryer's opinion, who used to declare that the profession of a lawyer was a noble one. This opinion has been justified by a great number of instances, especially in trials of State, in which lawyers, freed from the strict letter of the statutes, could appeal to the common feelings and general justice of men. The eloquence of the State trials in many countries, and the names of the great forensic orators, would ask a volume to themselves.

Among the casuistries of the law is a question often discussed and still undecided—*adhuc sub judice lis est*—the question of accepting a brief in a bad cause. For ages the highest law authorities have declared that no advocate should undertake such a cause. Cato, himself a lawyer, said that a counselor should be "a good man, ready of speech"; and Cicero contended that no such lawyer should defend an evil cause or person. Quintilian, the Emperor Justinian, and a crowd of legal moralists, with whom may be mentioned Pasquier, Sir John Davies, Sir Edward Coke, Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Mansfield, were of the same opinion. This argument is a very taking one, and people in general will be ready to accept it. But it must be remembered that it was especially used by the lawmen of the Middle Ages on behalf of a large number of defeated and helpless people called traitors, felons, blasphemers, sorcerers, and what not, who could find no lawyer dishonorable enough to defend them, or rather no lawyer of any sort, and were obliged to speak for themselves against fearful odds. Those disreputable witches, Rose Callender and Amy Duny, had nobody to say a word for them, and Sir Matthew Hale sent them to die by fire tied to a stake. Holding the other side of this argument, there have been lawyers who contended that an advocate should do his utmost for his client without looking too closely into the right of his cause. Lord Erskine, the Scotchman, was one of these. He was the defender of Thomas Paine and the rebels or malcontents, Hardy, Thelwall, and others held in disparagement by the respectable classes of society. The Scotch Lord Justice Clerk held the same opinion, and it was also the opinion of Lord Brougham, who, on the trial of Queen Caroline, over sixty years since, pronounced that a lawyer in pleading for his client should not consider anybody or anything else, should even forget the claims of patriotism when it was a question of defending such a man or woman. This strong saying took the popular sense wonderfully, as something asserted on behalf of the weak against the powerful. But forty years subsequently his lordship was at the trouble of explaining away the force of it. He said he had used it as a menace against King George IV., and had held himself ready to question, in Parliament, the King's right to the throne on account of his marriage with a Catholic—Mrs. Fitzherbert. Still he always declared that an advocate's chief duty in a trial was to maintain the cause of his client.

This question must always remain an open one, more or less. While it is generally admitted that no honorable advocate will undertake a vile cause, it will be always argued that he must hear the other side to know the truth, and that, for the rest, there are few cases in which the one side is entirely right and the other entirely wrong. This uncertainty must always justify, or seem to justify, a lawyer in undertaking any cause that may be offered to him; and, on the whole, it may be unreasonable in the very austere moralists to expect that a man whose business it is to handle some of the dirtiest concerns of society, should always have his hands perfectly clean. The lawyer must, in a great measure, be a man of strategy, an adept in the quodlibets and quiddities growing naturally out of the labyrinthine heap of the laws; and, for that reason, if he is, after all, what Cato calls a "good man," he really should have the merit of two good men belonging to any other walk of life.

As regards forensic eloquence, it may be argued that in our day it sounds less stately than of old. The law does not need the cadences of a grand oratory, any more than those of music. Some of the earliest laws were melodized in Greek by Terpander and sung at festivals. Western tribes had the same custom—a sound, practical plan to perpetuate what was so needful in society—something like the chronological device of our own school-boy days:

> "Thirty days hath September,
> April, June, and November, &c."

The Jews must have chanted their law formerly, for they do so still. But that fashion is gone; and the fashion of law oratory is going. It first grew out of the deficiencies of law, and naturally declines when the written words become more precise, or at least so numerous as to make lawyers critical and captious rather than expansive. In England it is admitted that the legal style in court has become very tame; and for this there are good common-sense reasons. The old flights of law oratory, so memorable in many countries, are no longer possible there, or with us; and forensic practice tends to separate itself from rhetoric, as it has separated itself from music and the mythologies, the mysteries of religion, and the style of the churchmen. Law is after all, a critical and cold-blooded science. No doubt there will be cases—those of conspiracy, calumny, and the like—which may in some degree justify a vituperative style of language, and at all times the noble faculty of a clear and perfect elocution must be cultivated and applauded. But the traditional pomp and flourish of legal oratory have gone out of date and out of fashion, and the passionate emotions before a group of jurymen will be as little needed in a law-suit as they are in the proof of an algebraic problem or a critical operation in surgery.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT TO THE SOUTH.

The Chicago *Times* represents Vice President Wilson as saying that his recent visit to the South was undertaken solely for the benefit of his health and for the purpose of obtaining some data for the third volume of his history of the slave power in America. The exact words it gives him credit for using are these:

> "I pledge you my honor, my journey South had nothing whatever to do with politics. In going South I sought merely to gratify my own personal curiosity, and to obtain that respite from labor which I so much needed. Since my boyhood I have been accustomed all through my life to incessant and uninterrupted toil. I have arrived at a period of my life when I think it wise, at least, to have some care for my physical health. Heretofore I have not regarded that. Now I must begin to do so. I determined to undertake this journey for the benefit of my health. I am about to commence work on the third volume of my book—*The History of Slavery*. I felt that before commencing that work I needed to recuperate my strength. While I was in Cincinnati, I heard that Gen. Breckinridge was ill. He had been associated with me in public life a long time. Although I had always differed with him on political questions, as I did with Douglas and Clay, yet there never was any personal bitterness or animosity between us. I believe that there never was any time during our public service together when I would not have done them a personal kindness if it were in my power, or that they would not have done me a kindness. I have always said that when any man with whom I have been associated in public life is sick, and unable to visit me, I will visit him, if I know that my visit will be acceptable. I met a gentleman at Cincinnati who had been a member of Gen. Breckinridge's staff. I said to him that, if I thought Gen. Breckinridge was able to see me, and my visit would afford him any pleasure, I should be delighted to go and see him. Gen. Breckinridge was informed of this and telegraphed from Lexington that he was very ill, but that he would be very happy to receive a visit from me. So one morning Gov. Leslie, accompanied by a few friends, took me with a carriage to Lexington, a distance of twenty-six miles. I was hospitably received at the residence of Gen. Preston. I had an interview with Gen. Breckinridge. I knew he possessed two historical facts which I was anxious to obtain. I was most kindly and cordially received. In our conversation he gave me the information concerning the historical facts which I desired, and I have no doubt in the world that that information was correct. My visit had no relation to politics whatever, as some of the newspapers would seem to try to infer. I went to visit the widow of James K. Polk, and was most hospitably entertained. I visited the graves of Taylor and Harrison. I also visited 'the Hermitage,' the home of Jackson. I visited many other prominent people with whom I had been formerly acquainted. To-day I should visit the tomb of Douglas, had I time to do so. I have not the time now. I am going directly home, and shall leave in a few moments. During my entire trip I have not had the fact of my coming announced in advance. I have simply gone from place to place, without the people knowing of my arrival in many cases until after my departure. I came and went as I came here. I have been greeted by little groups of citizens who knew me, and have been received by them in all cases in the most kindly and friendly manner. I am constantly receiving telegrams, messages, and letters inviting me to visit more places, which I am obliged to decline. I assure you, on my honor, that this is not a Presidential tour, as some of the newspapers have asserted. There is nothing in that at all."

A MINOR RAILWAY WAR.

The sharp competition which has for some time past characterized the management of the Flushing branch of the Long Island Railroad and the Flushing and North Side Railroad, which has resulted in cutting down the fares on both roads to a ruinous figure, and the consequent temporary benefit of the traveling public, is, it is understood, to be extended as well to the Rockaway branches of the Long Island and the Southern roads, and to the main lines wherever competition can be rendered effective. At a meeting of the Directors of the Long Island road, held at Long Island City yesterday, it was determined to extend the Rockaway branch of that road, which at present runs only to Far Rockaway, to the extreme limit of the beach, and work upon the extension is to be commenced immediately. The direct opposition which will thus be established will, it is said, be rendered more lively by a considerable reduction of fares, not only to and from Rockaway, but other points, notably Jamaica. Another branch of the Long Island road is to be constructed from Brentwood to Islip, and there is talk of extending it to Babylon, thus practically establishing an opposition to the Southern road throughout its entire length. Whether this sharp opposition can be continued for any length of time, or whether the result will eventually be a consolidation of the two interests under one management, must be left to be decided in the future. It is also stated that the Hampstead and Rockaway Railroad, extending from Valley Stream to Hempstead village, is soon to be reopened under the management of the Southern Railroad Company, and to be operated as a branch of that road in the interest of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

ANCIENT LIBRARIES.

INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE GREAT LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD.

BRIEF REFERENCE TO THE EGYPTIAN, HEBREW, ASSYRIAN, GRECIAN, ALEXANDRIAN, AND ROMAN COLLECTIONS—THE MONASTERIES OF THE MIDDLE AGES AND THE APPEARANCE OF MODERN LIBRARIES.

At a very early period of their history men began to feel the necessity of imparting to their thoughts more permanence than the audible symbol in which they were expressed could secure. Such a necessity would arise whenever any circumstances took place affecting the tribes or aggregations into which their social instincts or requirements compelled them to form themselves. It would be felt, for instance, that the interest attaching to successes in the battle-field, which had an influence in determining the mutual relations of tribes or nations, was such as ought to outlive the words of those who had been instrumental in achieving them; and it is not improbable that some motive higher than individual or tribal vanity would suggest a record, in some shape, of these events. Still more necessary would a record be of any laws which might be imposed on the members of such aggregations; and, probably, the necessity of a record would be most keenly felt in connection with thoughts or fancies or beliefs regarding the world supernatural, its occupants, their employments, and specially their relations and purposes toward man and mundane things. And then, when the use of visible and durable symbols had become general and established for such necessary purposes as these, such thoughts of men, on subjects of ordinary interest, as, from their substance, or form, or both combined, were specially admired or valued, would be easily preserved for future enjoyment or instruction. Thus would literary wealth be produced, and forthwith, on the prompting of piety, affection, honor, interest, or convenience, stored. The success which attended the efforts of early peoples in this direction was, in view of the means they enjoyed, almost as wonderful as the skill with which they used their resources for the construction of such marvelous monuments as these of Egypt and Assyria.

EGYPTIAN LIBRARIES.

In Egypt, the cradle of civilization, the first library, of which there is any trace on the pages of history, was founded about fourteen hundred years before the Christian era. Osymandyas, the King, for some purpose probably connected with his religion, caused a collection to be made of all ancient and sacred books—papyrus, stone, or metal—and deposited them in the two inner chambers of the palace temple near Thebes. On the door-jambs of the first of these *sancta* were representations on the one side of Thoth, the inventor of letters, and on the other of his companion, the Goddess Saf, with their respective titles. "President of the Hall of Books," and the "Lady of Letters." Over the entrance were inscribed the Egyptian equivalents to the words PSYCHES IATREION, "The Dispensary of the Soul," or "the Storehouse of Medicine for the Mind." The library perished during the Persian invasion of Egypt under Cambyses; but the ruins of the palace-temple, with traces of its library halls, may still be seen on its original site, and is well known to those versed in Egyptology under the name of Memnonium or Rimesium. Nor was this the only collection of writings which ancient Egypt contained, as is proved by the fact that on several ancient tombs inscriptions have been deciphered which refer to appropriations of lots of land for the erection of libraries to the King. One, for instance, near the great pyramid of Cheops, where an allusion is made to the "land of the library of Suphis," and other two in the same district which specify "land devoted to the library of Sephres."

HEBREW COLLECTIONS.

The Israelites profited by the civilization of Egypt, such as it was; their great leader Moses, with the highest education Egypt could bestow, spending a considerable part of his time in collecting historical documents of various authorship, and compiling them into a continuous narrative, which he himself supplemented by accounts of contemporaneous events and a legal code. The books thus formed constituted the basis of the libraries which were afterward collected, such as that which probably existed at Kirjath Sepher, (the City of the Book,) and which, with genealogical and national records, contained the rhapsodies of prophets, the verses of poets, works of historians, and dark sayings of proverbial philosophers. Prominent among these must have been the contributions of the great King Solomon, who spake 3,000 proverbs, whose songs were 1,005; who spake of trees "from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon, even to the hyssop that springeth out of the wall;" who spake, also, with scientific method and precision, "of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes." The great mass of the works which such libraries must have contained were, in the course of a checkered history, swept out of existence, and the only traces of them which remain are infrequent but suggestive references to a few lost writings, in those books which for religious reasons have been preserved.

ASSYRIAN "LIBRARY OF CLAY."

Only in the widest acceptation of it can the term "library" be applied to the collections of Assyrian writings which modern research has brought to light. The Assyrians recorded their thoughts, in cuneiform characters, on prepared bricks, tiles, or cylinders of clay, which, after the inscriptions had been impressed or engraved, were hardened by the action of fire. Traces of a "public library in clay," as it has been designated by a French investigator, have been found in a proclamation of Sardanapalus V., "King of Assyria, King of the world," issued about six centuries and a half before the birth of Christ. This mighty monarch informed his people that Nebo, the God of supreme intellect, who had revealed to his predecessors the mysteries of cuneiography, had, with the assistance of the goddess Ourmit, specially qualified him for comprehending and making known the principles or foundation of government; and that he had engraved these principles on tablets which, for the instruction, convenience, or reference of his subjects, should be placed in the midst of his palace. Such was the clay library of the Assyrians.

GRECIAN LIBRARIES.

The credit of being the first to found a public library in Athens has been by some accorded to Pisistratus, on grounds which scarcely justify more than the conclusion that he took a deep interest in literature. The claim made on behalf of Aristotle seems to rest on more solid foundation. The great Stagirite had, by judicious collection, added to the library, by no means inconsiderable, which his own works constituted. This library, augmented by Theophrastus, came into the possession of a certain Neleus, who carried it to Scepsis in the Troad. According to one account, it was, after purchase, transferred from Scepsis to Alexandria by Ptolemy Philadelphus. According to another story, more romantic, yet improbable, because inconsistent with known facts, it remained in Scepsis for a considerable period. At one time it was concealed in a cave from the eager agents of the King of Pergamus, who was instituting researches for valuable books to increase his own library, which he wished to rival that of Alexandria. In this uncongenial retreat it was left for some time, until, injured at length by damp and worms, it was sold to a certain book-hunter called Apellicon of Teos. This zealous collector, in a well-meant but unsuccessful attempt to restore defective or mutilated passages, corrupted the text. At length, after this checkered Grecian career, it was removed to Rome, with the rest of Apellicon's books, by Sylla, after his successful campaign against Mithridates.

ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY.

The greatest library of antiquity was that of Alexandria. Nearly three centuries before Christ, it was founded, probably on the advice of Aristotle, by Ptolemy Soter, in connection with the Museum—an academy where learned men met for the study of philosophy and the sciences. It soon reached the number of 100,000 volumes, obtained by agents commissioned to purchase the rarest and most valuable writings in Greece and Asia. For the purpose of increasing the value of the collection several of the Ptolemies pursued a most unscrupulous policy, seizing books imported by foreigners, placing the originals in the library halls, and returning to the owners copies made by transcribers, who were regularly employed in such work. It is even said that Euergetes, a particularly ingenious Ptolemy, during a famine at Athens, interdicted the sale of Egyptian corn to the Athenians until he obtained on pledge the original writings of Sophocles, Æschylus, and Euripides. These were promptly handed to the transcribers. The copies produced in due time were gracefully sent to the owners of the originals, with the generous assurance that they might retain the pledge-money—about $14,500—as a consolation for their loss. Nor did the Alexandrian Kings exert themselves merely to make their own library as great and valuable as possible. They even stooped to obstruct, by such means as they could command, the progress of any collection that might threaten to contest the palm of eminence. Thus they endeavored to deal a blow at the library of Pergamus by prohibiting the exportation of papyrus. At last, the Museum being completely occupied with 400,000 volumes, a supplementary library was erected in the Temple of Serapis. The older collection was, unfortunately, destroyed by accident during the first Alexandrian war. The Serapeum, however, remained, with 300,000 volumes, and was gradually increased by donations, notably that by Marc Antony to Cleopatra of the Pergamean Library, which itself numbered 200,000 works. This second and larger collection was destroyed by Theophilus, Archbishop of Alexandria. Still phenix-like, another library arose; books were collected with assiduity, so that when in 642 A. D., the Saracens obtained possession of the city, its books became the objects of a large share of the Caliph Omar's resentment, and he ordered them to be burned. To his General's request that he would countermand his order, he replied: "If these writings of the Greeks agree with the Koran, or Book of Allah, they are useless and need not be preserved; if they disagree they are pernicious, and ought to be destroyed." The volumes of papyrus and parchment were accordingly distributed among the 4,000 baths of the city, and so great was their number that it is said that six months hardly sufficed for their consumption. Thus passed away the most superb library of antiquity, whose patrons secured for its chambers the most valuable manuscripts, only that they might perish by the accident or disaster and ignorant fanaticism of which it was the victim.

ROMAN LIBRARIES.

Rome owned the literary impulse which created libraries much later than any of the countries to which we have referred, and it was only in 167 B. C. that the conquest of Perses, the King of Macedonia, placed in the hands of Paulus Æmilius a respectable library, which he transferred to the Eternal City. This library was enlarged by a contribution made by Sylla, in the shape of the collection of Apellicon of Teos, which, as before stated, he transported from Athens. Lucullus also established a splendid library, which, with a generous philanthropy, he made accessible to all who took an interest in literature: the Greeks, who visited the city, with characteristic avidity and appreciation systematically availing themselves of his kind permission to repair to its halls and gratify their literary tastes. Among other projects for the benefit and improvement of Rome which the great Julius Cæsar formed, was a plan for the institution in the city of a library for the public instruction—a library which should be the property of the city, and therefore open to all citizens. His assassination, at the time when his designs were about to be put into execution, robbed him of the pleasure of seeing this beneficent idea realized. Varro, his friend, however, to whom he intended to have given the task of collecting the volumes, acted on the suggestion of his patron, dead, but not forgotten, and formed the nucleus of a library, which, under the care of Asinius Pollio, subsequently attained considerable dimensions. The first Emperor founded two public libraries, and his successors emulated his example in attempting to enrich the city in this way. Even Domitian, in the beginning of his reign, made creditable exertions to restore the libraries which had perished in the conflagration, and succeeded in forming a collection which contained many original manuscripts brought from various quarters, along with copies of the more valuable works in the Serapeum at Alexandria. This collection was destroyed by lightning in the reign of Commodus, while other libraries which at different times were formed at Rome—the famous Ulpian Library among the rest—met a no less unfortunate fate at the hands of the invading Goths, in their barbarous ignorance and scorn of the accompaniments of the effeminate civilization of the South, remorseless as the elements.

LIBRARIES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

For some time Constantinople was the home of books and learning. In this city its founder laid the basis of a library which ultimately boasted of 120,000 volumes. Half of these, during one of the many controversies that convulsed the early Christian Church, were destroyed by Leo III., as monuments that might impede his opposition to the worship of images. Under one of the Emperors in the eleventh century a revival of the literary spirit prompted an interest in books, which resulted in a collection of books of considerable value. These, with the Imperial City, on the final subversion of the Eastern Empire and the capture of its capital in 1453, fell into the hands of the Mussulmen. The library of the Emperors was preserved, and its volumes deposited in some apartments of the Seraglio. Whether they still remain there or not, is a question on which the judgment of competent scholarship is divided, some holding that they were either destroyed by fanatic zeal or allowed to decay, and that the Sultan's library contains only Turkish and Arabic writings; others believing—among them the late eminent scholar, Tischendorff, whose attainments and researches in connection with ancient manuscripts are of world-wide fame—that the Seraglio of the Sultan contains manuscripts of great value, though complete obscurity prevails as to their contents.

THE MONASTERIES OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

The "salvage" from the general destruction of books and libraries which accompanied the irruption of the northern hordes into the Empire, found a ready welcome within the quiet walls of the many monasteries in which *religiosi* of various orders were spending their secluded, yet in many instances laborious, lives. Nor was the protection against destruction which these walls afforded, so effectual to the preservation of these documents, as that which consisted in their multiplication by the diligent pens of the book-loving monks. The Dark Ages, following the brilliant past day of ancient culture, preceding the future day of modern philosophy and science, were long enough to counteract the influence of those destroying forces, which well-nigh threatened to render impossible the transmission of the products of the former for the benefit of the latter. So that when, on the dispersion of the learned men of the East over the West of Europe, learning was revived, there were materials in abundance, produced in the interval, to gratify the longings of the new spirit. Europe, Africa, and Western Asia, laid under contribution, poured from their monasteries volumes which soon filled libraries in Italy and elsewhere with copies of all the works of antiquity that are now known. Then followed the invention of printing, which marks the commencement of a new era in the history of libraries.

APPEARANCE OF MODERN LIBRARIES.

As the first fruits of the new impulse, there come into view, during the period extending from the middle of the fourteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century, libraries which during the subsequent centuries and up to the present time have enjoyed a universal reputation. Among these are the National Library of Paris, the Imperial Library of Vienna, the Laurentian Library at Florence, and the Library of the Vatican at Rome. Then, also, premonitory of popular education and popular literature were founded the oldest of the town libraries in which Germany has become so rich—Dantzic, Ratisbon, Ulm, and Nuremberg; while, during the same period, the Common Council of the French town of Aix entered on their records an account of the purchase of books for the benefit of the citizens. England lagged far behind in this respect. Even at a much later date we find sensible men complaining of the blindness of that Reformation zeal which did not discriminate between the objectionable monasteries and the valuable libraries which they contained; and lamenting that the opportunity had been lost that offered itself for the establishment of county libraries throughout the kingdom.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT IN ENGLAND.

An act has just been printed to amend the law relating to international copyright. By the 15th Vict., cap. 12, her Majesty the Queen was enabled to carry into effect a convention with France on the subject of copyright and empowered by an Order of Council to grant certain privileges to dramatic authors, and it was further enacted that, subject to any provisions or qualifications contained in the order, and to the provisions in the said act, the law for the time being in force for insuring to the author of any dramatic piece first publicly represented in the British dominions the sole liberty of representing the same should be applied for the purpose of preventing the representations of any translations of the dramatic pieces to which such order extends which were not sanctioned by the authors thereof. The recited act provided that nothing in it should be so construed as to prevent fair imitations or adaptations to the English stage of any dramatic piece or musical composition published in any foreign country. The object of the present statute is to amend the last-mentioned provision (the sixth section) under certain circumstances. It is provided that in any case in which, by virtue of the enactments recited, any Order in Council has been or may hereafter be made for the purpose of extending protection to the translations of dramatic pieces first publicly represented in any foreign country, it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by Order in Council, to direct that the sixth section of the act shall not apply to the dramatic pieces to which protection is so extended, and thereupon the said recited act shall take effect with respect to such dramatic pieces, and to the translations thereof, as if the said sixth section were repealed.

THE ERUPTION IN ICELAND.

Mr. Eirikr Magnússon writes to the London *Times* from Cambridge: "The accounts just received by the last mail from Iceland assume a far more serious aspect than the first news would have led one to anticipate. A resident in Bardardal, a valley at a short distance west of the locality of the eruption, writes: 'What fearful times we have had of it north here this Winter! First we were visited by earthquakes, which, in some places, terminated all but fatally, and then came the eruption, with its concomitant dust-gloom and fall of ashes. The Dyngjufjöll are incessantly vomiting fire; every day we watch the smoke column rising to an apparently immeasured height in the air. The eruption is spreading steadily over the wilderness, and it may be said that the whole region of the Myvatn Mountains is one blazing fire.' It appears that westerly winds have been chiefly prevalent and have borne the ashes over the East Firths, covering a very large area, including the country sides of Jökuldal, Fell, Fljótsdal, Evdathingbá, Vellir, Skriddal, Reydarfjord, Nordfjord, Mjóifjord, and Seydisfjord, and many more no doubt, although reliable news does not, as yet, reach further. On March 29 the fall of the ashes was so excessive that it covered the eastern country sides, Jökuldal especially, with a coat six inches at its thickest; and all that day, although it was bright and sunny, the people spent in absolute pitch darkness. Fountains and rivulets were dammed by the ashes, and every mountain stream, always of a crystalline purity in Eastern Iceland, where there are neither glaciers nor *moraine*, ran dark and muddy between banks covered with drifts of ashes. The farmers have fled out of the ash-covered country sides with their cattle in quest of pastures not yet destroyed by the *scoriæ* but with what chance of saving their live stock does not appear. To all appearance, the present eruption seems likely to become a calamitous event for Iceland."

FULL ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

The State Assessors have sent out a circular to the town Assessors, in which they speak of the inequality and injustice of the custom of partial valuations of property, and say:

"In 1874 twenty counties of the State made a marked increase in assessment over that of 1873, and we have advices from a number of counties, in addition to those above referred to, in which the assessment is being made at full value this year. Among the latter we note the County of Monroe, which has heretofore been assessed considerably below the average of the State. The advantages to be derived from the proposed change have been so often set forth that it must be apparent to all, and we again urge you to discard your old assessment rolls, and taking the law as your only rule of action, make an assessment this year to which you can conscientiously make oath in the form and language of the statute."

THE PIRATE SEMMES.

HE TAKES OCCASION, AT A BRECKINRIDGE MEMORIAL MEETING, TO SLANDER THE NORTH AND INVEIGH AGAINST THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Raphael Semmes spoke at considerable length at the meeting lately held in Mobile, Ala., in memory of the late John C. Breckinridge, who abandoned the Senate and his own State to join the traitors in the South in the rebellion against the Union. He said, in concluding his speech:

> How did the great Kentuckian die? What was the manner of his death? He did not die, it is true, by the daggers of assassins, nor do I speak here of his mere physical death, but of his moral death, as a citizen of this great Republic. His death, viewed in this light, was that of a felon and a traitor! I see you start, Mr. President, but my words are true. He was stabbed to death by the people of the Northern States as a felon and a traitor. And though, as before remarked, I have no bloody robe to hold up to your agonized view, I may exhibit to you, in its stead, the Constitution of the United States, and point out to you the cuts made in that once sacred instrument by the daggers of the moral assassins who stabbed it to death at the same time that they inscribed therein that the great Breckinridge was a felon and a traitor. And for what was he so branded as a felon and a traitor? Because, with you and me, and all the Southern people who deserve the name, he tried to save the liberties of these States, and preserve in its purity the very Constitution which the Northern people have slain. Breckinridge lies sleeping, now, quietly in his native soil, near the tomb of that other great Kentuckian, the immortal Henry Clay, who bent all the energies of his great soul, when in life, to save the same Constitution which was so dear to all of us. What say you, comrades, shall Breckinridge be permitted to sleep there, forgotten by us, abandoned by us? He to whom we plighted, as he plighted to us, the faith of honorable men, without one effort to remove the foul stain from his memory? Let me not be misunderstood, Mr. President. I do not mean force. I do not mean resistance to lawful authority in any form. I counsel, as I have always counseled since the termination of the war, patience, obedience to the laws, and an honest discharge of our duties as good citizens. But there is a moral force with which to move the American people, greater than the force of arms. I mean the force of the press, the force of public opinion, the force of political organization, in conformity with and under the Constitution and the laws. Is it not our duty to strive by all these peaceful means to endeavor to expurgate from the Constitution—from that Constitution which Washington and Jefferson and Madison, all Southern rebels, assisted to frame—that foul and infamous amendment known as the fourteenth, which has thus branded and still brands our dead comrade as a felon and a traitor? Unless this be our resolve, we have no business here to-night. The tears which we might shed would desecrate instead of honoring the memory of the dead. I fear that some of us have forgotten this duty. In our haste to restore business and other profitable relations with the people of the North, have we not, in a measure, lost sight of our self-respect? And has this haste accomplished the desired result? I fear not, and the reason is obvious. A genuine friendship between peoples, like that between individuals, must be based upon mutual respect. But how can the Northern people have any genuine respect for us, when they find us willing to meet and affiliate with them on terms of dishonor? Take, for instance, the proposed Centennial celebration, which is to be held at Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, 1876, in which our people have shown a general disposition to participate—the motive being the highly laudable one of a cordial conciliation with the Northern people. Have you considered what would be the true attitude of your State at the great gathering of the States? It is not to be a meeting of the people, but a meeting of the States. They are to be present in their sovereign capacities, by representatives duly commissioned. It is to have, and can have under the Constitution, no connection with the Government, or any governmental function. It is to be a social gathering of the States, and nothing more. The theory of our Government is, that the States are coequal under the Constitution, and entitled to the same consideration and respect. But how can Alabama enter this social conclave of the States without humiliation? What will be expected of her when she gets there? The meeting is designed to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the "nation," as it is the fashion now to call this Federal Government. What is it that constitutes the nation? The Constitution. Alabama, then, is summoned to Philadelphia to sing peans to the Federal Constitution. And, in so doing, she must take the whole Constitution, the fourteenth amendment along with the rest. But that amendment brands her with disgrace as a rebel and a traitor. This brand was implanted on her forehead by the people of the Northern States. They refuse to remove it. Will she not be the meanest and most cringing of slaves, if with this brand still resting upon her forehead, she unites with those who have branded her, in singing the anthem of her own degradation? Can the Northern States, by the side of whom she will be seated, fail to feel a merited contempt for an emasculated State who has so little respect for herself? I grew up to manhood in the administration of President Andrew Jackson. One of my first political recollections was an incident that occurred in the Senate of the United States. There was a majority in the Senate opposed to the Administration. Gen. Jackson removed the deposits of the public funds from the old Bank of the United States, which he pronounced to be a rotten concern, and which proved to be rotten as he had said. The partisan Senate passed a resolution censuring this act. Jackson had at that time in the Senate a strong friend in the person of the Senator from Missouri—Thomas H. Benton. Benton forthwith made a vigorous assault upon the obnoxious resolution. He declared that he would never rest until it should be repealed and black lines drawn around it upon the original record. It was several years and after many changes in the *personnel* of the body before he accomplished his purpose; but he finally succeeded, and at this day the curious inspector of those records may see broad black lines drawn around that resolution, not only to indicate that it has been repealed, but to put it in disgrace, as it were. What Thomas H. Benton did for his loving friend I want our Southern people to do for the dead Confederate soldier. I want the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution first repealed by a three-fourths vote of the States; and then I want black lines drawn around it as a seal of disapprobation, put there by the American people, of the partisan and sectional hatred in which the amendment was engendered and had its birth. Let us agitate this question at the polls, in the halls of the State Legislatures, in Congress, everywhere, until we accomplish our purpose. Then, and not until then, will we have discharged our duty to the memory of the dead comrade whose obsequies we have come here to-night to celebrate.

BOOK-MAKING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there is much interest shown in the English system of book-making on races, recently introduced to this country, I have made a careful analysis of one of the lists inserted in this day's issue of your paper, and inclose the result. The race is for the Westchester Cup, the terms play or pay, (that is, the bet holds whether the horse runs or not,) and the book is supposed to be for $5,000:

Name of Horse.		The Odds.	The Receipts.	Net Profit.
Ballankeel	even.	$5,000 vs. $5,000	$8,290	$3,290
Reform	2 to 1	5,000 vs. 2,500	10,790	5,790
Madge	3 to 1	5,000 vs. 1,666	11,624	6,624
Shylock	5 to 1	5,000 vs. 1,000	12,290	7,290
Grinstead	8 to 1	5,000 vs. 625	12,665	7,665
Vandalite	8 to 1	5,000 vs. 625	12,665	7,665
Botany Bay	8 to 1	5,000 vs. 625	12,665	7,665
Kadi	10 to 1	5,000 vs. 500	12,790	7,790
Fadladeen	12 to 1	5,000 vs. 416	12,884	7,874
Satire	15 to 1	5,000 vs. 333	12,957	7,957

From the above list it therefore appears that the book-maker cannot possibly lose, and if his book is filled he is bound to make from $3,000 to $8,000 on this one race alone. In order to elucidate the analysis let us suppose that Shylock wins; the receipts are $12,290, not including the $1,000 bet upon the horse; for these books are mainly made on credit, and if the stake is placed in the book-maker's hands it is returned with the winning amount, (say $5,000,) thus leaving a net profit of $7,290. To obtain the result on any one horse it is simply necessary to deduct the amount staked on his success from the remaining gross receipts. This is book-making with a vengeance, and if these odds were accepted, would prove to be as lucrative an occupation as ever existed in the country. In England the book-makers would be pleased to bet the following odds, not play or pay, but at the start, against the four first mentioned horses, supposing that there were no others in the race. The results would be as follows:

Name of Horse.		The Odds.	Receipts.	Result.
Ballankeel	5 vs. 4	$5,000 to $4,000	$4,750	loss, $250
Reform	2 vs. 1	5,000 to 2,500	6,250	gain, 1,250
Madge	4 vs. 1	5,000 to 1,250	7,500	gain, 2,500
Shylock	5 vs. 1	5,000 to 1,000	7,750	gain, 2,750

Book-making, as originally introduced in England, offered a superior inducement to the owner of a good horse to invest at the long odds made by the speculators, with the hope that the horse would see a much shorter price before the race came off, and that thus he would be able to hedge his bet and stand to win some amount without the risk of a shilling. Thus, suppose Count Batthyany took £20,000 to £1,000 on Galopin for the Derby, and the colt came to 5 to 1; he could lay £10,000 to £2,000, and stand to win £10,000 if Galopin won, and £1,000 if he lost. The horse actually started at 2 to 1, but, then, supposing that some accident had occurred previous to the bet being hedged, which might have prevented the colt from starting, the original outlay of £1,000 would have gone to the book-maker. Until more liberal terms are offered, the betting will be mainly restricted in this country to pool-selling, where, if the horse does not start, the money invested is returned.

A FIELDER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 4, 1875.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

COSTLINESS OF CLOTHING—SEASONABLE SUITS.

SUMMER TOILETS—COUNTRY DRESSES WITH NOVEL COMBINATIONS—THE ETIQUETTE OF MOURNING.

Although woolen goods are more employed than silk, the latter only being used for trimming, or to make plain underskirts which are entirely covered with trimming, toilets are as costly as ever. A dress which appears simple, upon careless examination, if made by a fashionable dress-maker will prove to be quite the reverse. Underclothing is also very expensive; ruffles, insertions of lace, and beautiful fine Valenciennes are lavishly employed. Costly silk worked stockings are also in use, and in spite of their being concealed under gaiters, their costliness is unchanged. Many Summer toilets will be composed of embroidered Russian blouses and tuniques of various shapes, worn over colored silk skirts. These tuniques and blouses will be embroidered in open work on gray, white, blue, or pink goods; over these are placed small bright-colored bows, which add greatly to the effect of the dress. Ladies also resort to combinations, such as plain gray guipure insertions, and insertions worked in white or in colors; when these are sewed together and intermixed they are quite effective. A waist and apron made in this style can be composed of gray insertion worked with white and bordered with lace to correspond; over both the apron and waist are placed cherry-colored bows. A gray faille train skirt shows this style to great advantage.

Light tissues will be more in favor than ever for Summer wear. Black grenadine will also be more worn than usual, as it has been greatly improved by the addition of many broché patterns, which are very handsome when the goods are made up. A complete toilet made in this style can be thus described: The underskirt is of taffetas, with the train trimmed with a deep broché silk grenadine flounce, shirred. The apron is of grenadine formed of three groups of three plaits each, the lower one of each group being trimmed with imitation Chantilly lace. These plaits are placed on in imitation of draped scarfs. The apron is fastened under a grenadine Bulgare plait, which is shirred, finished with a heading and joined to the bottom of the basque of the waist; a shell-shaped lace surrounds the plait. The Jeanne d'Arc waist is of taffetas and grenadine; the middle of the back and top of the sleeves are shirred and bordered with lace. A new style of sun-shade is made of black silk lined with white and bordered with lilies of the valley.

A beautiful toilet may be thus composed: The black faille train has a deep plaited flounce with heading; in front of the skirt are five narrow flounces, alternating in box plaits and fine knife plaits. The apron is of broché silk, (this is a beautiful material, made in imitation of the old-fashioned brocaded silk,) with long flaps tied in the back rather low on the train. The top of the apron turns over under the back of the basque and forms revers on each side, thus showing the upper part of the black faille skirt. The corsage cuirass is of black silk in front and of gray broché silk behind; it is open in front in shawl shape, and surrounded on the outside with a plaiting of gray silk corresponding with the gray of the broché. A rich guipure shell-shaped trimming forms the breast piece in front, and surrounds the basque. The sleeves are of gray broché silk, finished at the wrist by a double-plaited ruffle; a ribbon separates the ruffles and is tied in a bow on the outside of the sleeve. The undersleeves are of guipure, corresponding with that upon the waist. The bonnet suited for wear with this toilet may be of white rice straw, with a brim raised in the middle in front. Underneath are field flowers and cherry-colored bows, made in butterfly form. The crown is surrounded with similar ribbon; on the top are field flowers. At the back are large loops of cherry colored ribbon and a long spray of flowers. Another suit is made of lilac faille and cachemire in a lighter shade. The demi-train skirt is of cachemire, with a deep box-plaited flounce, with heading; over this flounce are diamond-shaped pieces of cachemire buttoning one over the other, thus forming a garland around the flounce. The front of the skirt is of faille; the lower part is trimmed with four rows of narrow knife-plaited ruffles, and the upper part is covered with a supplementary apron; this apron is narrow and divided into two parts; the centre borders are cut out in three large points and joined under three lilac buttons. This apron is trimmed around with a bias band of lilac faille, and hidden on each side under a cachemire plaiting which adorns each side of the skirt. The cachemire waist has a breast piece in a darker shade of faille; it is open at the neck in shawl shape, has a turned-over cachemire collar, and is trimmed in the back of the basque with a deep faille box-plaited ruffle, with heading; each side of this ruffle is the cachemire basque belonging to the waist; it is cut square over the hips. The lower part of the sleeves are buttoned over a plaiting of faille, which is in cornet shape. The bonnet appropriate to this toilet can be of straw, with the brim lined with black velvet and surrounded by a lilac velvet band. The top and back of the crown, and also the brim beneath, are ornamented with violets. On one side of the crown is a bird.

A showy country suit can be made with a faille cuirass, with lengthwise bands of Bruges lace insertions. The sleeves are of mohair, in a color corresponding with the faille of the cuirass. The apron is of mohair, trimmed, like the cuirass, with lengthwise bands of Bruges lace insertions, and bordered with two deep pieces of lace, corresponding, one falling slightly over the other. On the back are loops and ends of wide blue faille ribbon. The underskirt is of gray faille or of mohair; at the bottom in front is a deep knife-plaited flounce. The train is trimmed with narrow gathered flounces. The bonnet suited for wear with this suit is of white straw. The upturned brim is trimmed underneath with a thick wreath of field flowers, falling in a long spray down the back. The crown is adorned with ribbon the color of the underskirt and with white ostrich feathers.

A more simple suit for country wear may be made of toile de Vichy. The grounding is gray, with cherry-colored stripes. The stripes of the underskirt run diagonally. The trimming consists of three plaited flounces in front and a plain one on the back as deep as the three in front. The apron is of plain linen, surrounded by a deep, knife-plaited ruffle of striped goods, surmounted by a band of the same. It is raised in the back by a band of plain linen, with plaited ruffles on each side. The waist is of striped linen. The basque is flat in front and plaited in the back. The belt, which draws the waist in to the figure, is wide in front and narrow in the back. It is joined on the side by a button. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a plaited ruffle, surmounted by a cuff of plain goods. These are divided by a bias band. The bonnet adapted for wear with this suit is trimmed with cherry-colored ribbon and white violets.

Another suit is made of dark-blue linen and blue-and-white checked linen. The skirt touches the ground; it is of plain linen with two shirred flounces surmounted by a plaited piece. The apron is of checked goods and trimmed with a band of dark-blue linen, and has pockets on each side slanting; five buttons are on the bands of the pockets. The apron is shirred up in the back and trimmed with a shell-shaped piece of plain linen, under which it is fastened. The corsage cuirass is of checked linen, opening on one side. The collar, bouquet pocket, cuffs, and bordering of the basque, are of plain blue linen. Three mother-of-pearl buttons are on the outside of the cuffs.

The proper way to make and trim mourning suits and the materials of which they should be composed, according to Parisian authorities, are as follows: During the first six months of a widow's mourning the lightest materials that should be employed are cachemire and crape; even taffetas under-skirts are prohibited. Flounces are also excluded; biases of crape or cachemire are the only trimmings allowed. The shapes most adapted for the purpose are the polonaise or princess form, worn over plain skirts. For the first three months all confections are replaced by long square Scotch cachemire shawls, and barége de bagnes for Summer wear. The suitable bonnets are of crape or cachemire. The crape veil should be about a yard and a half long; the collars and cuffs should also be of crape. For the next period of mourning such materials can be used as parisienne, poplin orléans, alpaca, grenadine stuffs, barége, and fancy woolen trimmings. The Summer confections or scarfs may be of either barége, grenadine, or silk grenadine. Passementerie and jet may also be employed in moderation. The bonnets may, with propriety, be of crêpe lisse, trimmed with gros grain ribbon. The lingerie is embroidered crêpe or silk grenadine. The veil is also of crêpe lisse. For half-mourning black silk can be used, trimmed with crape or silk grenadine. The Summer suits and lingerie may be of black-and-white material. The bonnets should be of black straw or horse-hair. Lace and feathers are used only for the lightest mourning. For parents the same mourning is worn, but only half the length of time. For grand-parents the first two descriptions are not used, and for more distant relatives the lightest form is resorted to.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS'

Eighth Avenue and 24th st.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS!

AS WE BEGIN EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS IN A FEW DAYS, WE HAVE MARKED DOWN GOODS, TO REDUCE STOCK. EVERY ARTICLE WILL BE SOLD AT A REDUCTION.

Real French Chip Hats, warranted real French Chip, best quality, black, white, brown, and drab, reduced to **$1.37**

AMERICAN CHIP HATS, all shapes, reduced to 49 cents.
NEAPOLITAN HATS, every shape, reduced to 60 cents.
FINE MILAN HATS, reduced to 75 cents.
CANTON STRAW HATS, reduced to 35 cents.
BOYS' FINE HATS, fully trimmed, reduced to 25 cents.
GIRLS' FINE SCHOOL HATS, with straw trimming, at 50 cents.

Extraordinary Reductions IN SUITS.

Our $5 Suits reduced to	$3 00
Our $10 Suits reduced to	7 00
Our $14 Suits reduced to	9 00
Our $16 Suits reduced to	11 00
Our $19 Suits reduced to	14 00
Our $25 Suits reduced to	17 50
Our $30 Suits reduced to	20 00
Our $38 Suits reduced to	25 00

LAWN WRAPPERS, neat styles, at $3 95, $5, $7, $9, and up.

PRETTY LAWN HOUSE DRESSES at $6 75, $9 75, $15, and up.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

CALL AND EXAMINE THE PRICES AND QUALITY OF OUR GOODS, AND SEE IF OUR STOCK IS NOT SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY. EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS THIS WEEK. LADIES REPLENISHING THEIR WARDROBES SHOULD CERTAINLY CALL.

PRETTY CHEMISES, trimmed with three insertions of embroidery, needle-work edge, at 85 cents.

NIGHT-DRESSES, TRIMMED full length, robe style, with clusters of tucks and two insertions of embroidery, at $2.

Startling prices in our French under-wear, fine domestic under-garments, corsets, Marseilles dresses, &c., for children, &c., &c.

GIMPS AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

1,000 pieces BEADED FRINGE, two inches wide, reduced to 18 cents, worth 50 cents.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN REAL LACES

IT WILL PAY TO CALL ON

EHRICHS',

287 8TH AVENUE, 289

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON HEIGHTS, NEAR HIGH BRIDGE overlooking Harlem River and Valley, within three minutes' drive of railroad depot and steam-boat landing, a gentleman's residence, perfectly healthy, brick house, twenty-rooms; gas and water throughout; handsomely and fully furnished, with billiard-table, china, glass, silver, and linen, if desired; nine acres of land; carriage-house, with six stalls; cow-house, and everything complete; will be rented for three or four months. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET—IN REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, five minutes' walk from Wall Street Ferry, a large, beautifully-finished brown-stone house, in perfect order and very thoroughly and handsomely furnished throughout; heated by steam, and has all desirable modern improvements, making it in every respect a first-class residence. Possession can be had now or on the 1st of September next. Also, to let, a very complete stable in State st., near above house, with stalls for four horses and house for coachman, &c. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT IN WESTCHESTER, NEAR WOODlawn Heights, thirty minutes by rail from City; house containing thirteen rooms, laundry, bath, range, and furnace, furnished or unfurnished; stable; ten acres, good pasturage, garden, orchard, shade and fruit trees; situation high, healthy, and delightful; fine view. Rent, $1,000. Apply at No. 39 West 16th st.

TO LET, AT YONKERS—FIVE MINUTES walk from Glenwood station, a brick house furnished complete; has water and gas; with all modern improvements; fine view of the river; will be rented low to a good tenant. Inquire of P. H. & W. WILLIAMS, No. 875 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON EAST BANK OF Hudson River, about two hours from New-York, an elegant country seat, fully furnished and in perfect order. Large house, stable, ice-house, &c. Garden made. Will be rented low. Apply to
BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr.,
Or CHARLES R. HUNTINGTON, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, A neat, brick cottage, partly furnished, with one acre of ground; one hour from New-York, and ten minutes' walk from station. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AT ASTORIA, LONG Island, three minutes walk from steam-boat landing, a large and fully-furnished house, with two acres of land, stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A BEAUTIFUL residence, nicely furnished, at Irvington on the Hudson, one hour's time by railroad from New-York, three minutes' walk from depot. A satisfactory applicant can make his own terms as to price. Apply to C. L. TIFFANY, Union square.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 80 Broadway.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS AND milk-cellar, in good order; two acres of land, fruit-trees, with beautiful stream of fresh water running through it; only fifty yards from depot, at Five-mile River, on New-Haven Railroad; good sea bathing near by; rent $150 a year. Apply to CHARLES HUBBS, Postmaster, Rowayton, Conn.

TO RENT LOW, OR FOR SALE—TWENTY-eight acres at Clifton, N. J., Erie Railroad, one hour from New-York; large house with all improvements, furnished or unfurnished; also, gardener's cottage, ice-house, boat-house; plenty of fruit and shade; fronting on Passaic River. BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

ONLY SEVEN DOORS OUT OF 5TH AV. and Central Park, a large four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, fully and substantially furnished private dwelling, to lease low. Immediate possession. Offices No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE, BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs., above 59th st., close to Central Park, to rent, elegantly furnished, to Oct. 1, at a nominal rent only, to a small family of adults. Address STEPHENS, Box No. 150 Times Office.

TO LET—AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON, an elegant country seat; house furnished; large house, greenhouse, ice-house filled, fine lawns, garden, &c.; splendid view of the river. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry st.

TO RENT—IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, twenty minutes' drive from Port Chester Depot, a first-class country residence, furnished, with use of garden; plenty of milk and ice; horses and carriages furnished. Inquire of JOHN SNIFFIN, 55 East 41st st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET FOR SEASON or year, fully furnished country residence, with about five acres of land; modern house; fifteen rooms, gas and water; large carriage-house; use of cow and poultry. Apply to owner, HENRY TAYLOR, 6 Pine st.

CHAPPAQUA.—TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—Furnished house containing nine rooms; three-quarters of a mile from station; good garden; terms moderate. Address COLEMAN DODGE, Chappaqua, Westchester County.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Throgg's Neck, accessible by rail or boat; surroundings first-class; terms reasonable. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., New-York.

TO LET—IN MONTCLAIR, N. J., FURNISHED COTtage, delightfully located amid all country surroundings; garden, fruit, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 217.

TO LET—ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY, ON THE Harlem Railroad, a French-roof house, thirteen rooms; rent $350. For particulars address J. J. KNAPP, Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; in good order. Apply to
B. RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

TO LET—EXTRA WIDE HOUSE, HANDSOMELY furnished, No. 12 West 10th st.; rent reasonable to good tenant. WINANS & DAVIES, No. 128 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO LET OR for sale, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WM. LANE, Agent, East Long Branch.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer, Springfield, Illinois.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, No. 66 3D AV., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

ON AND AFTER THE 7TH INST., A DIVIDEND of Twenty per Cent. will be paid to shareholders whose claims are duly verified. The certificates must be presented that the payment thereon may be stamped. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

DRY GOODS.

RODGERS & ORR BROS.,

NO. 183 EIGHTH AVENUE,

BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

Grand Display of Novelties in Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Tabliers, &c.

AN IMMENSE STOCK to select from. Cutters, Designers, and Fitters in attendance. SUITS MADE TO ORDER. NO EXTRA CHARGE. WEDDING AND MOURNING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY. All ready-made garments fitted and altered to suit the purchaser. NO EXTRA CHARGE. EVERY CONVENIENCE for fitting. We are now fully prepared to offer EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

500 LINEN SUITS, NICELY TRIMMED, $2 75; worth $4 50.

550 LINEN BASQUES AND OVERSKIRTS, from $1 75 up.

LINEN SUITS, RICHLY TRIMMED, WELL MADE, $3 89, $4 85, $5 54; worth to duplicate $2 each more.

150 EMBROIDERED LINEN SUITS; the most elegant shown this season; $12 50 to $17 50; worth $10 each more.

RICH MOHAIR GLACE SUITS, NEATLY TRIMMED, only $8 50 and $9 95.

ELEGANT SUMMER SUITS, MAGNIFICENTLY TRIMMED in combinations of self-color, in a GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES, $10 45, $12 50, $14 50; worth from $5 to $8 each more.

BLACK SUITS.

SILK LUSTRE ALPACAS, VERY STYLISH, only $7 50, $8 50, $9 50; not the cost of material.

PURE MOHAIR ALPACA SUITS, MAGNIFICENT QUALITY, from $12 50 to $22.

BLACK CACHMERE SUITS, $15 89 to $25, worth fully from $6 to $9 each more.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK.

ORDER DEPARTMENT.

SUMMER SILK SUITS, $36, $38 50, $45; not the cost of material.

BLACK SILK SUITS, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED IN FIRST QUALITY OF SILK, $38 to $85; fully conceded by all to be the best value in this City.

SEA-SIDE SUITS, from $12 50 to $28, A SPECIALTY. LADIES CAN SAVE THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. by LEAVING US AN ORDER for their RICH SUITS. WE GUARANTEE ENTIRE SATISFACTION, PERFECT FITTING, BEST WORK and EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.

RICH DRESS GOODS GREATLY REDUCED. UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

MELANGE POPLINS, 15c., 18c., 22c.; formerly 18c., 25c., 30c.

PLAID AND BASKET-FACED SILK-FINISHED POPLINS, 25c. up.

500 PIECES VERY FINE SILK PONGEES, only 50c.

3 CASES MAGNIFICENT ROUBIAX POPLIN, 30c.; formerly 42c.

SILK POPLIN MOHAIR, 40c., 50c., 60c. A GREAT REDUCTION.

Black Silks, Colored Silks, Summer Silks.

SUMMER SILKS, 75c., 85c., $1.

COLORED SILKS, 89c., 98c., $1 up.

MAGNIFICENT QUALITY, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.

BLACK SILK, 85c., 95c., $1 up.

RICH IMPORTED BLACK SILKS, from auction, $1 20, $1 50, $1 75, $2. A GREAT REDUCTION.

50 PIECES SUBLIME QUALITY OF RICH BLACK SILK, BELLON AND PONSON MAKES, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50. The best values in the City. SEND FOR SAMPLES, to compare with any house in the City, or a CALL OF INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY.

BLACK GOODS.

SILK WARP HENRIETTAS, BEST QUALITY, $1 up.

TAMISE CLOTH, DRAP DE DAME, DRAP D'ETE, AND CASHMERE D'ECCOSSE, CRAPE CLOTHS, from 30c. up.

BLACK ALPACA, 20c. up.

BEST ENGLISH CRAPES REDUCED.

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, AND LACES.

PARASOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, $1 12 up.

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, 50c. up.

SUN UMBRELLAS, in ALL GRADES, from $1 25 up.

CORSETS, 45c. to $2 50 per pair.

FRINGES, GIMPS, LACES, GLOVES, &c., IN ENDLESS VARIETY AND LOW PRICES.

DOMESTICS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.

4-4 CAMBRICS, 12c., worth 25c.

6 CASES AMERICAN CALICOES, 6c., 8c.

HAVING ADDED TO ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS during the past week, we are now offering SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to all who desire GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. All goods warranted as represented or else money refunded. ONE PRICE TO ALL. Goods sent to all parts C. O. D., SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION BEFORE PAYING FOR THEM.

RODGERS & ORR BROS.

No. 183 Eighth Avenue,

BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, (24TH WARD,) 4 PLOTS OF 25 OR MORE CITY LOTS.—This property is as near in time to Wall st. as 8th av. lots on Central Park, and a plot will be sold at about the same price as one of those lots. The improvements in the vicinity are all first-class. Also on Broadway, (24th Ward,) 26½ acres with fine house. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—FOR the season—At Briarcliff, fifteen minutes' drive from Scarboro Station and twenty minutes from Sing Sing, a large and fully furnished house, with stable &c., and ten acres of land, with abundance of fruit; house contains eleven bed-rooms, elevator, parlors, kitchen, &c., and is in fine order. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

A SUPERB CHATEAU, IN COMPLETE ORder, with modern improvements; twenty rooms, barn, stable, orchard, garden, fruit, hothouse, farm-house, porter's lodge, &c., for sale, or would be rented, furnished, near Westfield Station, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Address A. A. D., Box No. 3,579 New-York Post Office.

FORDHAM PARK.—LOTS FOR SALE OR EXchange for improved City property; can be purchased on installments; plan, $25 per month; new depot on property; all Harlem Railroad trains stop; twenty-five minutes from 42d st.; will advance to build. Call for full particulars at W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—Staten Island, on Grimes' Hill, adjoining Cunard property, twenty minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, a furnished house with nine acres of land, stable, &c.; beautiful view and healthy location. Apply to
B. RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—AN elegant first-class new three-story brick French roof house, with eleven rooms; only eight minutes' walk from depot at Plainfield, N. J.; splendid location. For full particulars call on SEELEY & STEVENS, No. 32 Burling slip, City.

GREENWICH — RIVERSIDE. — FURNISHED and unfurnished cottages and country seats to rent; many beautiful, attractive places, for sale, including several shore front properties; perfectly healthy; no fevers. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—UNINCUMBERED farms, all sizes; timbered lands, houses and lots, factories, mills, water-power, &c.; distance from New-York about 100 miles in a delightful section; principals only address REAL ESTATE, Post Office Box No. 4,530.

AT SHARON, CONN.—DESIRABLE RESIdences, with mountain air, beautiful scenery, boating and fishing, three and a half hours from City; will sell or lease, furnished or unfurnished; terms easy.
JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 5 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, good soil, all in grass; good buildings, fine orchard, pure water, healthy location; five hours from New-York, on N. J. C. R. R., in Pennsylvania. Price, $4,000. Very cheap; terms to suit. D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

FOR SALE.—FACTORY PROPERTY, CLOSE TO Newark dock and depot; a rare chance for a profitable investment. Call for full particulars at W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT ELIZABETH; HANDsome house, with modern improvements; stable; large grounds; situation high, location healthful; possession immediate. Address D., Box No. 5,443.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ROCKAWAY, Long Island, cottage, eleven rooms; price, $2,000; rent, $150; furnished, $250.
NORTON, No. 85 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.—Cheapest, richest, finest flavored, and most delicious ice-cream in market. Depots, 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

DENTISTRY.

B. L. WAIT, DENTIST, HAS REMOVED TO NO. 26 West 35th st. First-class appointments and moderate charges. A handsome (specialty) set of teeth, $15. Nitrous oxide gas administered.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

ADIRONDACKS.

1872. LELAND HOUSE, 1875.
SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,
(eleven hours from New-York.)

This popular house has been enlarged and improved for 1875, and will be opened June 1, with first-class accommodations for 200 guests. It stands on a bluff overlooking the lake, and has the most delightful location in Northern New-York. Post, express, and telegraph offices adjacent. Finest scenery, hunting, and fishing in the Adirondack region. Through tickets to and from New-York. Terms for board; Transient, $3 per day; June, $12 to $14 per week; July and August, $15 to $17 50 per week. WILLIAM G. LELAND, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill, N. Y. The largest hotel in the Catskill region, and only first-class house on the mountains. Elevation 3,000 feet. Temperature 15° to 20° lower than New-York or Catskill. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. Terms—June, $21; July, $25; August $28, and September $25 per week. Favorable arrangements for the season.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

Catskill and Mountain House stages and carriages. An agent will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats at Catskill.
CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., FOOT OF OTSEGO LAKE.

Seventh season will open June 24, 1875. Application for board and rooms may be made to the proprietors at Cooperstown, N. Y., or to W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel, (No. 721 Broadway,) where plans of the house can be seen and rooms secured.
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will open June 5.
Special terms for June.
HATHORN & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,
is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for
INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH
and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not equaled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above. JAMES H. JACKSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—THIS PLEASANT Summer resort has accommodations for 100 guests; located on a spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, one and a half mile from Stroudsburg, elevation 700 feet, overlooking Beaver and Cherry Valleys. Carriages at Stroudsburg depot on arrival of trains. No bar. Terms for June, $10 per week. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

Also Highland Dell Cottage, located near the above. Terms for June, $10 per week. Address CHARLES FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

THE CASCADE HOTEL, LATE PARRY HOUSE, situated at Highland Falls, on the west bank of the Hudson, 1½ miles below West Point, 48 miles from New-York, is now open for the reception of guests; new and elegantly furnished; gas, running water, and all the appointments of a first-class hotel. Applications for rooms may be made as above, or to E. J. KILBOURNE, Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, New-York. A furnished cottage adjoining the hotel also to let.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.
WILL OPEN JUNE 10.
Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

MORTON HOUSE, INDIAN HARBOR, Greenwich, Conn., on Long Island Sound, one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railway. This favorite hotel will open on TUESDAY, June 15. Steamer Nelly White leaves Morton House at 8 A. M., and returns at 3:45 P. M., every day. For further particulars apply to ASHMAN & MORTON, Morton House, or at the Sinclair House, No. 754 Broadway, New-York.

HATFIELD HOUSE, MASSENA SPRINGS, St. Lawrence County, New-York, now opened for the season, has first-class modern improvements. Magnificent surrounding country. Pleasant drives. Excellent fishing and shooting. The medicinal properties of the water highly recommended for every class of invalids. Circulars sent on application. Apply at hotel, or to HATFIELD & BENSON, No. 114 Water st., New-York.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie Railroad, now open; take 9 A. M. or 4:30 P. M. train. A cool, healthy, delightful resort; unexceptionable references; terms moderate, (low for June;) liberal to unexceptionable guests; asthmatic and pulmonary affections relieved.
OLIVER CROMWELL.

ORADELL HOUSE, ORADELL, N. J., NORTHERN PART.—High ground; one hour from New-York via New-Jersey and New-York Railroad; choice rooms, with first-class table, at reasonable rates; $8 to $12 per week; good stable accommodations; good fishing, boating, and shooting. Address PIKE & HODGKIN, Proprietors, or L. S. PIKE, Jr., No. 68 South st., New-York.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—Answered by the Erie Railway Company. A full description of hundreds of beautiful resorts can be had by applying at the offices of Erie Railway, Nos. 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway.
JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON'S ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

Open for the season June 8. Terms reduced for June and liberal arrangements for the season. For particulars address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors, or apply at Grand Union Hotel, 4th av. and 42d st.

HOWLAND HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

The best location at Long Branch. Will open June 1. Apply to CORLIES & SLOCUM, Managers.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 1.

Fresh vegetables, milk, cream, &c., from large farm connected with hotel. Address
W. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

On the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat from foot of Harrison st., now open.
D. S. HAMMOND.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., opens June 1. Situated on high ground, overlooking the town and sound. Piazzas front and rear to every floor. Water and gas throughout. Plans at No. 149 Broadway, Room No. 6. Address J. E. TOMPKINS, Stamford, Conn.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE OSCAWANA, PUTnam County, N. Y.—Will be open for guests, from June 1; boating and fishing, &c.; terms moderate; reference, Mr. H. Dobbs, No. 174 5th av. Address W. E. SAMLER, Prop., Post Office Box No. 284, Peekskill, N. Y.

ST MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? See HOME JOURNAL, with extra sheet, just out. A NEW LIST. Eight columns of the choicest Summer Resorts, giving places, prices, and accommodations.

SUMMER BOARD,

RYE, N. Y.

Location pleasant and healthful; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of Station Agent.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.
JUNE 27, 1875.
WEAVERS & BATES.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, LONG ISLAND, NOW OPEN.—Excellent bathing; beautiful drives in vicinity; eggs and milk supplied on the place. Steamboat Seawanhaka leaves Peck Slip at 4 and 33d st. at 4:15 o'clock. Address as above.

SUMPWAMS HOUSE, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.—Now open; easy of access by Central or Southern railroad; fishing, gunning, bathing, and sailing. C. T. DURYEA, Proprietor.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests; transient board $3 per day. R. D. TUCKER.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., thirty minutes from Liberty st.—Open May 1; liberal terms made with families and gentlemen desiring to stay for the season. J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

LAIRD'S MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Open from June 5 to Oct. 1. Terms very reasonable. Address or apply to
WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, FORMERLY COOPER Cottage, Long Branch, is now open. Prices reduced for June. GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, (152D ST.,) CARmansville, on the Hudson, having changed hands, is now open for guests; finest house near the City; fronts the water; elegant view; gas, Croton water; thirty-five minutes from Liberty st.; Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. Sunday trains.

SOUND VIEW HOUSE, MAMARONECK, on New-Haven Railroad, ten minutes from depot.—Newly furnished, first-class table, handsome lawn, beautiful views, fine drives, good stabling; terms liberal. Apply at Mamaroneck, or at No. 36 West Washington square.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO let, for the Summer or longer, large well furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; meals in room if desired, or would let second floor to gentleman and wife, with private table; references given and required. Address E. B., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRING a handsomely furnished second or third floor in a refined private family, where the appointments are strictly first class, can be suited at No. 123 West 45th st.; house occupied by owner; the best of references given.

A PARTY OR SMALL FAMILY CAN obtain furnished rooms, with or without board; substantial comforts; City and country combined; private family; no other boarders; must see to appreciate. No. 244 West 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.

NO. 38 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Excellent location; large, and also hall, bedrooms, with board, in private family; but few boarders; table unexceptionable; terms very reasonable; references.

A SMALL FAMILY RESIDING BETWEEN 44th and 48th sts., near 5th av., have a prettily furnished reception room desirable as a Doctor's office. Address for one week, WINDSOR, Box No. 253 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.—VERY choice suite of apartments on second floor, with or without private table; house and table first class; Summer terms; references exchanged. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED suites for families, and single rooms for ladies or gentlemen; location unexceptionable; hotel accommodations with home comforts; table excellent; terms reasonable.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., WEST, BLOCK from Broadway, No. 244; convenient to five car lines; elegant rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board; abundance of fruit; terms moderate for Summer.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—A suite of four rooms on second, and large front room on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; Summer prices; superior location; privilege of the park.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST ST., OPPOSITE GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; superb physician's office, with all conveniences.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Location central, family small, house quiet; handsome rooms, newly and nicely furnished, with or without board.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, two large, pleasant rooms, (furnished,) on second floor; breakfast served in room if desired.

NO. 61 JANE ST.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED rooms on second floor, together or separate, to gentlemen; pleasant location; convenient to Bleecker st., 8th av., and Elevated Railroads.

ONE OR MORE LARGE, COOL, AIRY rooms in a very desirable neighborhood; all modern improvements; Summer prices; references exchanged. Address G., Box No. 145 Times Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family owning house would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

TO LET WITH BOARD TO A PARTY OF gentlemen, three rooms in third story and a back parlor. For particulars address E. T. W., Station L, Harlem.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FRENCH FAMILY would like to rent elegant furnished rooms; the parlor floor, suitable for physician or dentist; terms moderate. Apply at No. 52 West 26th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—CHOICE ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, with first-class board; location unsurpassed; Summer rates; airy and pleasant; also table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

SECOND FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, rooms, en suite or singly, in adjoining house, No. 108. References exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms; superior board at Summer prices; also single rooms; private stable if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 249 WEST 23D ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms, together or singly, with board, for gentleman and wife; also for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

THIRD FLOOR.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; liberal board; three large communicating rooms to a family; very low price for the Summer; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TWO FRONT rooms, 16th st., opposite Westminster Hotel, for single gentlemen. Address X. Y. A., Box No. 200 Times Office.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT room; hot and cold water bath; also, sitting-room and bed-room for a single gentleman, with or without board; Summer prices.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SUMMER PRICES; PERmanent or transient; rooms en suite or separate on second and third floors; also front hall room; superior board.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Fine suite and single rooms, to families and gentlemen, with board; references.

ONE OR TWO PLEASANT ROOMS—NO. 19 East 28th st., second and third floors; board if desired; small, agreeable family; satisfactory terms to suitable party.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 155 Madison av.; families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME PARLOR floor and rooms on second floor to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 261 WEST 15TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished front room, second floor, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 212 WEST 43D ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished room, with excellent board; $18 per week for two; house and location first-class; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL have rooms vacated this week, to be rented, with or without board.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, double and single, with first-class board; references given and required.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, permanently or transiently; references exchanged.

FURNISHED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a third story front and back room to two or three gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 123 East 12th st.

NO. 32 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADway.—Rooms to rent in a first-class house, at moderate prices.

NO. 109 EAST 35TH ST., NEAR PARK AV. —Furnished double and single rooms to let, with board.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.—FOUR DOORS FROM Gilsey House. Single and double rooms to rent, without board, after June 15.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, or would be rented for light house-keeping.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE ROOM ON third floor; all improvements, large closets; also hall room to let, with board. Terms moderate.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—FRONT PARLOR BEDroom; also, large fourth-story and hall room; moderate price.

MRS. S. A. CURTIS, NO. 123 5TH AV., HAS desirable rooms at Summer prices, with or without board.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS: private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer, on third floor, with board; single or connecting.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, reasonably, during Summer, with board.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—SECOND AND THIRD story rooms, with first-class board. References.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family preferred; location between 34th and 42d sts. and Lexington and 5th avs.; pleasant rooms. Address, stating location and terms, W. B. C., Station B. References exchanged.

LECTURES.

THERE WILL BE A LECTURE THIS DAY at 3 and 7:30 P. M., under Law Committee of Safety, styled the American Doctrine, at Putnam Hall, 3d av. and 12th st. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1, payable at the door.
The author, E. LUDEWIG KIORTZ.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOCAL DRAMA.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Also,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Will be repeated the new local sensational drama, entitled
THE DONOVANS.

Characters by Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Jennings, Welsh Edwards, J. W. Norton, E. M. Holland, G. L. Stout, C. E. Edwin, W. J. Leonard, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Alice Clayton, Miss Vandenie, and Little Bessie Vivian.

Incidental to the drama
HARRIGAN AND HART
Will appear in three of their original sketches,
MULDOON, THE SOLID MAN,
THE MULLIGAN GUARDS,
and OLD UNCLE PETE.

MONDAY, JUNE 14,
THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE
Will appear for the first time in this City in their astounding performances.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST.
THE GREAT SENSATION
EVERY EVENING AT 8.

The combination of the SOLDENE TROUPE of beautiful women with the present company.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Introducing the famous Parisian Can-can scene Dansaute, La Vie de Can-can, gives birth to untold pleasure, while Les Cousins et Les Grisettes call forth peals of mirthful laughter. Saturday Matinée at 2.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
PUPILS RECEIVED DAILY in all branches.
OPEN THE ENTIRE SUMMER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........................Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT country home for the season may secure good board and rooms in a large, airy, brick house, with piazzas, in the Village of Philmon, Columbia County, four and a half hours from New-York, via Harlem Railroad, five minutes' walk from depot, or twenty minutes' ride by rail from Hudson; plenty of shade; fresh milk and vegetables; stabling if desired; good reference; terms moderate. Address GEORGE TOBIAS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A CHARMING country home, and who have never before taken boarders, would like an agreeable and refined family to board for the Summer; perfectly healthful air, beautiful drives, charming location, and every home comfort; carriage-house vacant; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 306 Post Office, White Plains, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GRAND SUMMER RESORT at the Fairview House, Chatham, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad; large and commodious house, situated on high ground, with fine shade and beautiful mountain view; house and table first-class in every respect; an abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables from the garden. Address FAIRVIEW HOUSE, Chatham, N. J.

TWO HUNDRED BOARDERS WANTED.—At Broome Centre, Schoharie County, N. Y., and vicinity, with farmers, among the Catskill Mountains. Write to the parties undersigned for particulars: Post Office, Broome Centre; D. M. Leonard, M. D.; William Grant, J. H. Becker, David Houghtaling, Delos Ellerson, and Henry Tibbit's Hotel, or inquire of E. A. SPENCER, No. 59 Prospect place, between 42d and 43d sts., New-York City, or W. F. FOSHAY, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

NEAR THE SOUND.—LARGE, ELEGANT PRIvate house, with modern conveniences; thirty-eight miles from New-York, on New-Haven Railroad, six minutes from depot; magnificent location; extensive grounds and shade; fruit, milk, &c., unsurpassed; best references. C. W. S., Darien, Conn.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—PRIVATE family owning beautiful country house, one hour's ride from City Hall, offer board to family of three or four for the Summer months; high ground, large garden, fine views, and drives; good stable accommodation; Croton water and gas. Address Post Office Box No. 2,564. Those willing to pay liberally only apply.

LAKE MAHOPAC—JONES HOUSE.—SUPERIOR accommodations for parties desiring Summer board; stabling, boating, fishing; table and everything first-class. Address Mr. BARCLAY, Lake Mahopac, or Mr. Coody, No. 120 Park av.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ONE HOUR FROM CITY; accessible by boat; pleasant home for families; house on the Sound; short walk from depot and boat-landing; good shade; bathing and boating. Inquire at No. 43 West 22d st., or at Delano Cottage, Greenwich.

CHOICE BOARD FOR SIX OR EIGHT only, at farm-house in high, healthy, secluded locality in Vermont. Price for adults, $7 to $8 per week. For particulars and City reference address Box No. 205 New-York Post Office.

BOARD.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT FORT LEE, N. J.; location healthy; high ground, overlooking river; quiet, shaded, secluded, picturesque; fifteen minutes' walk from steam-boat landing. Address C., Box No. 141 Times Office.

SIX PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at a farm-house on Long Island; plenty of shade; six trains daily; terms reasonable. Address C. E. M., Locust Valley, Long Island, or G. G., No. 65 Perry st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Haverstraw; house and grounds first-class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—HOUSE, ON HIGH ground, cool, fine view of river and mountain, excellent table; pleasant rooms. Also cottage, with private table; highest reference. Address K. W., Cornwall on Hudson.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—FORTY-five minutes from New-York; excellent accommodations at a beautiful country seat, situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references. Address A. REAL.

SEA-SIDE BOARD.—AT A FARM-HOUSE, AT reasonable rates; excellent bathing, fishing, sailing, &c. Address J. WOOLLEY, Southampton, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THIRTY MILES FROM City; Westchester County; shade, fruit, vegetables; good table. Apply at No. 263 4th av., or at Hopkins', 1st av. and 28th st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY of five, (youngest twelve years old,) at Summit, N. J. Address, stating terms and particulars, Mrs. W. T. ANDERSON, No. 338 West 46th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE ROOMS AND mountain air on the west shore of the Hudson River; no mosquitoes. Address Box No. 128 Post Office, Piermont, N. Y.

BOARD ON THE SHREWSBURY RIVER.—Boating, bathing, and fishing; also stable accommodations; convenient to boat and cars. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Pleasant room on parlor floor; excellent board; few minutes' walk from depot; one hour from City. Apply at No. 51 West 36th st.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURnished parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J. —House newly furnished; pleasantly located; five minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. Refers to T. L. SNYDER, 50 Lispenard st. Mrs. LOAG, Prospect st.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—BIRDSALL HOUSE; fine view; excellent accommodations; grounds extending to the water. C. BIRDSALL.

FINE ARTS.

ART. ART. ART.

A free sale of highly interesting and desirable Cabinet Paintings will take place at MATHEWS' SALES-ROOMS, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty st., one door east of Nassau, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next. Parties that have been disappointed and deceived by pretended sales may be assured that these pictures have not been begged or borrowed for the purpose of display, to be bid up to unreasonable prices and sent back to their owners free of charge, but have been earnestly and honestly contributed for actual sale, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. They are worthy of a place in any gentleman's gallery, and are the best examples of our most esteemed American and European artists.
DANIEL E. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ART SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF
STRICTLY AMERICAN PAINTINGS,
FROM THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN AND STUDIOS OF THE ARTISTS.

E. Leutze, F. E. Church, A. B. Durand, James M. Hart, J. B. Bristol, William Hart, J. F. Cropsey, W. Whittredge, and over 100 others of our most eminent artists, forming the finest and largest collection ever offered.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 10 AND 11,
At 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART—CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON!
PAINTINGS BY LEADING AMERICAN ARTISTS.
Daniel Huntington, J. W. Casilear, Eastman Johnson, Wm. Hart, J. F. Cropsey, W. H. Beard, J. G. Brown, W. L. Sonntag, Saml. Colman, J. B. Bristol, Wm. Morgan, J. C. Thom, and others. Entirely new pictures just received from the late exhibition at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN AND THE ARTISTS' STUDIOS. The entire collection, together with a few exceedingly choice foreign specimens by Bakalowicz, Lambinet, Willems, Diaz, Plassan, Hilnerdak, &c.
AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
June 9 and 10, at 12 o'clock each day, at the MATHEWS GALLERY, NOS. 47 and 49 LIBERTY ST., one door east of Nassau st.
Now on exhibition.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.

At the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av., a large private collection of
PAINTINGS,
to be sold on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 10 and 11.
The Paintings are now on free exhibition day and evening.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 10, at 1:30 o'clock,
A Grand Matinee of
AMOS CLARK.
THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
RIGNOLD'S FAREWELL,
RIGNOLD'S FAREWELL,
AS
AMOS CLARK,
AMOS CLARK,
IN THE
BAR SINISTER.
HIS GREATEST CHARACTUR.
HIS GREATEST CHARACTER.

The Executive Committe of the Dispensary, on account of the numerous applications for tickets and for convenience of persons outside of the City, who cannot attend the evening performance, have persuaded Mr. Rignold to give a

GRAND MATINEE

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 10, at 1:30 o'clock.
Tickets for the same will be ready at the box-office TO-MORROW (Monday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 11,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. RIGNOLD'S last apperrance in America, as he sails on Saturday morning by the White Star steamer for England.

N. B.—Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., claims an American right in this play, which the counsel of Mr. Rignold, however, do not concede; but leaving these rights for any future adjustment, we have obtained from Mr. Thorne a kind concession to have the performance amicably proceed, considering that it is for a charitable purpose.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JUNE 6, AT 8,
THIRD GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
An attractive and brilliant programme will be presented.
ADMISSION TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. Private boxes One and Two Dollars extra, according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,
(late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE............................Director
ENORMOUS AND UNABATED SUCCESS.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES
THIS DAY.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVENING AT 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........................WM. B. FRELIGH
First appearance of the young American tragedian,
FRANK MORDAUNT,
Miss KATE ESTELLE, and the new dramatic company.
MR. C. L. DAVIS AND THE GORMAN BROTHERS.
Will be presented,
JACK CADE; Or, THE BONDSMAN OF KENT.

JACK CADE	FRANK MORDAUNT
MARIANNE	Miss KATE ESTELLE

A grand olio of fun, and the roaring comedy of the MERRY COBBLER. Matinée every Saturday.
Wednesday evening, benefit of doorkeepers and ushers. Friday evening, benefit to Mr. Frank Mordaunt.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Grand celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill THURSDAY, June 17, at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

THE BEST BOXES FOR GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN AT TYSON'S, FIFTH AVENUE, AND WINDSOR HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO', by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
$1,145,729.
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PRIVATE FAMILY BEING OBLIGED to give up their elegant house, will sacrifice at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers, all their fine furniture, consisting of mantel and pier mirrors, sideboards, Turkish parlor suit, bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, tables, chairs, curtains, &c.; also, fine, nearly new, Chickering piano. Address IMMEDIATE NECESSITY, Box No. 142 Times Office.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE.—Best location in 23d Ward, adjoining Morrisania steamboat landing; good business already established; satisfactory reasons for selling. References: Young & Frederick, No. 119 West st., C. V. Ridley, Morrisania Steam-boat Company's Office, Mott Haven. Inquire on premises of WILLIAM MAGEE.

THE ADVERTISER HAS A GOOD PAYING cash business to which he is unable to give proper attention; an active business man, who can give his entire time to it, can purchase a half interest for $3,000; an investigation solicited. Address CASH BUSINESS, Box No. 149 Times Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.—NOS. 147 AND 149 EAST 22d st.; valuable dwelling and factory property at auction, June 23. Maps and permits at office RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement. Sale absolute. Estate of Henry E. Sharp, deceased.

HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH EIGHT LOTS—For sale, on 152d st., between Grand Boulevard and Hudson River. Convenient to the depot; fine view of Hudson River. Apply to
J. ROMAIN BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FINE CHANCE.—A second mortgage, only two years, on lots worth double amount of total incumbrance, for sale at a large discount; no brokers; only principals. Address "SAFETY," Box No. 151 Times Office.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR SOME LOTS ON the upper end of the island, a small farm with good buildings; price not to exceed $8,000. Address R., Box No. 5,091 Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

HEMLOCK MANUFACTURED INTO BILL lumber of any size and length, and shipped with dispatch. Address LUMBER, Post Office Box No. 4,530.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK OF THE

BIG BONANZA.

THE GREATEST COMEDY SENSATION OF THE DAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor...............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....................................A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
172D TO 180TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
SEASON CLOSES JUNE 15.

and although the success of this great play is UNABATED, its present run, which has no equal in the history of the American stage, cannot be extended beyond that date.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others. Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorne.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, AT 1:30, TWENTY-SEVENTH AND LAST MATINEE
of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

***On Tuesday evening, June 15, the CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON and the 180th PERFORMANCE of THE TWO ORPHANS, the Theatre will be MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED and an ELEGANT SOUVENIR will be presented to each lady in attendance.

☞The regular season for 1875-76 at this Theatre will open on or about Oct. 1. The present
GREAT STOCK COMPANY
has been re-engaged for next season, and several important additions to its ranks have been made, of which due announcement will be given. The opening play will be an adaptation of the great Parisian success
ROSE MICHEL,
the exclusive right to which Messrs. Shook & Palmer have purchased from the
AUTHOR.

***Seats for the closing performance of this season can now be purchased at the Box Office.

EXTRA. UNION SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
extended to
Miss KATE FIELD
by his Honor
Mayor W. H. WICKHAM
and a number of distinguished gentlemen will take place on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, at 1:30 P. M.,
on which occasion will be presented, with the following
VERY STRONG CAST,
the late J. M. Field's adaptation from Dumas pére, in four acts, entitled
GABRIELLE.

Gabrielle, (in which she will sing an Italian hymn of the fifteenth century)	Miss KATE FIELD
Marquise de la Prie	Miss IDA VERNON
Mariette	Miss HATTIE THORPE
Chevalier d'Aubigny	Mr. FRED. B. WARDE
Marquis de la Prie	Mr. J. J. BARTLETT
Chevalier d'Auvray	Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL
Duke D'Aumont	Mr. W. H. WILDER

To be followed by Miss Field's own adaptation from the French, of the charming comedietta in one act,
THE OPERA-BOX.

Mlle. de Liria, (with songs)	Miss KATE FIELD
Henri d'Arsay	Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON
Duvivier	Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Celestine	Miss JOSEPHINE CRAIG

Box-office now open for the sale of reserved seats.

WALKING MATCH, 10 MILES FOR $500.
AT DEERFOOT PARK, BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 3:30 P. M., play or pay. Between ED. MULLEN, Champion of America, and James K. Hall's UNKNOWN, Mullen giving the Unknown, 440 yards start.

MISS EMMA C. THURSBY'S TESTIMONIAL Concert; Dr. Chapin's Church; Monday evening, June 8.; assisted by Miss Anna Drasdil, Messrs. S. B. Mills, Agramonte, Weber Quartette; tickets, $1; for sale at the principal music stores.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1875,
AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY	5th June.	SATURDAY	12th June.
TUESDAY	8th June.	TUESDAY	15th June.
THURSDAY	10th June.	THURSDAY	17th June.
SATURDAY	19th June.		

Races to commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the best made; *The* touch elastic, *and a* fine singing tone, powerful, pure, *and* even.

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS

cannot be excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. *The* Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation *of the* Human Voice.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. *Box No. 3,567.*

M. M. MERRELL,
No. 8 Union square,
Has on hand A LARGE STOCK of PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, to RENT or SELL CHEAP. SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EXCURSIONS.

MAGNIFICENT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO NEWBURG
on the
HUDSON.
This, SUNDAY, June 6, by Jarrett & Palmer's superb steam palace,
PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The boat leaves Pier No. 28, (Fall River Line,) foot of Murray st., North River, at 9:30, stopping at the foot of 23d st., North River, at 10 o'clock.
FARE (round trip)...$1
Children under 12, half-price.

An abundance of refreshments on board. GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT by Gilmore's Military Band, Manhattan Glee Club, Madrigal Boys, Church Chimes, string orchestra, cathedral organ, piano, &c.

*** NEXT WEEK, every afternoon, the PLYMOUTH ROCK will make a delightful trip up the lovely Hudson to the romantic pic-nic grounds of the famous IONA ISLAND. The scenery of the "American Rhine" never appeared grander than now, and these trips are altogether surpassingly beautiful. FARE, (round trip,) $1. Magnificent musical entertainment every excursion. An abundance of refreshments. Leaves pier of Fall River Line, No. 28, foot of Murray st., North River, at 1:30 P. M., and foot of 23d st., North River, at 2 o'clock. Returning, leaves Iona Island at 6 P. M. Tickets to be had at TYSON'S Ticket Agency, Fifth Avenue Hotel; RULLMAN'S, No. 114 Broadway; EARLE'S HOTEL, corner Canal and Centre sts.; ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL; NEW-YORK TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 944 Broadway; PARK PLACE SPA, No. 239 Broadway, and at the boat.

*** NEXT SUNDAY the Plymouth Rock goes to New-Haven. Fare, round trip, $1.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The popular Sound steamer NEVERSINK will make two excursions to Rockaway Beach SUNDAY, June 6, 1875, leaving as follows: 24th st., N. R., 8:20 A. M.; West 10th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.; Barclay st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Grand st., E. R., 9:15 A. M.; Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9:25 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Peck slip, E. R., 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35c.; excursion tickets 50c. Good refreshments on board.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS FOR HARLEM, MORRISANIA, CHRIST'S PARK, KARL'S PARK AND HIGHBRIDGE, landing at Grand st., 9th st., Astoria, and 119th st., each way. The palace steamboats Morrisania, Harlem, and Shady Side, will leave on SUNDAY, June 6, 1875, Fulton Market Dock, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 12 A. M.; 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7 P. M. Morrisania, 8:15, 8:45, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 Noon, 1, 1:45, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:15, 6, 7 P. M. N. B.—The 6 and 7 o'clock trips land at 23d st. Highbridge boats connect with every trip. Fare, 15 cents. C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30 stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 111 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glen Wood. The elegant steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 E. R. (Peck Slip,) on SUNDAY, June 6, at 9 A. M., 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st., E. R., at 9:15 for the above landings and returning to the City about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eaglewood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 38 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DEPARTURE OF THE RIFLEMEN.

THE AMERICAN TEAM TAKE PASSAGE IN THE CITY OF CHESTER—FESTIVITIES ON BOARD OF THE STEAM-SHIP—A SPEECH BY COL. GILDERSLEEVE.

The American team which will represent the United States in the coming contest between Ireland and America for the championship as riflemen, sailed for Europe yesterday in the City of Chester, of the Inman Line of steam-ships. Through the courtesy of the Quarantine Commissioners, Gen. McQuade and Capt. Stears, the steam-boat Nelson K. Hopkins was placed at the disposal of the team for the purpose of allowing their friends to accompany them down the bay, and the friends of Gen. Dakin had chartered the steamer Neversink for the occasion. The Hopkins was moored at the stone wall off the Battery shortly before 1 o'clock P. M. The invited guests began to arrive soon afterward, and at 2:45 P. M., the hour announced for departure, the little boat was crowded from stem to stern. The first member of the team to arrive was Col. Bodine, who was accompanied by several personal friends, and the remaining members, with the exception of Gen. Dakin, were soon afterward on board. Among those present were Major Gen. Shaler, Gen. Frederick Vilmar, Gen. McMahon, Gen. Knox, Col. G. W. Wingate, Col. Ward, of the Twelfth Regiment; Col. Gouverneur Morris, ex-Inspector of Rifle Practice; Aldermen Cole, Van Schaick, and Billings; Col. Meaghan, of the First Division Staff; Lieut. Col. Mitchell, the referee of the team; Col. Carl Jussen, Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the First Division Staff; Capt. Cary, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Fifth Regiment; Major P. M. Haverty; Adjt. W. H. Murphy, of the Twelfth Regiment; Lieut. A. Anderson, Major Smith, of the Seventh Regiment; Capt. Charles S. Burnes, of the Twelfth; Col. Robert Green, of the Ordnance Department; J. Wilson Macdonald; E. H. Sanford; Col. George D. Scott, of the Eighth Regiment; J. S. Conlin; Capt. Edward Fackner; Edward Schoonmaker; Mr. Henry Gildersleeve, father of Col. Gildersleeve, of the team; Major Wilson, of the Twelfth Regiment; A. Alford, A. J. Hennion, Jr., H. H. Meday, J. L. Price, Capt. Henry Wimmel, and many others. There was a large number of ladies on board. At 2:35 P. M. the boat cast off its moorings and proceeded to Governor's Island, where the Marine Band was taken on board, after which the steamer was turned toward the Inman pier in the North River. On the way all the steam craft in the river, including the Elysia, of the Anchor Line, gave three salutes with their steam-whistles as the little steamer passed their docks, to which the Hopkins responded. The latter had not quite reached the Inman pier when the City of Chester was discerned leaving her dock, preceded by the Neversink. The howitzer was then brought into requisition and three guns were fired, which were answered by the steam-whistles of the Chester and a roar from the two howitzers on board the Neversink. The bow of the Hopkins was then turned toward the bay, and the three boats passed down the river amid the shrill blasts of the steam-whistles from the steamers fringing the river and the booming of the cannon on the two small boats. After passing Staten Island the passengers of the Hopkins turned their attention to the collation which had been prepared in the cabin. As usual on such occasions, "the strong overcame the weak," and although sufficient had been provided for all present, a great deal was wasted, and many persons were unable to procure even a sandwich. As the time for the final farewell of the team and their friends approached, Col. Wingate assembled the former in the cabin; and after toasting the team, Col. Wingate briefly addressed Col. Gildersleeve, the Captain of the team, as follows:

"The time has now come for the departure of the American team for a foreign country, and I wish to drink to their success. The team which has been selected comprises some of the best and most prominent citizens of New-York, and they have obtained their right to represent America in the forthcoming contest by hard labor, at a sacrifice of much valuable time, and at considerable expense. You all know the history of this match; the challenge from the Irish team, and its subsequent acceptance by the Amateur Rifle Club, on behalf of the riflemen of America; the contest at Creedmoor; the overwhelming defeat of their antagonists, and the counter-challenge from Major Leech for another battle. With a sense of the responsibility of the honor of their country resting upon their shoulders, another team has been selected, and now let us hope that victory may be theirs, and that they may return crowned with honor and seeking 'new worlds to conquer.'"

Col. Gildersleeve responded on behalf of the team. He said: "I thank you, friends and gentlemen, and through you the American public, for the kindness which you have ever manifested toward the American team. The little party which I have the honor to represent feels the weight of the responsibility which rests upon them, and will never disgrace the American public. It is no slight performance to obtain a place on the team, for it involves a long series of practice matches, a great deal of care and responsibility and work, and yet through all this there runs a certain vein of pleasure. In our forthcoming contest we shall certainly endeavor to creditably represent our great Republic fairly and honorably, and should we fail we will endeavor to bear our defeat as becomes citizens of the United States. Again, gentlemen, I thank you."

The company then ascended to the upper deck, and found that Gen. Dakin had already been transferred from the Neversink to the City of Chester. The N. K. Hopkins next ran alongside the steamer, and the team, amid the greatest enthusiasm, embarked on the Chester. Immediately after going on board the team congregated on the hurricane deck. On the right were Col. Bodine, Major Fulton, Gen. Dakin, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Canfield, Capt. Bruce, and Mr. Ballard; on the left, Col. Gildersleeve, Mr. Yale, Lieut. Col. Mitchell, who accompanies the team as Referee; Mr. W. B. Coughtry, Secretary of the Amateur Rifle Club; Major Joseph Holland, and Col. Carr, late of the Eighth Regiment. In this position the party remained, waving their adieus in response to the music of the bands and the roar of the cannon on the small boats, until the great steamer had passed out of sight. The Hopkins then turned about, and, after leaving the band at Governor's Island, returned to the Battery and landed her passengers shortly after 7 o'clock P. M.

The members of the team were, with one exception, in the best of health. Major Fulton was on Friday attacked by rheumatism in his limbs, and although enabled through the excitement to participate in the parting scenes, was visibly suffering from the disorder.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. DAKIN.

The friends of Gen. Dakin, one of the American team, being anxious to pay him a special compliment, engaged the steamer Neversink to specially accompany the City of Chester down the bay. The Neversink, Capt. J. Pease commanding, left the foot of South Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., at 11:30 A. M., with a number of the General's friends from the Eastern District of Brooklyn on board. She arrived at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, a few minutes before noon, where she remained until 1:40 o'clock, taking on board in the meantime a large number of ladies and gentlemen who had received invitations to accompany the party down the bay. Gen. Dakin arrived at 1:30 accompanied by Col. Carroll, a member of his staff, and just as he was stepping on board a Major General's salute was fired from two guns on board belonging to Battery A, of the Second Division, under command of Capt. Schlif. The steamer then left her moorings and proceeded through Buttermilk Channel around Governor's Island, and made her way to Pier No. 45 North River, where the City of Chester lay at anchor ready to start. She remained alongside the ship for a few minutes, interchanging friendly courtesies, after which she steamed slowly down the bay, Tompkins' band of fifteen pieces discoursing excellent music. The City of Chester soon followed, and both vessels sailed, amid deafening cheers, side by side from Quarantine landing up to Fort Hamilton, where the ocean steamer lay to and took General Dakin aboard. There was no speech-making on board the Neversink, as the General preferred to go quietly among his friends and thank them for their kindness in accompanying him down the bay. General Dakin is accompanied by his wife and by Major Arthur, a member of his staff. Among the persons of note on board the Neversink were Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn; Police Commissioner Pyburn, Assemblyman Kennaday, Charity Commissioner Norris, Gen. Catlin, Judge Delmar, Charity Commissioner Midas, Col. Carroll, Hugh McLaughlin, Fire Commissioner Massey, William A. Fowler, Surrogate Veeder, Congressman Bliss, Corporation Counsel De Witt, Alderman Dwyer, Alderman Brown, Col. Ward, Twenty-third Regiment; Gen. Crooke, and others.

ERIE'S RECEIVER IN NEW-JERSEY.

Chancellor Runyon has decided the application made to him in Trenton a few days ago by Hon. Courtlandt Parker for the appointment of a Receiver in New-Jersey for the Erie Railway Company. It will be remembered that Hon. Leon Abbett and ex-Attorney General Gilchrist opposed the appointment of ex-President Jewett. The Chancellor's order places the property of the company in in the hands of that gentleman, but very much modifies the powers given him as Receiver by the New-York courts.

TAMMANY AND THE LABORERS.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met yesterday afternoon, in Tammany Hall, John Kelly in the chair. A discussion in relation to the subject of the reduction of laborers' wages took place, Mr. Kelly announcing himself as opposed to the reduction and in favor of having the question settled satisfactorily to the laboring men. A subcommittee of five was appointed, in consonance with the recommendations of Alderman Clancy's resolutions, to wait on the heads of departments with a view to effecting an amicable adjustment of the questions pending between them and the laborers. It is probable that a special meeting of the Tammany General Committee will be called at an early day to take action on a report of the Committee on Organization in relation to the matter.

THE FOUL ODOR NUISANCE.

CONFERENCE UPON THE SUBJECT BETWEEN THE HEALTH BOARDS OF BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK, AND LONG ISLAND CITY—DR. CHANDLER ASSERTS THAT THE ODORS PROCEED FROM LONG ISLAND CITY, AND DR. BODINE THINKS THAT THEY CANNOT BE ABATED—PROSPECTS OF RELIEF.

At a meeting of the New-York Board of Health on the 2d inst., a resolution was passed requesting a conference between it and the Boards of Health of Brooklyn and Long Island City, in respect to "certain alleged nuisances which are complained of by the residents of the three cities." The request was acceded to, and the conference was held yesterday, at the rooms of the Brooklyn Board of Health, there being present Drs. Conkling and Hutchison, of Brooklyn; Dr. Janeway and Prof. Chandler, of New-York; and Drs. John Bodine and Frank Mowlett, of Long Island City.

Dr. Conkling, the presiding officer, opened the meeting by saying that the Brooklyn Board was ignorant of the specific matter referred to in the above-quoted language of the resolution. The information thus requested was furnished by Dr. Chandler. He said that the people of New-York had long suffered from foul odors which extended over half the City and penetrated even to the Central Park when the east wind was strong, and had sometimes been thought to proceed from gas factories and sometimes from sewers, but which the New-York Board of Health was convinced arose from the petroleum refineries located at Hunter's Point and in Williamsburg and Long Island City. As those establishments were out of the jurisdiction of the New-York Board of Health, the present conference had been requested in order that that body might ask the Boards of Health in whose districts the offending factories are located to compel them to stop the nuisance.

Dr. Bodine replied that the Board of Health of Long Island City was well aware of the existence of the nuisances complained of, but that it was powerless to abate them, because a clause in the charter of Long Island City specifically allows the petroleum factories to carry on their business in the First Ward. Furthermore, he said that the companies owning the oil factories are so strong and wealthy that, in his opinion, it would be almost impossible to adopt any stringent course adverse to their interests.

Dr. Chandler answered this objection by saying that it was not his wish to compel these factories to suspend operation, or to drive them away, because he recognized that the prosperity of Long Island City was in great measure due to the growth of their business. But what he would insist upon, and what he thought the Long Island City Board of Health had power to enforce, was a change in the manner of refining the oil. He was familiar with the process of making petroleum, he said, and one of the means of preventing the odors was to compel the companies to use a "scrub," which washes the gas by compelling it to pass through a spray of water, or a vessel filled with wet coke, and which is in successful use in New-York. Even in Long Island City he thought the courts would hold, as they had in New-York, that these establishments could be compelled to carry on their business in the least offensive way, or else to stop work altogether. After some informal conversation the meeting then broke up, after Messrs. Hutchison and Conkling had both expressed their opinion that although it was quite clear that the nuisance arose from the petroleum factories in Long Island City, and that it could be and ought to be abated, yet that enough had been said to cause the Brooklyn Board of Health to institute an immediate and thorough investigation.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

FIRST REGATTA OF THE SEASON—REPUBLIC THE WINNER—COLLISION BETWEEN TWO YACHTS.

The opening regatta of the miniature yachts took place at Prospect Park Lake yesterday and there was some fine sport. The Prospect Park Model Yacht Club was well represented, four of their crack boats entering the contest—the Republic, 63 inches long, owned and sailed by Mr. Conkling; the Adirondack, 63 inches long, owned by Mr. Grant, and sailed by Mr. Fitch; the Henrietta, 63 inches long, owned and sailed by Mr. Kershaw, and the Mattie, 63 inches long, owned by Mr. Peto, and sailed by Mr. Bunce. The prize sailed for was a silver cup, and the course was from Club Island to South Cove. A strong south wind prevailed, which, during the afternoon, had blown almost a gale, but which moderated somewhat about 4 o'clock, at which time the regatta was advertised to commence.

Everything being in readiness, flags were set in position at the windward point agreed upon as the terminus of the race. Capt. Coffin was selected to act as judge, and the boats were put in position, in drawing for which the Adirondack drew first position, the Mattie second, the Republic third, and the Henrietta fourth. Fifteen seconds were allowed each boat to enable it to get clear at the start. In the first race all the boats got off on the starboard tack, and shot ahead at a rapid rate, the Henrietta making the first tack, the Adirondack the second, the Mattie third, and the Republic fourth. On the port tack, which was the longest stretch possible for the boats to make over the course, the Republic developed the fastest sailing qualities of any of the contestants, and although the third to leave the starting-ground, weathered them all on the homestretch, and won the race. Time—Republic, 8m. 55s.; Adirondack, 9m. 10s.; Henrietta, 10m. 30s.

In the second race the boats were sent off in the same order and on the same tack, the Republic passing the Mattie and hauling close on to the Adirondack before the first tack. As the boats went about they had materially altered their positions, the Republic being nearly up with the Adirondack, the Henrietta next—all three in a bunch—with the Mattie behind. Down past the club-house they went in fine style, keeping so close together that there came near being two collisions, the Adirondack and the Henrietta having passed down pretty close to the eastern shore of the lake, and the Republic being apparently ahead of them all. Mr. Kershaw, who was watching Mr. Conkling's movements, and not Mr. Grant's, did not notice that the latter was tacking the Adirondack right in the teeth of the Henrietta, and the first thing he knew there was a collision, the jib of the Adirondack striking the mainsail of the Henrietta full in the centre, turning her from the course and so disarranging the sail that her navigator was compelled to run her ashore. The Adirondack, after turning around in the water, was finally headed for the windward point again. Meantime the Republic had passed across the line, having made the trip in 8m. 40s. This decided the race in favor of the Republic.

The boat-house which the Park Commissioners are building for the accommodations of the yachts belonging to the members of the different clubs is not yet completed.

BASE-BALL.

A very interesting game of base-ball was played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday, between the Riverton Club, of Philadelphia, and the Arlington Club, of this City. Both are amateur clubs, but the game was well played throughout. Herbert and Colbert, of the Rivertons, showed a good deal of skill, the former at the bat and the latter at third base. Isherwood and Tracy, of the Arlingtons, also did well. About 300 persons were present. The game was called at 3:30 P. M., and was won by the Arlingtons, the score standing 7 to 3 at the close. The following is the score:

ARLINGTONS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	RIVERTONS.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Ryan, 2d b.	0	1	5	Herbert, s. s.	0	1	3
Hayes, l. f.	1	1	4	Moore, l. f.	0	0	3
McDermott, c. f.	1	2	2	Bell, 1st b.	0	0	3
Isherwood, 1st b.	0	0	3	Flanagan, c. f.	0	0	3
Hovey, r. f.	1	2	2	Hovey, 2d b.	0	0	4
Tracy, c.	0	0	4	Walters, r. f.	1	2	2
Williams, 3d b.	1	0	3	Burchall, c.	1	1	3
Brasher, s. s.	2	0	1	Josephs, p.	1	0	3
Blodget, p.	1	1	3	Colbert, 3d b.	0	0	3
Total	7	7	27	Total	3	4	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Arlingtons	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1—7
Rivertons	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—3

Umpire—Mr. Charles E. McDonough, of the old Quaker City Club.

Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.

First Base by Errors—Arlingtons, 9; Rivertons, 3.

Runs Earned—Arlingtons, 3; Rivertons, 0.

On Monday a game will be played on the Union Grounds, at 3:30 P. M., between the Flyaway Club, of New-York City, and the Union Club, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The Produce Exchange nine, of this City, were beaten on the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday by the Winonas. The score was as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Winonas	0	3	0	2	0	7	0	3	5—20
Produce Ex.	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0—7

Umpire—Mr. Bunce, of the Concord Club.

Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.

First Base by Errors—Winonas, 14; Produce Exchange, 7.

Runs Earned—Winonas, 1; Produce Exchange, 0.

A DRUNKEN MAN DROWNED.

As the 10:15 boat from Jersey City was entering the slip at the foot of Cortlandt street, last night, a man apparently about thirty years of age, and who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, reeled to the edge of the boat and walked overboard. A cry of "man overboard!" was raised, and several dock hands ran to his rescue with a grappling hook. One of the hands even plunged into the water to save him, but the commotion of the water caused by the backing of the boat washed him beneath the float. He was heard to groan twice afterward, but it was impossible to reach him and he was drowned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Marshal Kelly issued 391 licenses last week, and received in fees $2,410 25.

The total amount of Croton water rents received last week was $33,733 43.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,700.

The Post Office deposits from the sale of stamps during the past week were $54,600.

No further developments in relation to the reduction of the wages of the boulevard laborers transpired yesterday.

Paul Krampff, aged forty-five, of No. 347 West Forty-third street, committed suicide last evening by taking two ounces of chloroform.

The steam-ship Donau, which left Bremen on May 22 and Southampton on May 25, reached this port yesterday with mail news later by two days.

Sixty reels of cigarettes were yesterday seized on board the steamer City of New-York, from Havana, by Custom-house Inspector Judd.

Private advices received in Wall street yesterday report an other heavy failure in London. No particulars are given.

Thomas Dickson, a sailor on the steam-ship Italy, at Pier No. 44, North River, while engaged in cleaning the funnel, fell to the deck and sustained serious injuries. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Mayor Wickham still adheres to his determination not to sign individual warrants for the salaries of the Fire Department, and the men, therefore, remain unpaid for the month of May.

Helena Stoppe, a German woman residing at No. 76 Orchard street, yesterday committed suicide by eating phosphorus from matches. Cause, domestic trouble.

Mr. Dispenbecker, of Detroit, Mich., who arrived on Friday and took a room at Heid's Hotel at No. 29 Bowery, was taken sick yesterday afternoon and died before he could be removed to the hospital.

During a quarrel yesterday morning, between Margaret Gaffney and her husband, in apartments at No. 199 Elizabeth street, the woman, in order to escape from her husband, jumped out of a second-story window and sustained serious injuries.

The body of a man was found in the Narrows yesterday. It was dressed in a black coat and vest, black striped pants, white shirt, white woolen undergarments, and gaiter shoes. It had evidently been in the water a long time.

Four demijohns of sherry, supposed to have been smuggled, were yesterday taken from the possession of a porter in South street by Custom-house Inspector Andrew McCosh. The wine was taken to the seizure-room of the Custom-house.

The Hartford steamer State of New-York was partially raised by the Coast Wrecking Company on Friday afternoon, and was towed to the mud flats nearer the shore. She will be placed in the Balance Dry Dock this morning.

On Friday night some unknown burglars forced an entrance into the liquor store of Niel Fox, No. 2,186 Third avenue, and robbed the proprietor, who was asleep in the store, of $100 in greenbacks, with which they escaped.

To-morrow evening, at the New-York Academy of Science, at No. 64 Madison avenue, Prof. Thomas Egleston, of the School of Mines, will give an account of the La Bastie process for toughening glass. The public are invited.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory gives the range of the barometer for the week ending June 5, as .309 inch, the range of the thermometer as 27 degrees, and the distance traveled by the wind as 791 miles.

On Wednesday next a walking match for $250 a side is to be contested at Deerfoot Park, Long Island, between Edward Mullen and an unknown, who is backed by James K. Hall, and who is conceded a start of a quarter of a mile.

A brother of the late Capt. Joseph Piraino, of the Italian bark Giovanni, which was lost on Cape Cod March 4, has addressed a letter to Mr. A. P. Agrtsta, who superintended the burial of Capt. Piraino, thanking him for the service.

Justin Cordonier, aged twenty, a native of France, dropped dead on the sidewalk in front of No. 114 West Thirty-third street, yesterday afternoon. Death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart.

The second excursion of the steamer Long Branch to Newburg and intermediate points will take place to-day, starting from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; from the foot of West Tenth street, North River, at 8:30 A. M., and from the foot of West Twenty-third street at 8:45 A. M.

There were reported during the past week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 476 deaths, 413 births, and 165 marriages, showing a decrease of 48 deaths, and an increase of 44 births as compared with the preceding week. The number of marriages was the same.

Evidence in rebuttal was yesterday heard in the case of Haythorn against William Cullen Bryant, before the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce. It is thought that another hearing will end the matter, and the case will then be decided within ten days, as required by the law.

The annual elections of the Cotton and Produce Exchanges take place to-morrow. There have been no nominating committees, and there are no regular tickets. The members will vote for their personal favorites, and those who receive the requisite majority of ballots will be declared elected.

The steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew, having been refitted and refurnished during the Winter, will resume their regular passages for the season next week. The Daniel Drew makes her first passage on Monday, the C. Vibbard on Tuesday.

The Secretary of State has appointed the following gentlemen as additional advisers to the census enumerators of this City: Wilson G. Hunt, William Radde, Henry L. Morris, William T. Blodgett, Richard L. Dugdale, W. L. Ormsby, Jr., Oliver P. Buell, Willis S. Paine, and Edward Schell.

The regatta of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association will take place on Saturday next. The barge Caledonian has been provided for the use of the guests, and it will leave the foot of Centre street, in Newark, N. J., on the arrival of the 2:30 train from this City.

On Monday next the New-York Juvenile Asylum will send some thirty children to Illinois, where they are to be indentured to families willing to receive them. The Directors report that, during the twenty-three years the asylum has been in active operation, over 17,000 children have been assisted, and only seventy-one have been lost by death.

The Police Department has issued a notice to the effect that, on and after Monday, June 7, 1875, the labor of the Bureau of Street Cleaning will be performed at night, between the hours of 6 o'clock P. M. and 6 o'clock A. M., except on Sunday night. In order to insure their removal, ashes and garbage must be placed in separate vessels on the sidewalks daily between the hours of 6 and 9 P. M.

An inquest was begun yesterday in the case of Henry Still and John Daggett, the two men suffocated during a fire in a stable at Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, where they were sleeping on the morning of the 29th of May. Some unimportant testimony was taken and the investigation adjourned over.

Michael Ryan, aged thirty, and living at Tenth avenue and Fiftieth street, was assaulted and badly beaten yesterday morning, by Patrick Fitzpatrick, of Fifty-fourth street and Tenth avenue, while in a liquor store, at Fifty-third street and Tenth avenue. Ryan was sent to the hospital and Fitzpatrick was arrested.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 46,370 letters and 77 bags of newspapers, as follows: Germanic, for Queenstown and Liverpool, 21,134 letters and 43 bags; Mosel, for Liverpool and Bremen, 22,645 letters and 23 bags; Elysia, for Glasgow, 1,176 letters and 9 bags; Atlas, for Jamaica, 815 letters and 2 bags.

The following convicts were removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin; John Meyers, grand larceny, five years; Melville Regensberg, grand larceny, five years; Dennis Harrington, grand larceny, five years, and Thomas McLarnon, forgery, two years.

Since the new arrangement has gone into effect, by which the morning mails from Washington are sent by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, the mails are closed an hour later in Washington and arrive an hour earlier in this City. Thus, the Southern mail now arrives here at 4:25 P. M., instead of at 5:25, as before.

It was rumored yesterday in Wall street that through the friendly mediation of a Maryland Senator negotiations had been entered into between Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Mr. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, tending toward a settlement of the existing difficulties between them, with a prospect of favorable termination within a short time.

On Wednesday next the Jews in this City will celebrate Shevuoth, the Feast of Weeks, which commemorates the delivery of the law to the children of Israel on Mount Sinai. The synagogues and temples will be handsomely decorated in honor of the occasion, extra musical services will be rendered, and in the reform houses of worship the rite of confirmation will be administered.

The firm of Pettee & Mann, of No. 229 South street, dealers in pig and scrap iron, suspended yesterday. A TIMES reporter was told by Mr. Mann that he could not tell the amount of the liabilities of the firm until after a statement had been made from their books, which would be made as soon as possible. The failure, he said, was caused by the general depression of trade which has existed during the past two years.

The bodies of two drowned men were found in the river yesterday morning by the Police, one at the foot of Pacific street and the other at the foot of Clinton street. The former man was five feet eight inches in height, about fifty years of age, and was dressed in gray coat and pantaloons. The body found at the foot of Clinton street was that of a man about sixty years of age, dressed in dark clothes, and having a belt about his waist.

Arrivals of immigrants at this port continue to be very small for this season of the year. They foot up for the past week only 3,968, as follows: Mosel, from Bremen, 388; Germanic, from Liverpool, 419; City of Chester, from Liverpool, 844; Queen, from Liverpool, 342; Pereire, from Havre, 26; Maas, from Rotterdam, 24; Pommerania, from Hamburg, 532; Abyssinia, from Liverpool, 273; Oregon, from Bristol, 6; California, from Glasgow, 405; St. Olaf, from Bergen, 155; Italy, from London, 135; Donau, from Bremen, 419.

The following is a statement of the business of the Excise Department for the week ending yesterday: Tuesday, eighty-four applications, amount deposited, $4,970; Wednesday, thirty-nine applications, amount, $1,965; Thursday, sixty-three applications, amount, $3,595; Friday, sixty-two applications, amount, $3,586 25; Saturday, twenty-six applications, amount, $1,630; total number of applications, 274; total amount, $15,646 25. The total number of applications received since May 1 was 1,396; total amount, $84,102 50.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 467 arrests during the past week.

The United States District Court for the trial of Admiralty cases will open on Monday at 11 A. M., instead of at 12 o'clock, as formerly.

On Monday the trial of Patrick Wallace, for the murder of his wife at No. 325 Second street in December last, will commence in the City Court.

During the last three months there were seventy-seven fires, which occasioned a loss on property of $388,850, covered by an insurance of $596,600.

At a meeting of the Aldermanic Committee on Parks and Bridges held yesterday morning, it was resolved to authorize the repair of the Wallabout bridge with a new turn-table, at a cost of $3,000.

During the month of May the carriers of the Brooklyn Post Office collected 231,963 letters, 46,336 postal cards, and 27,205 newspapers, and delivered 424,933 letters, 81,244 postal cards, and 190,510 newspapers.

Rev. J. Halstead Carroll, D. D., Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, will preach the annual sermon before the members of that organization in the East Reformed Church, corner Bedford avenue and Madison street, this morning.

This afternoon there will be a grand union Sunday-school prayer-meeting held at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, preliminary to the convention of Sunday-school teachers at Syracuse on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of this month.

Charles Sheridan, of No. 46 Fleet place, was committed for examination by Justice Walsh yesterday, on a charge of stabbing William L. Moore, of No. 11 Green lane, in the back. Moore's injuries are slight.

The report published in the morning papers of yesterday that Isador Norden, of No. 328 Warren street, had died from the effects of violence, and that Coroner Simms was about to investigate the case, is pronounced by Mr. Simms entirely without foundation.

Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., proceeds to Cypress Hills Cemetery to-day, at 1 P. M., to decorate the graves of their comrades Howe, Gill, and Blacklége. This ceremony was omitted on Decoration Day, as the Post was occupied with the general decoration services in the Western District.

M. J. Lowery, who contracted to build an addition to the Penitentiary for $12,995, appeared before the Penitentiary Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday and said that, owing to a mistake made by his carpenter in the estimates, he would be unable to fulfill the contract at the price named. The committee intend to hold Lowery to his contract.

George Stoltz backed his beer wagon into a car of the South Fourth street line and then attempted to drive away. The driver of the car, Christian Ludwig, jumped off and caught the wagoner's horses. Stoltz, who is a large, heavy man, descended from his wagon, and beat and kicked Ludwig in a brutal manner, for which conduct he was arrested by one of Mr. Bergh's officers, and held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Elliott.

The post-mortem held upon the body of William Dolan, who was stabbed by Peter Boyle in front of the former's residence, No. 59 North Second street, on the night of Saturday, May 22, showed conclusively that his death was the direct result of the wound, the weapon having penetrated the right lung. The inquest will be held on Wednesday. The Coroner granted permission for the interment of the remains, and they received sepulture yesterday afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

The Bowery Bay Branch of the Long Island City Shore Railroad will be completed about Thursday, when the road will be formally inaugurated.

To-morrow the people of the Jamaica School District will vote upon the question of the appropriation of $20,000 for building a new school-house or $6,000 for enlarging the present one, the present school accommodations being inadequate.

STATEN ISLAND.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Dempsey on the body of Frank Gautier, who, while suffering under delirium tremens, walked out of the window of his house on the turnpike road, Tompkinsville. The investigation showed that Gautier died from concussion of the brain, and a verdict in accordance was rendered.

Coroner Dempsey and Dr. Watser, of New-Brighton, held an autopsy and inquest upon the body of Frank Gunther, a German residing on Monroe avenue, Tompkinsville, who went home drunk, jumped from a high shed at his residence, and was found soon afterward in the street and taken home, where he suddenly expired. The verdict was death by compression of the brain caused by the rupture of an artery, which was produced by the fall from the shed. The man had delirium tremens.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The June term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for the County of Westchester will be commenced at the court-house in White Plains on Monday morning, June 7. Justice Barnard is expected to preside.

The field officers of the Seventh Brigade, Fifth Division, National Guard of this State will assemble at Tarrytown on Monday, 7th inst., at 3 P. M., to elect a Brigadier General, in the place of Brig. Gen. Ryder, retired.

NEW-JERSEY.

George Lewis, a well-known resident of Newark, died yesterday.

Alexander Wilson, a well-known real estate agent of Jersey City, died on Friday night.

The Raritan Boat Club, of New-Brunswick, have decided to have their annual races on the 16th inst.

William Brady, the boy who was run over in Paterson by an Erie Railway train on Friday, died yesterday in consequence of his injuries.

Clarence Matthews, while drunk yesterday stole a horse and wagon from Seventeenth street, New-York, and drove to Hoboken, where he was captured. Chief Donovan delivered him to the New-York authorities.

Justice Davis, of Jersey City, yesterday issued a warrant for arrest of Edward Mulray, on a charge of attempting to drown a lad named Thomas Donnelly. Mulray wanted the boy to fight another boy, and, because he refused, threw him into the canal.

Patronize LORD for Cleaning and Dyeing. Send by express or otherwise. Principal store No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street. Branches, No. 630 Broadway and No. 111 Eighth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Yesterday the wharves of the great ocean steam-ship companies were animated by the crowds and the excitement attendant upon the departure of tourists and business men for Europe, characteristic of this season of the year. No less than six ocean steamers sailed yesterday. They are the Queen, Germanic, and City of Chester, for Liverpool; the Elysia, for Glasgow; the Mosel, for Bremen; and the Atlas, for Hayti. The European steamers carried, besides $2,500,000 in gold and silver, and other freight which, though much more commonplace, is yet quite as valuable in the aggregate, 644 cabin and 1,321 steerage passengers. Among the well-known persons who sailed was, by the Mosel, Gen. George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, who is on his way to assume his place as Judge of the Khédive's Court. Following is the full list of passengers:

In steam-ship Mosel, for Bremen.—Edward Sturges, Mrs. Edward Sturges, Miss M. A. Speyer, Goold Hoyt, Frederick Narr, Dr. R. Weber, A. Seinecke, German Consul; Joseph F. Boll, George S. Batcheller, Mrs. George S. Batcheller, Miss Katie Batcheller, H. Baetzendorf, Miss Charlotte Mulligan, Mrs. Lathrop, Miss Lathrop, Miss Crocker, Major Theodor Schwan, Mrs. Theodor Schwan, Charles Rumpf, Mrs. Charles Rumpf, Mrs. C. Goldsmith, John A. Wright, Miss Mary H. Wright, Mrs. Frederica Schenkl, Miss Josephine Schenkl, Miss Paulina Schenkl, Albert Heineken, William Kroning, Miss Dora Kroning, F. Barning, Mrs. F. Banning and two children, Mrs. Ellen Weaver, three children and maid servant, Mrs. Doris Jost, three children and maid servant, Miss Amelia Armstrong, Louis Bressler, Miss M. Leeser, D. Goldschmidt, Mrs. D. Goldschmidt, L. H. Allien, Mrs. L. H. Allien, Joseph Honig, Mrs. De Souza Lobo, child and maid servant, G. C. F. Hayne, E. S. Moss, Mrs. Rosalie Braun, Miss Florentine Braun, F. Moureau, Mrs. F. Moureau, Miss Emma Moureau, W. Dane, F. D. Oertel, Mrs. F. D. Oertel, John Mackward, J. B. Nicholson, Mathias Harth, Mrs. F. Barteldes, Master Heinrich Kock, Miss Maria Koch, Miss Maria Tappa, Miss Mathilde Poehler, John C. Huser, Mrs. Mathilde C. Huser, Capt. Herm. D. Schröder, Mrs. Kath. Stecher, Peter Kaiser, Mrs. Helene Kaiser, Miss Louise Ehrhardt, Miss Helene Emmerich, Miss Johanna Friedlich, Mrs. Elisabeth Schmidt and four children, Miss Dorothea Busch, Mrs. Anna Rolf and child, Mrs. Lisette Brockmann, Miss Henriette Brockmann, Miss Anna Petzold, Moses Lewis, David Meyer, Moses Lehmann, Mrs. Elizabeth Ringle and four children, James R. Ringle, August Laterman, Mrs. August Laterman and child, Mrs. Julia Neubeck, Charles Fischle, S. Messner, Charles Roehrig and son, M. Cohen, Hinrich Helms, Mrs. Sophie Meyer, Sigmund Roth, Jacob Landgraf, Mrs. Jacob Landgraf, Miss Lina Nagel, S. Goldstein and four children, Miss Katie Rapp, N. Rennert, Hermann H. Merten, H. C. Mehrtens, Leo W. Mehrtens, John Hartmann, Mrs. John Hartmann and child, Mrs. Anna Dammermann, Miss Theodora Mattfeld, Paul Grebel, B. Schwegmann, Joseph Knipper, Mrs. S. Hofeller and son, Miss Lillie Hofeller, J. G. Koster, Mrs. Philippine Koster, Mrs. Maria Müller, Theodore Redelings, Diedrich Lehnert, Diedrich Ehlers, Friedrich Schröder, Mr. Wrede, Mrs. Wrede, A. Kirberger, Mrs. H. Neumann, George Ball, Henry Bishop, Wilh. Popper, Mrs. Karl Westenfeld, Mrs. Elize Schmedes and two children, John Bauer, F. Schroeder, Mrs. Blumenstock, Jacob Metz, G. A. Morris.

In steam-ship Germanic, for Liverpool.—R. N. Peterson, E. Bissinger, E. W. King, W. T. Mason, Mrs. Mason, C. G. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, F. De Bary, W. Grant, Mrs. Grant and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence, Mrs. H. Norton, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. A. Brown, Miss S. Brown, Master Brown, F. Muir, Mrs. Muir, Master W. Muir, Miss Muir, Miss Eva Mills, J. P. Overton, José Argüello, F. W. Ittman, D. Stavenhagen, Capt. Baldwin, U. S. N., Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. F. Harvey, Miss J. Clayton, Edward Gibb, Mrs. Gibb, A. G. Goodall, Mrs. Goodall, Miss Ida Goodall, Miss Lily Goodall, Mr. Crighton, Mr. Templeton, R. W. Woodruff, Mrs. Woodruff, Master Hy. Allez, G. Richardson, H. H. Husted, Mrs. Husted, J. T. Wood, F. M. Dougall, Joseph Coleman, John Coleman, Miss A. Coleman, Miss E. Coleman, J. Longmire, Mrs. Enos, Miss Enos, John Williams, I. F. Little, P. Fennelly, T. Hitchcock, Mrs. Hitchcock, T. Hitchcock, Jr., child and maid, Mrs. Schieger, Maurice Grau, William R. Deutsch, W. D. Vernam, John T. Raymond, H. Heyland, J. H. Rossbach, Mr. Laing, Mr. Whitham, M. F. Tuñon, Mrs. Tuñon, Master Raphael Tuñon, William Wyeth, Mrs. Wyeth, Miss Wyeth, Master Houston Wyeth, Miss Mary Burnes, J. N. Burnes, Jr., Gilman Collamore, Mr. Stanton, R. W. Bayley, N. A. Jeffras, Arthur R. Peacock, F. E. Lowe, Miss Mary Bayley, Mr. Hyatt, Mrs. Hyatt, R. Brien, Mrs. Brien, L. J. Hirschmann, Mrs. Hirschmann, D. S. Wilson, Francis Speir, Arthur E. Peach, I. I. I. Keswick, I. Jardine Paterson, J. B. Hixson, H. Jackson, Mr. Brogiotti, W. H. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Olives, Mr. and Mrs. Elam O. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harris, T. L. Henderson, A. Abraham, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wing, G. T. and C. H. Arnold, Thomas A. Painter, Bacon Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Irwin, G. Shaw, W. Nicholson, R. F. Zogbaum, W. Mills, Wm. Ferguson, H. H. Fisher, S. C. Pullman, W. H. Blackburn, W. A. Giles, Mrs. Rousby, Miss C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Bradford, Miss Phipps, Jas. Walker, Mr. Lewens, C. A. Chizzola, George Hughes, E. Besant, Mrs. Chase, Miss Brooke, Wm. Zobel, Paul Laval, H. R. Creyke, A. Romilly, Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, Miss Van Zandt, Wm. Nisbet, Charles N. Thomas, W. W. Shelby, B. F. Angel, C. R. Heywood, Mrs. Heywood.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Newhouse, infant, and governess, Mrs. C. A. Elting, Miss Lieber, W. H. Beldon, C. J. Beldon, John Wilson, James Wilson, E. H. Webster, Dr. Hutchinson, William Cardwell, Mr. Farrar, J. F. G. Helmer, S. J. Swenson, Edward Douglas, W. R. Crittenden, J. W. Titley, Joseph Thomas, Frank Shields, Charles Heald, D. G. Thomas, Miss Helen M. Thomas, Horatio Allan, Miss Lucilla D. Allan, Miss Rose Allan, O. Barbeau, John Benbow, James Pettigrew, Mr. Yriarte, P. Corp, Mr. Corp, C. Montgomery, Mrs. C. Montgomery, Miss Terry, Mrs. L. M. Erwin and servant, Miss Strain, O. McNally, C. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Darley, Miss Louisa Darley, Miss Jennie Darley, Mr. Hammerick, T. F. Warde, Hugh Smith, Col. Carr, Miss Lottie Carr, Miss Sadie Wise, Capt. C. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neisson, Miss J. Jardine, Mrs. Thomas, Dr. J. T. Talbot, Mrs. Talbot and maid, Miss Edith Talbot, Miss Marion Talbot, W. T. Talbot, W. L. Cole, Miss Ida L. Cole, Miss Ella Cole, Joseph Roberts, James Bruce, Miss Florence M. Bruce, Mrs. Gen. Dakin, Dr. James B. Burnett, Halsted C. Burnett, Mrs. S. S. Heenan, Hon. Judge Mullin, Miss Lydia M. Mullin, Thomas J. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Cowl, Hon. and Mrs. Thomas H. Dudley, Miss Mary Dudley, Miss Ellie Dudley, Miss Matlock, W. W. Palen, George Palen, Jr., W. G. Hall, Mrs. W. G. Hall, two infants, and nurse, E. Dobell, A. C. Downing, J. W. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. McGowan, H. D. Kerr, E. L. Donnelly, S. H. Newhouse, Mr. Newhouse, Mr. Newhouse, Major Arthur, Mrs. Arthur, B. Lieber, B. F. Lieber, L. S. Gans, A. Wilhelm, E. Frank Pitcher, J. Richard Boyle, T. Crossley Pearson, M. Harkley, Richard Sager, J. E. Aspinall, Richard Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lane, G. W. Chatterton, E. Hull, James Bruce, William Rudkin, Miss Rudkin, W. P. Moore, James Holland, William B. Coughtry, Hugh Bellas, J. E. Whitley, Thomas W. Knox, C. A. O'Rourke, Adolphus Lotz, F. B. Lotz, Mr. Robinson, John Stewart, Mrs. John Stewart, Joaquin Casuso, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Col. John Bodine, Major Henry Fulton, Capt. R. C. Coleman, Capt. Leslie C. Bruce, Major Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, G. Wooster Yale, A. V. Canfield, Jr., L. M. Ballard, John H. Bird, Col. C. B. Mitchell, E. McHugh, Jr., Douglas Wise, D. Stirratt, Mr. Zacharie, O. Chanute, R. Pilbeam, John Lee, Henry Shaw, Jr., Mr. Biggs, Mr. Lyman, F. G. Lane, D. Hartnett and son, Mr. Robinson and friend.

In steam-ship Elysia, for Glasgow.—Durant Daponte, Frank Steers, Rev. J. Bissett, Thomas Johnson, Archibald King and servant, Master Harrison Jeffray, Master C. Jeffray, Miss Grace Jeffray and maid, Miss Jennie H. Law, Miss Anna Mary Shelden, Miss Anna Keill, George Graham, Mrs. George Graham, Miss E. G. Lindsay, Miss E. K. Frazee, Mrs. Margaret Janssen, John Ferguson, Mrs. John Ferguson, D. Cowan, Mrs. D. Cowan and infant, Miss Maggie Cowan, Miss Julia Cowan, Master William Cowan, John Hillock, Mrs. John Hillock, Miss Julia Hillock, Miss Mary Hillock, Chollet Berney, Saffold Berney, W. James Yates, Mrs. Margaret A. Berwick, Miss Anna Tomb, Mrs. John McInnes, Rev. James Frazer, Patrick Corcoran, Thomas McArdle, Thomas Smyth, Mrs. W. F. Bustied, James Fisher, Mrs. James Fisher, John McKenna, P. Maleriff, Dr. Vochel P. Lindsay, Rev. David Conway, John Darling, Miss Ellen Muir, Mrs. Emma Dickson, Harold Dickson, H. O. Johnston, James Booth, Paul Jaurez, Henaro Jaurez, Mrs. Gray and child, Miss Maud Gray, Robert Simpson, John Ranahan, William Sanderson, Mrs. Mary Sanderson, James Suter, Mrs. James Suter, James Aitken, Rev. R. Maddigan, Rev. P. Conway, Miss Emma Pickerell, James H. Pickerell, Ellis Dillon, Isaiah Dillon, Toomas Dunn, P. Ellis, Capt. James B. Sinclair, William B. Dunn, Adam Harkness, Archibald Jardine, William Duncan, Thomas Wood, John Imrie, Mrs. John Imrie, Mrs. Mary Walker, James Coleman, Mrs. James Coleman.

In steam-ship The Queen, for Liverpool.—S. J. Ahern and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Canfield, Mr. Diamond, Mr. and Mrs. Ashcroft, Mr. and Mrs. Malherbe, Dr. Hallock, Mrs. Hallock, Robert Pihlmann, W. R. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Akers, L. L. Delafield, Mrs. Joseph Delafield, Miss Delafield, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, four children, and maid, J. B. Strathy, C. J. Gayfer, Mr. Munro, Miss Strathy, Mr. Brady, Mrs. Brady, F. G. Baker, H. E. Chapman, B. Graham, Mr. Glover, Master Glover, Edward Drake, J. W. Miller, Prof. R. Nelson, Mrs. Nelson and two children, Mrs. H. Alexander, Miss Holmes, W. H. Holmes, Joseph Lawton, Dr. Fernando Walker, Mrs. Fernando Walker, Mrs. Julia Walker, Mrs. Clark, W. J. McCeorge, F. W. Lyman, F. D. Morris, John Powell, Mrs. John Powell, Miss Emily Soldene, Miss Vesey, Mrs. Gilpin, Miss Annie Wood, Miss Robson, Mrs. Charles E. Miles, Harry Booker, John Booker, Robert M. Graham, Mr. Pelletier, William Francis, John Slattery, J. J. Ryan, James Metcalfe, Mrs. James Metcalfe, Miss Metcalfe, Master Metcalfe, A. Thompson, Charles H. Harrold, Mrs. Blakesley, Mrs. W. E. Crofts, James Bell, Mrs. James Bell and infant, Henry Coghill, Hector Coghill, Gen. George P. Buell, Mrs. George P. Buell, Master Buell, Alexander Mitchell, Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, Mr. Charles, Mrs. Charles, Sister Gertrude, Sister Conrade, Rev. M. Everett, Lee Cary, W. T. Edwards.

In steam-ship Ohio, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool.—Alexis T. Cope, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Cope, J. G. Cassett, Miss H. Brierly, S. A. Heebner, Benjamin Thackara, J. Heil Raser, W. H. Raser, C. H. Keller, John C. Sullivan, James F. Sullivan, Robert Denny, Alfred Cope, Jr., Mrs. D. C. Earley, Miss M. C. Earley, Miss N. Earley, Miss S. Earley, L. P. Thompson, Mrs. L. P. Thompson, E. Wilson, Jr., Mrs. E. Wilson, Jr., two children, and nurse, Mrs. Thomas G. Hood, Miss R. M. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Holden, Mrs. M. H. Canfield, Miss A. E. Armstrong and infant, C. H. Whetham, Harry D. Landis, Mrs. K. R. Landis, E. K. Landis, Mary L. Landis, Bertha L. Landis, William R. Landis, Miss H. S. Reynolds, Miss E. Reynolds, John Haggard, R. Clinton Smith, James Goodman, R. McDowell, John L. Dawes, Miss Mary E. R. Smith, Rev. G. W. Hodge, Mrs. G. W. Hodge, Carrol Hodge, C. Covighan, Mrs. H. J. Davis, C. H. Davis, Mrs. J. P. Watson, John Caldwell, T. J. Maloy, Capt. M. B. Cox, J. E. Caldwell, R. Nelson Caldwell, Clarence E. Caldwell, Mrs. C. B. Dix.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—Capt. Crosman, John W. McRae, George H. Thomas, J. E. Brown, Chas. A. Nicholson, Mrs. M. A. Bird, O. H. Johnson, Miss Sarah James, L. J. Crine, Jesse Whitehead.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Donau, from Bremen.—Mrs. Rosa Hellenberg and servant, August Ohlmeyer, S. Hamburger, Albert Alexander, H. Hellenberg, Julius Fechteler, W. H. Osborne, Mrs. W. H. Osborne, Miss Sloan, Mrs. Lockwood, Th. Schulhoff, Mrs. Th. Schulhoff, Heinrich Strasburger, Edwin Dankert, Dr. Herman Von Gehren, J. C. Johnson, Mrs. Baruch Königsbacher, Mrs. Mina Königsbacher, Miss Sophie Königsbacher, Mrs. Fanny Silbermann and child, Miss Rosalie Strauss, Levy Gutmann, Mrs. Louise Kaltwasser, Miss Louise Kratwasser, Miss Auguste Kaltwasser, Miss Jacobine Kaltwasser, Carl Kaltwasser, Miss Mathilde Giebeler, Jacob Hauf, Kasper Gehring and family, Miss Lina Schelte, William Fontaine, Mrs. El. Fontaine, Alfred Dolge and family, Mrs. Dorothea Walddörfer, George Peters, Mr. Franz, Miss Agnes Beier, Mrs. Therese Muller, George Waehler, G. Fink, Miss Emelie Noakes, James Oswaler, Henry Hall.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stowe, Mrs. J. M. Ball, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. T. Delahanty, Miss L. Hobart, Miss M. Perry, G. M. Miller, J. R. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Leigh, child, and nurse, V. Czurda, G. W. Walker, C. C. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Eberle, Mrs. S. C. Bond, Miss H. P. Bond, J. W. Teeple, E. Kallner, Mrs. D. W. Bowdoin, Miss D. G. Bowdoin, W. S. Dunn, Miss Lina Hicks, Mrs. J. Kaufman and child, J. W. Eldridge, G. W. D. Patterson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:27 | Moon sets.10:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:03 | Gov. Island.10:52 | Hell Gate..12:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, June 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Waco, Greenman, New-Orleans via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; George W. Edler, Reed, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Germanic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, &c., R. J. Cortis; Sam Weller, (Br.,) Ranton, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Mosel, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Arragon, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan's Sons; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Barks Billy Simpson, (Br.,) Curry, Marseilles, James Henry; Erna, (Norw.,) Ellertsen, Queenstown for orders, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Linda Abbott, (Br.,) Scobay, St. Pierre, Howland & Aspinwall.

Schrs. L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C.; Isaac Rich, Oliver Boston.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) MacRitchie, Bordeaux May 19, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds and head sea till May 22, and on 29th and 30th strong westerly gales, with very heavy and confused sea; since moderate easterly winds and fine weather; June 3, lat. 40 30, lon. 66, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool May 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Edith Rose, (of Chatham, Mass.,) Harding, Auckland Feb. 18, with kauri gum to Arnold, Hines & Co.—vessel to Hiram Harding. Had heavy S. E. gales for 15 days after leaving Auckland: stove bulwarks and lost sails; passed Cape Horn April 5, and crossed the equator May 10, in lon. 42.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Homeward Bound, (of Searsport,) Merryman, Havre 45 ds., in ballast to Carver & Barnes.

Brig Carla, (Aust.,) Baccarcich, Bordeaux April 12, with mdse. to D. St. Amant & Son; vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, (of Boston,) Kelly, City Island, in ballast to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Thetis, Spalckhaven, Curaçao 15 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Dovale & Co.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Plummer, Laguayra 25 ds., with fustic and skins Theodore Foulke. May 27, lat. 32 12, lon. 73 15, spoke whaling bark Edward Everett, of New-Bedford, cruising; all well.

Brig Giles Loring, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Anderson, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. O. M. Marrett, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, (of Brookhaven,) Homer, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Wave Crest, Gawley, Brunswick, Ga., 11 ds., with railroad ties to A. Boody—vessel to Squire Bros.

Schr. Anna B., Secord, of and 8 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to G. Boardman—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Osborn, Virginia.

Schr. Ariadne, (of Portland,) Dyer, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Eddie Pierce, (of Boston,) Hawes, Rock Sound 8 ds., with pines to James Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Alice, (of Boston,) Barnard, Harbor Island 7 ds., with pines to James Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. C. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. L. Peck, Allen, Wickford.

Schr. Louisa Smith, Webber, Bridgeport.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Silvie, New-Bedford.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Trask, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. W. Hines, Pelton, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. D. Sargent, Sargent, Norwalk, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, for Bridgeville, N. J.

Schr. P. Schultz, Young, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oregon, Brink, Providence.

Schr. J. J. Little, Portland, Me., for Bridgeton, N. J.

Schr. Ringdove, Allen, New-London.

Schr. Niagara, Chase, New-London.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Freeman, Beverly.

Schr. Grace Davis, Allen, Boston.

Schr. Douglas Haynes, Thompson, Boston.

Schr. Daniel T. Willetts, Shaw, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary and Anna, Wilson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma, Cook, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Brown, Emerson, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Watchman, Pendleton, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Matthewson, Newport, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., cloudy and hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Mosel, for Bremen; City of Chester, The Queen, and Germanic, for Liverpool; Elysia, for Glasgow; Atlas, for Hayti; City of Waco, for Galveston; Cortes, for New-Orleans; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond.

The steamer State of New-York was raised yesterday, 5th, by the Coast Wrecking Company, and taken to the flats off Flushing, where she will be temporarily repaired, and then brought to the City to go on the dry dock.

FOREIGN PORTS.

MATANZAS, June 3.—Arr. brig Minnie Traub, Scaif, New-York.

Sld. June 3, barks Daring, Branscomb, New-York; Nixtaux, (Br.,) Masters, New-York; Zulma, (Br.,) Peterson, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Isaac L. Clark, Lake, N. of Hatteras; White Wing, Phelan, N. of Hatteras; F. E. Scammell, (Br.,) Barberic, New-York; bark Albina, (Span.,) Torres, New-York.

HAVANA, June 4.—Sld. steam-ships Wilmington, Holmes, New-Orleans; Gussie, Simpson, Indianola; barks Enrique, (Arg.,) Payson, New-Orleans; Ada Carter, Abergh, Baltimore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 5.—Sld. for United States ports: Kong Carl, Montana, Antarctic, John S. Harris, Jens Nielsen, Wieland, Everhard, Delius, Stralsund.

Arr. from the United States on the 1st inst.: Banes, Hydranthe, Eliza, Olympia.

Arr. on the 4th inst.: Prince de Conde, the latter at Falmouth, Lake Champlain, Minerva, Kong Suerre, Captain Torkildsen, Mindet, the latter in the Channel.

Arr. on the 5th inst.: Missouri, Curlew, Loch Cree, Doune Castle, Vale, Syringa, Emerald, Fornjot, Wasama, the latter at Limerick.

Rodgers & Son's Table and Pocket Cutlery.
FINE RAZORS, KNIVES, AND SCISSORS OF ALL THE BEST SHEFFIELD MAKERS.
Leather Traveling Bags.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Ladies and Gents' Pocket Flasks,
SOMETHING BEAUTIFUL AND ENTIRELY NEW.
J. M. Farina's Genuine Eau de Cologne.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
A. & F. Pear's, No. 91 Great Russell st., London,
TOILET AND SHAVING SOAPS.
Francis Tomes & Co.,
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE.
CASH BUYERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE STOCK.

Union Adams & Co.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 913 Broadway.
And Continue to Manufacture
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
Collars, Cuffs,
TROUSER-FITTING DRAWERS,
AND HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FINE FURNISHINGS
At Very Low Prices.

F. B. NICOL & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.
SELLING OFF AT COST,
THE OLD FIRM'S ENTIRE STOCK OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors,
Will open about June 20. Applications for rooms can be made at the office of D. M. HILDRETH, No. 52 Broadway, New York, or at the Hotel.

EVERYTHING IN HOMEOPATHY
AT HUMPHREYS', NOS. 562 AND 817 BROADWAY.
FAMILY MEDICINE CASES, HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS, HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, VETERINARY SPECIFICS,
And Homeopathic Medicines in TINCTURES, TRITURATIONS, DILUTIONS, PELLETS, &c. HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL.

Le Boutillier Bros.
5 Cases REAL ENGLISH PRINTS, YARD WIDE, at 20c., in Wood-browns and Grays.
5 Cases AMERICAN PERCALES AND CAMBRICS, YARD-WIDE, 12½c.; worth 20c. and 25c.
FANCY SILKS.
Final reduction to close out this season's importations.
Full lines reduced to 65c., 75c., and 85c.; worth from $1 to $1 50.
DRESS GOODS.
We offer, also, a large recent purchase of ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS in plain and plaid DE BEIGE, TWILLS, DIAGONALS, LUSHES, &c., at 20c., 25c., 30c. These are good and durable fabrics and warranted to give satisfaction in wear.
Black Iron Grenadines,
In plain, striped, and checks.
ALL WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR PLAIDS reduced from 65c. to 40c., browns and grays.
Le Boutillier Brothers,
NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST.,
on Union square.

CAUTION.
On account of the popularity of the
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING-MACHINES,
Parties have largely engaged in purchasing old and second-hand machines of that make and imposed upon the public by selling them as new machines.
The Wheeler & Wilson Company beg to advise the public that any one desiring to buy their second-hand machines can be supplied by that Company direct, on better terms than others can afford them, and be assured of what they are buying. Address
WHEELER & WILSON MF'G. CO.,
NO. 44 FOURTEENTH STREET,
NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting the largest and most elegant stock of goods to be found in the City.
The reduced cost of manufacturing enables them to offer goods which they GUARANTEE as to quality and durability, at UNPRECEDENTED low prices.
Designs and Estimates furnished for all kinds of Mirrors, Hard-wood Work, Frescoing, Painting, and Decorating.
657 & 659 Broadway, Opp. Bond st.

THIRTY-SIX FIRST-CLASS MEDALS.
AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD FURNITURE,
NO. 808 BROADWAY. NO. 808.
THONET BROTHERS.
Furniture of all kinds for PARLOR, BED, and DINING ROOMS, LIBRARIES, COTTAGES, RESTAURANTS, OFFICES, &c.
Rich assortment of FANCY FURNITURE, ROCKING CHAIRS, FOLDING CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, SMOKING CHAIRS, SOFA BEDSTEADS, TOILET TABLES, FLOWER TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, &c.
CHILDREN'S FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
Caned seats are by far the best of all, neither too soft nor too hard, light and cool in Summer, and very healthy.

OSCAR EDLER,
1163 BROADWAY,
UNDER COLEMAN HOUSE. NEW YORK.
IMPORTER OF
PARIS BEST MAKES. VIENNA
GANTS DE SUEDE. 1 TO 12 BUTTON
KID GLOVES.

★ CHRONOGRAPHS. ★
Quarter and Split Second Watches
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
HORSE TIMERS.
Ve J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
★ 652 BROADWAY ★

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York